The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7221. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1874.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES STILL INCREASING.

AN APPARENT MAJORITY OF FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND FOR TILDEN—PENNSYLVANIA WAITING FOR THE COUNT IN PHILADELPHIA—DEMOCRATIC REJOICING.

The returns of the election in this State, as telegraphed and reported in our exchanges, still further augment the Democratic majority, and indicate that the vote in the State, without New-York and Kings Counties, was very close. In other words, that the large Republican majorities in the country were almost entirely obliterated. In New-Jersey the fate of Mr. Phelps is still in doubt, a chance remaining of his having a majority of one. In Pennsylvania the Democratic majority is about 13,000, with Philadelphia and three or four counties still uncounted. There are no material changes in the other States since Thursday.

NEW-YORK.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES.

The majorities given below are mainly those received by telegraph, and found in our exchanges:

	Dix's Majorities.	Tilden's Majorities.
Albany	....	2365
Allegany	1400	....
Broome	700	....
Cattaraugus	700	....
Cayuga	1000	....
Chautauqua	1500	....
Chemung	....	771
Chenango	800	....
Clinton	2000	....
Columbia	....	1230
Cortland	700	....
Delaware	650	....
Dutchess	....	3500
Erie	....	542
Essex	200	....
Franklin	700	....
Fulton	500	....
Genesee	417	....
Greene	....	800
Hamilton	....	200
Herkimer	343	....
Jefferson	1146	....
Kings	....	12857
Lewis	....	200
Livingston	....	180
Madison	1200	....
Monroe	....	387
Montgomery	....	450
New-York	....	42168
Niagara	300	....
Oneida	430	....
Onondaga	2100	....
Ontario	100	....
Orange	....	522
Orleans	700	....
Oswego	1141	....
Otsego	....	800
Putnam	....	225
Queens	....	1270
Rensselaer	....	1000
Richmond	....	820
Rockland	....	800
St. Lawrence	5000	....
Saratoga	1251	....
Schenectady	....	300
Schoharie	....	1823
Schuyler	....	133
Seneca	....	1200
Steuben	....	1000
Suffolk	1200	....
Sullivan	....	1200
Tioga	500	....
Tompkins	....	70
Ulster	....	2300
Warren	....	100
Washington	1070	....
Wayne	1100	....
Westchester	....	1300
Wyoming	1004	....
Yates	600	....
Totals	30452	84513
Tilden's apparent majority		54061

NEW-JERSEY.

CUTLER ELECTED TO CONGRESS OVER WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

The contest in the Fifth Congressional District of New-Jersey between Hon. William Walter Phelps, the Republican nominee, and Hon. Augustus W. Cutler, his Democratic competitor, was brought to a close yesterday by the action of the Bergen County canvassers. The canvassers of Morris, Passaic, and Bergen Counties, comprising the Fifth District, met at noon yesterday in their respective counties. The official majority for Mr. Phelps in Passaic County was declared by the Board of that county to be 631. The Morris County canvassers announced Cutler's majority as 40, and the Bergen County canvassers allowed all the votes which Mr. Phelps claimed, and placed Cutler's majority at 594. The result is as follows:

	Phelps.	Cutler.
Passaic	631	..
Bergen	..	594
Morris	..	40
Totals	631	634

Cutler's majority, 3.

MR. PHELPS' LAST CHANCE.

The following dispatch has been received from W. W. Phelps, the Republican candidate for Congress:

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 6.

Bergen County gives Cutler 595 majority. Passaic County gives Phelps 631. Morris County gives Cutler 40, with 5 Republican votes to be produced at the adjourned canvass to-morrow. If these are for me I have 1 majority.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS.

A REPUBLICAN MAYOR CHOSEN IN ELIZABETH.

The city canvassers of Elizabeth yesterday declared R. W. Townley, the Republican candidate for Mayor, elected over Tenney, his Democratic competitor, by 12 majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PHILADELPHIA VOTE—ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL COUNTY MAJORITIES FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The counting of the election returns of the city wards by the Judges of the Common Pleas will probably occupy ten days. One ward has been completed so far.

The following are official majorities: Centre County, Latta, 965 majority; Greene County, corrected, Latta, 1,194 majority; Bradford County, Olmstead, 1,255 majority; Delaware County, Olmstead, 1,392 majority; Potter County, Olmstead, 586 majority. Lancaster County gives Olmstead, Rep., for Lieutenant Governor, 4,367 majority; and official returns from Wayne County give Latta, Dem., for Lieutenant Governor, 197 majority. The Berks County official returns give Latta 5,311 majority. With the corrections and additions received to-day, Latta's majority foots up 13,018. Official returns are still wanting from Forrest, Sullivan, Allegheny, and Philadelphia Counties. Only three wards of Philadelphia have thus far been counted, and they increased Latta's vote by 235 from the returns made on election night.

The official majority of Woodward, Democrat, for Supreme Judge, in Luzerne County, is 2,089; for Latta, Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor, 1,877; for Temple, Democrat, for Auditor General, 1,627; McCandless, Democrat, for Secretary of Internal Affairs, 1,548. Ketchum, Republican, defeats Col. Wright, for Congress, in the Twelfth District, by 767 majority. The Democrats elect seven out of the nine Assemblymen. Each party elects one State Senator. Handley, Democrat, defeats Osborne, Republican, for Judge of Common Pleas, by 1,073 majority, and Rhone, Democrat, is elected over Rice for Judge of the Orphans' Court.

NEVADA.

THE GOVERNOR DEMOCRATIC AND THE DELEGATE REPUBLICAN—THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The returns from Nevada are still incomplete. Adams, Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor, is elected. Woodburn, Republican, for Congress, is elected. The Republican majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, will be from 15 to 20. The Republicans claim the entire State ticket, with the exception of Bradley, Democrat, for Governor, and Adams, Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor. No estimate has been made of the general majority.

ILLINOIS.

OPPOSITION MAJORITIES IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 6.—The *Tribune* this morning gives the complexion of the next Legislature as follows: Senate—Republican, 25; Democrats, 23; Independents, 3. House—Republicans, 67; Democrats, 64; Independents, 22. The *Inter-Ocean* says it seems likely that the Opposition and Independent Reformers combined will have a majority of one in the Senate. Two of the districts from which no returns have been received are doubtful, and may have elected Republicans, in which case the majority will be Republican. Returns from two-thirds of the Legislative districts show a net loss to the Republicans of eleven in the Lower House, but it is probable that they will retain a majority in this branch, and also a majority on joint ballot, should a joint session at any time become necessary. Thus far it appears probable that Ridgeway, Republican, is elected State Treasurer.

KANSAS.

OSBORNE'S (REP.) MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR—THE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 6.—Returns from sixty-two counties insure the election of Osborne, Republican, for Governor, by over 12,000 majority. Lappin, Republican, for State Treasurer, will be nearly 5,000 behind his ticket, but is elected by a majority of 7,000. Brown, Republican, for Congress in the Third District, has 3,400 as far as heard from, and it will be increased. Goodin, Democrat, for Congress in the Second District, will have less than 1,000. Osborne's majority for Governor two years ago was 12,000. Last year, when there was no general and no State ticket in the field, the Opposition carried the State by about 3,000 majority.

FLORIDA.

TWO REPUBLICANS ELECTED TO CONGRESS—THE LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—News from Key West, Fla., says: The Cubans voted for the Republican candidate, thus defeating Henderson, Democrat, for Congress. Pratt, (colored,) Republican, has been elected over Finley, Democrat, in the Second District.

The Democrats have a majority of twenty in the Legislature.

LOUISIANA.

THE HUBERTSVILLE BALLOT BOX OUT OF THE COUNT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from New-Iberia, says: When the Commissioners of the Hubertsville poll came to hand in their box, the Supervisor could not be found. When tendered him next morning, he replied that, according to law, it was too late, and refused to receive it. On Wednesday the Supervisor started for New-Orleans, leaving the Hubertsville box behind. Without this box, the Republicans elect their entire parish ticket.

THE DEMOCRACY JUBILANT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 6.—Active preparations are going on for a grand torchlight procession and illumination to-morrow night, in honor of the Democratic victories throughout the Union.

The Committee of Seventy adopted the following:

Resolved, That this committee invite the people of Louisiana to meet at their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 19th day of November, to return thanks to the Almighty God for their deliverance from political bondage.

ALABAMA.

DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY TWELVE THOUSAND—CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 6.—The Democratic majority in the State is not less than 12,000. The result in the First Congressional District is doubtful; if Haralson, (colored,) Republican, has been scratched to any considerable extent, he is beaten by Bromberg. In the Second District, Williams, Democrat, has a majority of 1,000 over Rapier, (colored,) Republican. In the Third District, Bradford, Democrat, beats Betts about 5,000. In the Fourth District, Hayes, Republican, has 6,000 majority. The race in the Fifth and Sixth Districts was between Democrats; in the former Caldwell beats Sheffield; in the latter Hewitt beats Sloss, the present incumbent, by about 7,000 majority. The Democratic majority on a joint ballot in the Legislature will be 29.

Real estate is held twenty-five per cent. higher than before the election.

GEORGIA.

SENATOR GORDON'S SPEECH AT ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—Senator Gordon concluded a speech at the great jubilee by an appeal for continued prudence and forbearance, which were the Christianity of all politics. He said: "One boon I ask in this hour of your deliverance, I ask you to commission me, in your name, to pledge upon the floor of the Senate your fidelity to the Union under the Constitution; your acquiescence in laws passed in accordance with the Constitution, good and bad, until lawfully repealed; your support of all rightful authority; your cordial friendship for every man and men of all sections, who will aid in restoring peace to the sections, justice to States, liberty to citizens, purity to all departments of the Government, and the Constitution to its supremacy over Presidents, Congress, parties, and the people. [Loud cheers.] I thank you, my countrymen, for that response. You are as temperate in triumph as you were great in adversity. You cherish malice to none and are hostile only to thieves, usurpers, and tyrants."

VIRGINIA.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—The grandest political demonstration ever witnessed in this city took place this evening, under the auspices of the combined Conservative Clubs of the city, in honor of the tremendous political revolution which has swept over the country, and especially the signal triumph of Conservatism in Virginia. The populace was wild with excitement. In addition to a large procession, cannons were fired, tar barrels burned, and fire-works displayed. An immense gathering, numbering from 12,000 to 15,000 people, assembled in front of Ford's Hotel, where speeches were made. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, Hon. Gilbert C. Walker, Congressman elect from this district; Hon. B. B. Douglass, Congressman elect from the Second (Sener's) District; A. S. McRae, Senator elect from Richmond, and Mayor Keiley addressed the meeting, and a number of other prominent speakers followed.

MISSOURI.

THE VOTE OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—The vote in this county on the State ticket is as follows: Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, 20,764; Gentry, People's, for Governor, 18,696; Hardin's majority, 2,068. Coleman, Democrat, for Lieutenant Governor, who lives here, ran 744 behind Hardin. The Democratic county ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 500 to 2,000, except for Sheriff, Emil Thomas, the People's candidate, beating J. G. Prother by 1,187 votes.

THE MILFORD SAVINGS BANK.

NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 6.—The committee have just finished the examination of the Milford Five Cents Savings Institution. The securities estimated at the lowest possible figures show a deficit of only four and a half per cent. The committee unanimously recommend the continuation of the business.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 6.—During a severe storm of thunder and lightning early this morning, Alexander Montroy, while lowering the curtain at a window in his house, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

WASHINGTON.

THE DEFENSE IN THE SAFE CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE PRINCIPAL WITNESSES TO BE ASSAILED—AN ALIBI IN WHITLEY'S AND HARRINGTON'S CASES—THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK—THE NEXT SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The evidence for the prosecution in the safe burglary conspiracy was closed to-day, and the case for the defense was opened. The testimony against two or three of those indicted, if it can be fully maintained as true, must undoubtedly be taken as conclusive of guilt. This fact the defense seems to admit, and the purpose of attacking the veracity of the most important witnesses for the Government, and flatly contradicting some of the most important testimony, is announced. In behalf of Whitley, an alibi is to be established, and the defense say he was in Massachusetts when the statements of witnesses place him in New-York. An alibi is likewise to be made out for Harrington, and some of the statements of Hayes and Zirruth are to be proven false, while facts that are damaging by the construction put upon them are to be explained. Such is a brief outline of the proposed defense. According to the theory of the prosecution, there were engaged in the conspiracy Harrington, Whitley, Nettleship, Hayes, Benton, Zirruth, Williams, and Cunz, and some burglar, name unknown, but supposed to be George E. Miles. Hayes and Zirruth have been used as witnesses for the Government and the indictments against them dismissed. Benton, Nettleship, and the burglar have escaped, and the only two conspicuous conspirators, as the prosecution considers them, remain upon trial, though if the conspiracy is established those two are the most deserving of whatever penalties may be attached to the offense. The testimony for the defense will be comparatively brief.

THE POLITICAL CHANGE.

The prominent members of the Republican Party who are here are forecasting the prospect for the future, and give up the problem as a difficult one. They do not feel that the defeat is necessarily to turn the Government over to the Opposition. The difficulties that will beset the Democratic majority in the House in most particulars are the same which the Republican majority in the present House have had to encounter. There is in the first place a large and unruly majority of Democrats, many of the members of which were nominated as a mere matter of form, when there was no reason to expect their election, and whom no one would have dreamed of selecting as Representatives to Congress. This class of members have been found by the Republicans wholly beyond management, and their wild votes on the most important measures, have with opposition votes carried the House for or against measures for which the party is held responsible by the people. Their whole party will unite in anything the South may demand as a price of permanent support, but on financial questions there will be no more cohesion among Democrats than there has been among Republicans.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The discussion of the next Speakership, although premature, has begun. It is considered certain that the Democrats will select a member thoroughly identified with their party. This will prevent the choice of Gen. Banks, who was mentioned a while ago when there was only a very small Democratic majority expected. The candidates are numerous. Gov. Walker, of Virginia, is brought forward, and the good looks and dignified presence for which he, like Gen. Banks, is chiefly famous, will make him a strong candidate.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $15,556,003; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,010,000; coin, $84,426,752, (including $21,029,000 in coin certificates;) outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $369,369.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. John E. Rich is ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Assistant Surgeon John L. Neilson to the Naval Laboratory, New-York; Chaplain E. W. Hager to the Norfolk Navy-yard; Carpenter William D. Foy to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. Lieut. A. G. Paul is detached from ordnance duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to special light-house duty; Passed Assistant Engineer Harvey from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the Brooklyn; Assistant Engineer W. S. Moore from the Brooklyn, and placed on waiting orders; Carpenter E. Thompson from the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATION.

The select committee appointed by the House of Representatives last session to investigate governmental affairs in Arkansas will meet at Little Rock on Wednesday next. It will be recollected that a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Ward, of Illinois, and Sayler, of Ohio, spent about a month there this Summer, and took the mass of the testimony, which makes a printed volume of some 500 pages. These same gentlemen, together with Mr. Poland, Chairman of the committee, are to take up and continue the investigation. Of the other two members of the committee one, Mr. Woodford, of New-York, has resigned his office as a Representative, and the other, Mr. Sloss, of Alabama, will probably be prevented by his personal affairs from taking any part in the proceedings.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

The Court of Commissioners for the Alabama claims to-day overruled the demurrer raised yesterday, thus deciding, when the facts stated in a petition are such as to make it a logical conclusion, that the claimant at the time of loss was entitled to the protection of the United States, it is not necessary under the act of Congress that he should state specifically that he was entitled to such protection. The counsel stated that twenty or thirty days would be the earliest period at which they could file their petitions. The court regretted such delay, as it was anxious to proceed to business, but in order to accommodate the counsel, it adjourned till the 3d of December.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed W. P. Walsh to be Postmaster at Hot Springs, Ark., vice T. C. Law, suspended under Tenure-of-office act; also, William McLaughlin to be Postmaster at Barnhart's Mills, Penn.

REDEMPTION.

The Redemption Agency of the Treasury Department, which has been in arrears for some weeks past in the redemption of national bank notes, is now up to date, and therefore enabled to make prompt returns for all remittances of such notes sent in for redemption.

THE PAY OF SOLDIERS.

The published statement that Secretary Belknap is in favor of the scheme of paying the troops of the army by checks is denied by that officer, who states he is opposed to that kind of payment, as may be seen by reference to his letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the 2d of April last, in which his objections were stated at length.

ABDUCTION OF THREE CHILDREN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 6.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette* reports intense excitement in Allen County, Ind., on account of the abduction of three children of John Martin, a few weeks ago, by two men and three women. The party were traced to Illinois, but have not been heard from since. The children were aged, respectively, ten, thirteen, and fifteen years.

THE INDIANS.

DEPREDATIONS BY INDIANS AND WHITES ON PEACEFUL INDIANS—LETTER OF AGENT MILES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—United States Indian Agent Miles writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, 29th of October, that on the night of the 27th the nine Cheyennes who stampeded from Whirlwind Village, again returned to the vicinity of the agency, and succeeded in securing each a good horse from the herds of friendly Cheyennes. On the night of the 28th the Arapahoe and Cheyenne herds were again visited by thieves, supposed to be white men, who succeeded in running off seventy-six ponies. The agent sent out two Deputy Marshals, in company with a party of friendly Arapahoes, on the trail. Gen. Miles also sent his interpreter and scout, hoping to head the party off before they could reach the settlements. These thefts are very discouraging to the Indians, who are well disposed. Gen. Sheridan when there said: "These Indians shall be protected from the horse thieves and whisky traffic." The Commissioner has, in view of these depredations, addressed a letter to Secretary Delano, saying this loss by theft is only one of a long series to which these Indians have been subjected, and is especially aggravating, because it falls upon those who have been friendly in the late difficulties in the Indian Territory at no small expense of tribal standing and property, and who, by their loyal stand, have been of great assistance to the Government in quelling the rebellion. These Arapahoes and Cheyennes are not allowed to use the Indian method of defense, which would be to make indiscriminate war upon all white intruders, and it will be pitiful and shameful indeed, if it proves true, that this people, confiding in the power and care of the Government, cannot be protected from white marauders. The military have not been able to afford this protection, owing to the nature of the service required. The thieves slip in during the night and are gone before they can be overtaken, and for their discovery and arrest there is need of a detective as well as a military force. If, in addition to the assistance so heartily afforded by Gen. Sheridan, a sufficient number of Deputy Marshals can be appointed, with jurisdiction both in the Indian Territory and surrounding States, it is believed this protection can be afforded, to a large extent, to these Indians. There should be at least twenty men on this duty, but even one-half of this force will be able to do much in putting a stop to this raiding, and I respectfully recommend that the matter be referred to the Department of Justice, with the request for such assistance as they may be able to afford.

Some time ago the Sioux Indians at the Red Cloud Agency were compelled to surrender horses they had stolen from the whites, and this morning information was received from that agency that the whites had been stealing horses from the Sioux.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—1 A. M.—Generally clear weather prevails in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains. The barometer has risen in the districts east of the Mississippi, with easterly winds in the Southern States, and brisk north-westerly winds in New-England and the Middle States. The temperature has risen in the North-west and Upper Lake region, and brisk southerly winds with less pressure are reported from the first-named districts. The rivers have remained stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States generally, clear weather will prevail with east to south winds, no decided change in temperature, and continued high barometer.

For New-England, generally clear and cooler weather, with variable winds and high barometer.

For the lake region, Tennessee, and the Ohio valley, clear or hazy weather, east or south winds, slight changes in temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the North-west, partly cloudy and warm weather, with south or west winds, and low barometer.

For the canal region of New-York and Pennsylvania the temperature will remain above freezing.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway:

3 A. M.	51°	3 P. M.	65°
6 A. M.	49°	6 P. M.	61°
9 A. M.	54°	9 P. M.	57°
12 M.	65°	12 P. M.	55°
Average			57⅛°

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT POINT BREEZE—GOLDSMITH MAID FAILS TO BEAT HER FASTEST TIME.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—To-day was the last day of the Fall meeting at Point Breeze. The weather was fine and the track in good condition. There were about 5,000 people present. The final race, postponed yesterday, was won by Gray Chief in 2:31¾. Katie S., Philadelphia Boy, Maud, Simon, Cheston, De Rosa, Fannie Gilbert, and Barney Crossin followed in the order named. Minerva and Volunteer Maid were withdrawn. The first purse was awarded to Gray Chief, second to Katie S., third to De Rosa, and fourth to Philadelphia Boy.

The starters in the fifth race, for a purse of $1,000, 2:32 class $500 to the first, $250 to the second, $150 to the third, and $100 to the fourth, were blk. m. Ella, b. m. Ella Madden, blk. g. Arthur, b. g. Clothesline, b. g. Sunbeam, br. m. Hannah D., b. m. Mattie Lyle, and b. m. Effie. The first heat was won by Sunbeam in 2:30, the second by Ella Madden in 2:32, the third by same in 2:30¾, the fourth by Mattie Lyle in 2:32, and the fifth by Arthur in 2:32. To decide the race, another heat will be trotted to-morrow.

For a special purse of $1,500, Goldsmith Maid trotted against her record of 2:14, accompanied by blk. g. Charlie to sulky. Time: First heat—Quarter, 34½ seconds; half mile, 1:09¾; three-quarter, 1:44½; mile, 2:21½. Second heat—Quarter, 34 seconds; half mile, 1:07½; three-quarter mile, 1:42; mile, 2:18½.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—In response to the reluctance of the court to adjourn, the counsel generally, for the claimants, claimed they had diligently endeavored to be in readiness, and were now progressing with all dispatch, but that the large amount of testimony to be collected, involving the examination, and, in many cases, the copying of a large number of papers, together with the difficulty of procuring the testimony of material witnesses, many of them masters, officers, and seamen, who were scattered all over the seas, had effectually prevented their complete preparation.

INSURANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The Insurance Commission gives warning that if persons accept policies in any of the following companies they can have no protection in the State courts: The Brewers' and Maltsters', of New-York; the City Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I.; the Capital City, of Albany, N. Y.; the Germania, of Erie, Penn.; the National Fire and Marine, of Philadelphia, Penn.; the Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, Penn.; the St. Nicholas, of New-York; the Atlantic and Pacific, of Chicago.

DEATH OF MRS. GEN. RAWLINS.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Gen. Rawlins died at a hotel in this place this morning.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SECOND-CLASS ACCOMMODATION ON RAILROADS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—At a meeting yesterday of the Directors of some of the leading British railway companies it was resolved to ask the Midland Company to postpone the proposed removal from its line of second-class carriages until after the half-yearly meetings of the other companies. In the meantime they will consider the feasibility of changes tending to afford the public greater facilities for traveling. The Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, North-eastern, and other companies were represented at the meeting.

STEAM-SHIP COMPETITION WITH THE PACIFIC RAILWAY IN THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The steam-ship St. Osyth, the first vessel of a new line organized with the view of making the voyage in forty-five days, and thus beating the time by the Pacific route, sailed from London yesterday. The St. Osyth carried 2,000 tons of coal, and goes direct.

PETITION FOR THE RELEASE OF ARTHUR ORTON.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The sisters of Arthur Orton, (the Tichborne claimant,) have petitioned the Queen to release their brother from imprisonment.

A CONTRACT ENTERED INTO FOR TWO IRON-CLADS.

LONDON, Nov. 7—5:30 A. M.—The British Government has contracted for the building of two iron-clads on the Clyde, each of 5,000 tons burden, and with engines of 6,000 horse power.

FRANCE.

REPLY TO THE SPANISH NOTE—ITS ASSERTIONS REFUTED.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The reply of Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Spanish memorandum will be sent to Madrid Monday next. It will deal specifically with each complaint, and refute the assertions contained in the memorandum by documentary testimony. The Duke declines to discuss the question of the surveillance exercised by the French authorities on the frontier, because the matter is one purely of an internal nature. He also declines to communicate his reply to the other powers, as he disapproves of that course which Spain adopted when sending her memorandum.

ENGLISH BETTING AGENCIES BROKEN UP IN PARIS—CLEANSING THE SEINE.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Correctional Tribune of this city has fined, and confiscated the stock in trade of, several proprietors of betting agencies who come to France to avoid prosecution under English law.

The Municipal Council have adopted a plan for cleansing the Seine, by which the sewage deposited in the river will be diverted from the plain of Genevilliers.

GERMANY NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TONE OF THE SPANISH NOTE.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Indépendance Belge* says the Duke Decazes has notified Austria that the French Government is convinced that Germany did not inspire the recent Spanish note; and that the German Cabinet, on the contrary, approves of the recent policy of France with regard to the enforcement of neutality on the Spanish frontier.

ITALY.

RELATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT WITH THE HOLY SEE.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—*L'Univers* says it is reported that Italy is about to issue a memorandum to the European powers calling attention to the dangers to Italy from the intrigues of the Vatican, declaring that the Government can no longer tolerate a permanent conspiracy in its own capital, and urging the powers to discontinue the custom of maintaining Ambassadors at the Holy See.

SPAIN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF IRUN.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Hendaye says that the Carlists are firing petroleum shells into Irun. Nine houses have already been burned, and the town is much shattered.

The *Times'* special dispatch from Santander says that all the steamers in that port have been embargoed to carry troops for the relief of Irun.

AUSTRIA.

THE ROUMANIAN COMMERICAL TREATY QUESTION.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—The Austrian Government has requested the Porte to hasten its answer in reference to the proposed commercial convention between Austria and Roumania.

INDIA.

THE SUPPOSED NANA SAHIB REMOVED TO CAWNPORE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.—The native in custody suspected of being Nana Sahib, has been removed to Cawnpore for further investigation as to his identity.

GERMANY.

THE ALSACE-LORRAINE DELEGATES IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Delegates Schanenberg, Winterer, and Guerber, from Alsace and Lorraine, took their seats in the Reichstag to-day.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

NO ENGAGEMENT AT BUENOS AYRES.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 5—Evening.—There is no news yet from Buenos Ayres of an engagement between the Government forces and the rebels.

THE ROUMANIAN QUESTION.

THE TURKISH REPLY TO GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND AUSTRIA.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The text of the Turkish dispatch to Germany, Russia, and Austria on the Roumanian question is published, and fully confirms the brief report given of it on the 2d inst. The Porte is compelled to ask whether through this fresh blow at the Treaty of Paris the day may not come when human efforts will be powerless to stop the torrent let loose by successive violations of treaties.

CUBA.

COLLISION AT SEA—AN IRON BARK SUNK—TWO LIVES LOST.

HAVANA, Nov. 2.—The Spanish coasting steamer Alicante, from Havana, for Gibara, during a heavy fog, came in collision with the Spanish bark Alfredo, from Liverpool, for Havana, off Sagua, on Saturday, the 31st October. The Alfredo, which was an iron vessel, sank immediately. The mate and one sailor were drowned. The Captain and the remainder of the crew succeeded in jumping on board, the steamer, which put back to Havana, badly damaged.

The French bark Ville de Bordeaux, laden with cotton, from New-Orleans, for Havre, was totally lost on Colorado Reefs, on the night of Oct. 18. The crew were saved.

Captain General Concha inspected the southern portion of the Trocha yesterday, arriving in the evening at Ciego de Avila.

A GOLD EXCHANGE ESTABLISHED IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—The gold and exchange brokers of this city have opened Exchange rooms for the transaction of their business. This is the first establishment of the kind here.

THE DIRECT CABLE.

THE FARADAY'S POSITION—1,197 KNOTS OF CABLE PAID OUT.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from the steamer Faraday, dated 1 o'clock this afternoon, reports the steamer in latitude 49° 1′, and longitude 37° 47′, and announces that 1,197 knots of the cable have been paid out.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A house and hennery belonging to Thomas Liversarge, at Milton, Mass., were burned on Thursday night. The loss is $8,000.

The house of E. A. Cushman, on Linwood square, Boston, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $5,000.

Four houses, occupied as colored boarding-houses, were burned in Clarksville, Tenn., yesterday morning, causing a loss of $20,000, against which there was no insurance.

The Mountain House on Sam's Point, on the Shawangank Mountain, above Ellenville, N. Y., was burned on Thursday night, with all the furniture. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A conductor on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad brought the news to Union City, yesterday morning, that Columbus, Ky., was on fire in two places on Thursday night. The Western Union Telegraph Company's office was burned, and some of the wires were down. He could furnish no particulars.

The soap and candle manufactory of M. Werk & Co., situated on Poplar street, Cincinnati, Ohio, took fire at 8 o'clock last night, and, owing to the combustible nature of the contents, the entire building and stock were totally destroyed. The fire was intensely hot and burned fiercely, and although the factory was surrounded on all sides by buildings, the flames were confined to the premises where the fire originated. Several explosions occurred during the progress of the fire, by one of which Adam Negley, a fireman, was precipitated from a wall and severely injured, and another person had his leg broken. The loss is estimated—on the building, $18,000; on machinery, $25,000; on material, $25,000; and on manufactured stock, $60,000 to $80,000. The insurance is $60,000, divided among twenty local companies.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Admiral Porter's torpedo-boat, towed by the Gettysburg, has arrived at the Washington Navy-yard.

Eighty workmen have been discharged at the Washington Navy-yard, and a further reduction will soon be made.

Capt. Thomas Dick, a prominent steam-boat man and proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, died yesterday.

A machinist at Charlestown, Mass., while walking in his sleep, on Thursday night, fell down stairs and broke his neck.

A three-year old son of William Duff, of Providence, R. I., was accidentally knocked into a well and drowned, yesterday afternoon.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S SECRETARY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7.—A special dispatch from St. Louis to the *Commercial* this morning in regard to the arrest of Otto Von Schmidt, Secretary of Count Von Arnim, states that the order for the Secretary's return came from Count Von Arnim Wednesday morning, Oct. 28, and that he left for New-York that evening accompanied by a detective and a friend named Peter Gran. On Saturday, the 31st, Von Schmidt proceeded to the office of a German merchant and got the important papers and started for Europe on that day. Von Schmidt admitted the papers in the German merchant's possession were a portion of the letters of Bismarck to Von Arnim, abstracted by the latter from the archives of the Paris Legation. Thomas Lanergan, Manager of the Detective Agency, after being shown extracts from Eastern papers denying the account of the arrest, admitted to looking up a young German on advices from Berlin, and also that the young man went back voluntarily. He said there was no arrest because the offense was of a political character. He did not deny the particulars stated in this dispatch, nor would he admit them, giving as a reason that his connection with the affair was confidential, and he would not violate it. He was very much annoyed that the facts had leaked out before the arrival of Von Schmidt at Berlin.

FOREST FIRES IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—A heavy north-west gale has prevailed in parts of New-Hampshire to-day, and serious forest fires are reported in the neighborhood of Durham, Suncook, and Nashua. The two last places were thought to be in great danger, and the Nashua Fire Department turned out to fight the flames. A dispatch from Suncook says 500 acres are burned, and it is hoped the fire will be subdued before reaching the dwellings. Several hundred acres are also destroyed at Eppingham. A large fire in the fields and brushwood is now raging near Wilmington Junction, on the line of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The fire has been burning over four hours, and now covers a large area. The wind is blowing a gale, which has made the flames more fierce. At Portsmouth, N. H., trees were uprooted by the gale.

AN INSANE MAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—On Wednesday night last an epileptic inmate of the insane department in the Alms-house, named George Horne, was beaten to death by another inmate, a German, named Solomon Speyer. Horne was found in his bed yesterday morning. There were eight insane persons in the room at the time, none of whom can give any idea of the affair. But Speyer says he killed him because his religion was different, and he intended killing 1,000 more. At the inquest to-day the physician who made the post-mortem examination testified that death was caused by strangulation, and a verdict was so rendered. The authorities are censured for not increasing the capacity of the insane department, as 1,100 inmates are crowded into a space only sufficiently large for 600.

RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY OF NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—In view of the fact that some newspapers in the East have stated that the Relief and Aid Society of Nebraska are loaning and speculating on charitable donations received for the grasshopper sufferers, Gen. Ord, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has been ordered to make the following statement: No supplies received by the Nebraska Relief and Aid Society, from Chicago or other Eastern cities or towns, have been distributed on promise to pay for or return them, and no funds received from such sources have been used to purchase supplies for distribution on conditions. All distributions made by the society will be free and unconditional.

A WHITE MAN MURDERED BY A NEGRO.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 6.—A negro named Diggs was arrested to-day by the United States Marshal on the charge of shooting and killing the young son of Judge Kiels, of Barbour County, on election day, and destroying the ballot-box at Spring Hill, in Barbour County.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

TEXAS.

EASTERN TEXAS—THE ANCIENT CITY OF NACOGDOCHES—HOW THE NEGROES ARE TREATED—A SCENE IN COURT—WHIG AND DEMOCRATIC JUDGES—EDUCATION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NACOGDOCHES, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1874.

I knew that the Sabine River was the boundary between Louisiana and Texas, but otherwise it would have been difficult for me to realize that I was in another State. There were the same pine hills, the same poor soil, the same bands of oak along the creeks, the same negligent farming, and the same general appearance of poverty and perhaps of recklessness. The towns through which I passed were all old, all of them having appearances of by-gone grandeur in the shape of brick court-houses and occasionally of school-houses. But the latter, unfortunately, were not in operation. There was one little circumstance, however, which soon disclosed to me the fact that Texas was not Louisiana, however much its eastern section might resemble it. For upon the first occasion that I had to make any payment—it was for a night's entertainment at the house of a farmer—I asked how much I owed. "Six bits," he replied, and I innocently handed him a dollar greenback. "Han't you got any silver," said he. "Silver," said I, "what are you thinking of. We haven't come back to specie payments yet, have we?" I was a long way from home, and did not know what might have happened; a hard money revolution or something of the sort was possible. "Well," said he, "here in Texas we never did take no paper money, even after the war, but them plaguy railroads has kind o' brought them in upon us. How s'ever, if you 'aint got no silver, I'll een take your bill, and give your change." So saying, he fumbled in an old buckskin purse filled with quarters at one end and with half dimes at the other, and handed me three half dimes, having deducted one dime for the premium. This rather annoyed me, because there is a difference between the premiums of gold and silver, and I could have easily supplied myself with silver at Shreveport. But I never dreamed of coming to a place in the United States where legal tender was not legal tender. "How much," I inquired of the old man, "have you got in that old purse?" "Reckon I've got over a hundred dollars in quarters and mebbe a few dollars in half dimes." "Don't you find it rather heavy?" "Not half heavy enough," said he with a grin. "I wish as my puss was twicet as heavy as 'tis; ha! fower times as heavy," he bawled after me as I rode away.

This occurred half way between the Sabine River and Carthage. As I went on toward Henderson I found the country somewhat richer, and the amount of stock, especially of cattle, was evidently very great. At most of the places where I stopped along the road the fare was corned beef, sweet potatoes, corn bread, and coffee, and sometimes, as a treat, buttermilk. As a general thing the cooking was infamous, and the home-made butter was detestable. For want of working much milk was left in it, which turned it sour; and where there were wheaten flour biscuits it was better to eat them, as the French say, "sans frippe," than with it. All the farmers throughout this region belonged to the low down class, and were anything but hospitable. It was taken for granted that I was a cotton drummer, of whom there is a constant stream through Texas. Yet, though these people are accustomed to take in such strangers, and derive no small revenue from that thing alone, their reception was as surly as it could well be. They always look frowningly upon the stranger, and, if I may hazard a conjecture, upon everybody else too. Their homes are for the most part models of discomfort and of slovenliness, their womenkind dowdy slatterns, their children lawless and impudent. They ought to do well, for they raise most of what they consume, and they occasionally make big crops of cotton. But they, according to their own report, are sunk to the eyes in poverty, and would emigrate to Western Texas if they could possibly sell their land. As they hold this at three times its value, the probability is that they will remain where they are for some time to come. They have no lack of laborers, for the country is well peopled, and a white man can be hired on a farm for $15 a month with his food, or a negro for $8 a month. Some take the latter, but the majority prefer the white man, even though he costs twice as much. And moreover, the farmers here treat very kindly the laborers of their own color. They will let them buy milch cows for a merely nominal price, and little pieces of land which they can cultivate profitably for themselves. But they show no such kindness to the colored hands. I need not say that this community is intensely Democratic.

My objective point was Nacogdoches, but I was compelled to take rather a roundabout way to get there, and for this reason I came by way of Rusk. This was an old town, but one that was beginning to feel the influence of modern ideas. The railroad had disdained them, and had passed some fifteen miles westward, but they had clubbed up their dollars and contracted for a little tramway that should put them in communication with the great artery of civilization. The contractors had made an arrangement with the officials of the Penitentiary, and the jail-birds were hard at work on an embankment as I came along. They were all dressed in striped garments like our own criminals, and the great majority of them were negroes. There was a guard over them as they worked, a young fellow on a horse, armed with a revolver. As I rode on I met wagons loaded with ties, driven by colored men in prison garments, and I took the liberty of asking the first intelligent person I met how these men could be trusted to go about without a guard. "Oh," said he, "those are *trusties*. They've conducted themselves well, and are allowed considerable liberty." "But," said I, doubtfully, "they're niggers." "Of course," he replied with an approach to a wink. "They haven't done anything very bad, and are pretty well treated." I thought it best to look as if I understood him, but I did not. If he had spoken in Khamitic he could not have bewildered me more, not by what he said so much as by his manner.

Nor did I learn the meaning thereof until I arrived at Nacogdoches, where I stopped at the very pearl of hotels. The Criminal Court was in session, and I gladly seized the opportunity of seeing the proceedings. Almost all the criminals were negroes. The man on trial was a negro, charged with a breach of the law in having carried weapons at the last election, not secretly but openly. The counsel who defended him proved beyond a doubt that he was acting in the capacity of a policeman at that time, and was entitled to wear them. There were two colored men on the jury, and he pressed this fact upon their special notice again and again. The Judge summed up dead in favor of the prisoner, almost ordering the jury to acquit him. They retired, and in fifteen minutes brought in a verdict of guilty. The counsel for the defense took it as a matter of course, and applied for a new trial, which the Judge immediately granted. There was some buzzing around the prosecuting attorney, and then he told the Judge that he need not fix a date for the new trial, as he would "*nolle prosequi*" the case; whereat the Judge gave the merest ghost of a smile, and the counsel for the defense grinned, and the man was discharged free. "What does it all mean?" said I to a young lawyer with whom I had scraped an acquaintance; "I don't understand why everybody looks so mad, and why the Judge seemed amused." "Oh! it's a political case. You see, the nigger hadn't done anything. But there's a general movement among the Democrats to stick all the niggers into the Penitentiary; and as they contract them out for works of public improvement, it is supposed to be a benefit to the community and an advantage to the State. But old Judge Walker is as square as a die; he doesn't know any politics on the bench, and the prosecuting attorney knew perfectly well that every time they got a verdict of guilty against that nigger the counsel for his defense would demand a new trial, and Walker would grant it. So he gave it up as a bad job. "But excuse me," I burst out in a white heat. "Am I to infer that this is a general practice, this legal persecution of the colored man?" "Yes, Sir," he responded; "you are to infer that very thing. The people in Eastern Texas don't want them. They have all the white labor they want. And they'll either send every man of them to the Penitentiary in time, or they'll drive them out of this section." "But you're not a Democrat, surely." "No, I'm a Republican. Wait a little. I've got a case here of theft. When my turn comes, I'll accuse the Democrats of this thing as sure as you sit there, and see whether they'll contradict me."

In about half an hour my friend's turn came. His client was accused of stealing corn, and was taken, in old law language, "backbarend," having the corn in a sack upon his back, as he was leaving a neighbor's corn-crib. The reader will remember that in the South, to preserve corn from heating, and from the weavil, the barn in which it is stowed has no gable-ends, and, as the walls are only eight feet high, and built of logs, nothing is easier than corn-stealing. The case was pretty well made out against the unfortunate culprit, and my friend called no witnesses for the defense, but contented himself with cross-examining those for the prosecution. When it came to his turn to address the court, he pleaded hard in mitigation of judgment the foibles of the negro race, among which theft is very prominent, and argued that no notice would have been taken of such an offense, save to subject the offender to a hearty thrashing from the whip of the victimized farmer, if it were not for the general plan of sending every negro, against whom any charge could be brought, to the Penitentiary. And, warming with his discourse, he applied himself distinctly to the negroes in the jury, and warned them that they would be victims, too, in their turn, beseeching them not to go against their color, as, otherwise, the whole negro race would be doomed to destruction. This race appeal annoyed me very much, because I sympathized heartily with his previous arguments, and thought, and still think, that in the scales of exact justice, a negro should not be punished for theft so severely as a white man. They sin, poor fellows, not knowing the law, and therefore should be beaten with few stripes. But it seemed to me indecorous and unbecoming the dignity of the bar for a counselor to plead by appealing to the race feeling of the colored jurymen, and to tell them, in so many words, that they ought to oppose a verdict of guilty, not because the prisoner was innocent, but because he was a colored man. In this case it was of no avail, for in half an hour the jury came back with a verdict of guilty, and the Judge, in sentencing the culprit to a lengthy term of imprisonment with hard labor, took occasion to rap my friend's knuckles very sharply indeed.

At the hotel, at the pleasant evening meal, there were several boarders who were lawyers, and I took occasion to refer to the subject. Old Judge Walker was, I learned, a Democrat, but he had been an old Whig, and if I understood the remarks of these young lawyers there were Democratic Judges who were by no means so exactly just. There were not a few Judges, who aspired to the honors of Congress, who desired to make political capital by espousing the popular cause. With them a demand for a new trial would not have been successful. But the general sentiment seems to be that old Whig lawyers are of a much higher nature, taking office when it is offered, but never running after it; voting the Democratic ticket at elections, and making Democratic speeches when called upon, but never taking their politics into court with them. There they divest themselves of all their outer selves and become abstract intelligences, wielding the sword of law. But with the Democrats it is not so. With them justice and politics sleep soundly in the same bed, and have the same feelings. And hence their justice has a curious blind eye for the negro, and is led about by their politics pretty much as a blind man is led by his dog. I foresaw this in a letter from North Louisiana. I wrote that if the Democrats obtained the victory the rights of the negro would not be respected in the lower courts of law. Here in Texas the Democrats had a majority of 50,000, and they are sending all the colored men to the Penitentiary as fast as they can.

And with regard to public schools, the colored people are not fairly treated. For, in the first place, the Texans are not yet accustomed to public school education. Previous to 1870 there was no such thing in the land. But in that year the Republican Governor, E. L. Davis, inaugurated the system, and made a special levy of one cent on the dollar for the purpose of building school-houses and appointing teachers. I am informed that this tax brought in the sum of $2,700,000, which the Democrats claim was spent in appointing politicians to the position of school-teachers. They claim, also, and with much more color of truth, that this tax was especially distasteful to the thrifty settlers in Western Texas, and that this in no slight measure helped to build up the Democratic majority of 50,000. It is certain that the Germans are not fond of novelties, and, assuredly, public schools were a new thing in Texas. Previously they had collegiate institutes, and if any father of a family wished to educate his children and was too poor, he stated that fact to the village officials, and they sent the boys to the institute and paid for them out of a special fund. As this must have placed the unfortunate boys in a very unpleasant position with regard to their schoolmates, I must suppose that the special fund was very seldom drawn upon. Under the more enlightened system of the North there can be no school distinction between rich and poor, a truly Democratic principle, but the Democrats of the South were never democratic in anything save their feelings to the negro. Hence the dislike of the public-school system just resolves itself into a hatred of education, because it has to be paid for by a school tax. And as mixed schools are impossible, not to be thought of for one minute, the question becomes this: "Are you willing to pay for two schools?" and they are hardly willing to pay for one, it is not hard to understand that there is no colored school.

What is to be done? The idea of a whole race debarred from educational privileges makes my mind writhe; but if these people won't support schools for the colored folks, what remedy? As for Federal interference, it is worse than useless. It would be a death-blow to that Republicanism which is slowly but surely growing, as I am told, in Northern and Western Texas. We cannot make Democrats other than they are, and if they are determined to make a slow, steady war against the negro, not touching his person, not taking his property, but persecuting him by the law, and keeping his children in the bonds of ignorance, we cannot help it. For we have grossly erred in one thing. We have stated everywhere that the negro and the white man were equal. We meant, indeed, before the law; but the unfortunate Civil Rights bill, for which I entertain a most hearty contempt, as a shallow work, unworthy of a statesman, makes our meaning seem other than it really was. Hence the Southern Democrats have taken up our wager of battle, and have set their wits against the poor, weak intellects of the negro and intend to annihilate him. That they will succeed in Texas I have not the least doubt.

The Collegiate Institute here is a fine substantial building of brick, very pleasantly situated in the best part of the old town. It expired in consequence of the downfall of Nacogdoches, which has been killed by the railways. To go back to the remote past, the Spaniards built this place in 1619, and when the Texas war commenced it had a population of more than four thousand souls. It was the capital of Eastern Texas, and there was a great road, a *camina reale*, from it to San Antonio. All trade between that part of Mexico to Louisiana flowed from this city to the Red River cities, and so on to New-Orleans. Previous to the outbreak in 1835 many Americans had settled here, notably Col. Thorne, whose daughter married Mr. Garner, of New-York, who owns the Harmony Mills, at Cohoes. After peace with Mexico was declared, the Americans of this place, having the political control of everything, began a slow, steady war against the Mexicans, not touching their lives, not taking their property, but setting their wits deliberately against the Mexican intellect. In time they got rid of every one of them, and became heirs to all they possessed. But the whirligig of time brought about its revenge, for the stream of emigration, upon which they looked for their subsistence, was diverted for a time, and then the railways took away their commerce, and then when emigration turned once again to Texas they were out in the cold. Their last resource was their Collegiate Institute, which had a great reputation throughout the land. There were more reasons for this than would at first appear, but the principal was undoubtedly the superior social claims of Nacogdoches. The upper class was composed almost entirely of the younger sons of Southern gentlemen and of Young New-Yorkers, who, from a spirit of enterprise, had sought the West and made a home there. The churches were all Episcopal or Catholic—not a bad social index. The ladies were refined and full of a sense of the beautiful, as is the case with most Southern ladies. Their gardens were miracles of glowing color and fragrant scents. They were also notable housewives, making superb bread, pickles, preserves, butter-cakes, and cooking meats well. These things gave a charm to Nacogdoches that lingered after she had sunk to a mere country town. But the public school system annihilated the institute, and now Nacogdoches has not three hundred population. "*Ubi lapsus quid feci*" might be their motto. The hotel where I stop is kept by a widow lady who has evidently seen better days. The house is the old residence of Col. Thorne, to whose family this lady is closely related. In every corner are marks of indubitable refinement not comprehended by the young barbarians who board here. Little do they guess that the spoons and forks are all solid silver, and that their napkins are the finest damask, and their cups and saucers genuine Limoges. The fare is plain, but admirably cooked and admirably served, and there is over all a great desire to make one comfortable, which goes very far to make one so. How long this will last is more than I can say. But when the tramway is built from Rusk to the railroad, the little cotton business that is left will all pass away, and it is within the bounds of possibility that it may cease even to the county seat, for between Rusk and Nacogdoches is a great iron deposit which will some day be worked. And here will a new town be raised, which, being blasted by no curses of despairing Mexicans, or memories of wronged negroes, may prosper.

Upon reflection, I must add that there is a difficulty in the colored school business which may have more to do with the matter of their suppression than the feeling of the Democrats. It is this: That to find competent colored teachers is next to impossible. As to white teachers, the one fact that they are completely ostracized from society, treated as servants of servants, as Pariahs, is enough to settle that. The consequence is that hitherto the teachers have probably been what the Democrats declare them to have been, low politicians, whose usefulness to the party was rewarded by a school. The remedy for this state of things is so evident that it leaps to the eyes, as the French say. All that is required is to send intelligent colored girls and boys up North, to enter them in our normal schools and colleges, and give them the necessary training for teachers. If the young ladies of the Normal College in New-York should object to this, and their parents should object also, as I think is more than probable, then we shall at least understand how the South feels about the matter, and that will be one point gained. But I think education so necessary, so absolutely of the first importance, that I believe it must be given in spite of difficulties. I do not hesitate to say that it would pay to create schools for training colored teachers in our metropolis, and then, if the South cannot find teachers, we shall be able to furnish them. This difficulty being removed, I think the State of Texas, comprehending the danger of having a great uneducated class in its midst, would provide the necessary funds for school purposes.

GAR.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., Norman White, Esq., Vice President, in the chair, assisted by Frederick S. Winston, A. Robertson Walsh, R. P. Buck, F. H. Wolcott, and Charles Tracy, Esqs., Vice Presidents. Rev. Dr. W. J. R. Taylor read from the 119th psalm and offered prayer. Four new auxiliaries were recognized, one each in Georgia, Texas, Missouri, and Utah. Communications were received from Mr. Caleb T. Rowe, who was at Constantinople, Oct. 1, on his way to Beirut; from Dr. Isaac G. Bliss, of Constantinople, and Rev. R. B. Girdlestone, of London, in regard to the printing of Turkish Scriptures; from Rev. T. P. Dardier, reporting expenditure of funds granted to the Evangelical Society of Geneva, and asking for a new appropriation; from Rev. F. Vermeil, of Paris, acknowledging a grant made to the Bible Society of France; from Rev. Albert Bushnell, of the Gaboon Mission, Africa, asking for a new supply of Scriptures; from Mr. A. M. Milne, of Uruguay, giving an extended account of a tour of exploration in Brazil; from Rev. Thomas Williamson, M. D., of Minnesota, forwarding for publication a Dakota translation of Judges and Ruth; from Rev. Dr. William Butler, of Mexico, and Rev. Maxwell Phillips, of Zacatecas, concerning new editions of Spanish Scriptures; also from Rev. Dr. Trumbull, of Valparaiso; Rev. Christian Bischoff, of Naila; John Beveridge, of Monterey; Dr. J. C. Hepburn, of Yokohama; J. W. Zacheus, of Porto Rico, and others. The board directed the publication of the Books of Judges and Ruth in the Dakota language, and ordered that plates be prepared for a minion reference 8vo English Bible, to correspond in its general style and appearance with what is known as the Bagster fac simile, large edition. A temporary respite from official duties was granted to Secretary Holdich, in consequence of the impaired condition of his eyes, which renders some relaxation from work indispensable. Grants were made to the Friends' Missionary Board of New-York for Freedmen; to the Evangelical Association of Cleveland, Ohio; to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions for Africa; to Mr. A. M. Milne, of Montevideo; to the Evangelical Society of Geneva for the distribution of the Scriptures in France; to the Bible Society of Northern Utah; to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Mexico and India, besides numerous others of smaller amount. The entire number of volumes granted is 3,410, of which 180 are for foreign work, 323 for railroad companies for their cars on various roads, and 14 for the blind. Besides these, books to the value of $800 for foreign distribution were granted, and $1,650 in funds.

THE BICYCLE.

GROWING POPULARITY OF THE NEW VEHICLE—CLUBS AND TOURISTS—RECENT CONTESTS AND FEATS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874.

A form of amusement which appears to be becoming very popular in England is what is called "bicycling." When bicycles were first introduced there was a disposition to treat them with ridicule, and many persons imagined that working a machine of this kind was simply a roundabout way of applying physical force in order to do what could be more effectively done by simply walking or running. In the first instance, the machines were, of course, rather rough and clumsy, and very heavy into the bargain, and there is therefore some excuse for the contempt with which they were regarded. But great improvements have lately been made both in their form and materials; the weight has been considerably reduced, higher wheels have been supplied, and various arrangements made by which the person working the bicycle is enabled to acquire a more thorough and easy command over its movements. A school of daring and expert riders has also risen up; and though it is doubtful how far the bicycle will ever be introduced for the purposes of ordinary locomotion, it is evident that it is likely to take a prominent place as a form of competitive sport. There are already a considerable number of bicycle clubs scattered over the country, and during the holiday months it is a common incident for tourists to meet a party of half a dozen or a dozen bicyclists, all in the uniform of their club, charging along the road on a pleasure trip. The ordinary uniform is a sort of blouse, buckled at the waist, long boots or Knickerbockers and hose, and a little cap; but the colors, of course, vary, though dark blue is the prevailing tint. This Autumn the Pickwick Club, whose head-quarters are in London, made an expedition to Scotland, traveling in this independent manner. There are matches or promenades every week, and the fixtures are published in the sporting papers along with the hunting arrangements. A new class of sportsmen are thus introduced to the pleasures of the chase, and though the humbler riders on their five-pound velocipedes cannot keep pace with aristocratic rivals mounted on 200-guinea hunters, still they enjoy, to a great extent, the same sort of exhilaration and excitement. The question of the pace which can be attained by a skillful rider on a bicycle has just been solved by a remarkable feat which has been accomplished by David Stanton, one of the chief experts in the art. Stanton lately undertook to ride from Bath to London, a distance of 106 miles, in eight and a half hours; and arriving in town one day he asserted that he had done so. Corroborative testimony, however was wanting, and very few people gave credence to his story. It was arranged that he should ride the distance over again, but he broke down on the way. He explained his defeat by a strange story about having been waylaid by a party of men who attacked him with bludgeons, and from whom he had great difficulty in escaping; but as no information could be obtained as to this assault, and as the Police denied that it could have taken place as described, Stanton's reputation suffered in consequence. He held to his assertions, however, and offered to show his powers in bicycle-riding at the Lillie Bridge grounds—a large open space at Kensington which is now the head-quarters of polo, bicycling, and all kinds of gymnastic contests. His first attempt over this course did not justify his claims, but in a second match which took place a few days ago, he rode 106 miles in 7 hours 58 minutes and 54½ seconds, thus beating the Bath exploit for which he claimed credit by half an hour. There could, of course, be no doubt as to the reality of this feat, for it was achieved in the presence of some 3,000 people. His antagonist in this match was Keen, the champion bicyclist, the most elegant and accomplished rider in the country. The critics remarked that he rode "like a bit of machinery," with a swift, steady, easy motion, which scarcely varied. Stanton, on the other hand, is in every sense a rough rider, and owes his success to his remarkable energy and sheer force. Keen was borne down by the physical superiority of his competitor, and gave up the race at the end of the ninety-first mile, having traversed the distance in seven hours and eighteen minutes. It may be mentioned that Stanton's bicycle has a driving-wheel fifty-eight inches in diameter, and is under fifty pounds in weight. Keen rode with a fifty-four-inch wheel, the weight of his machine being less than thirty-six pounds.

J. H. F.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY AND THE PRICE OF BUTTER.

From the Albany Journal, Nov. 5.

We heard a story yesterday in regard to a confiding Democrat, an honest, simple-minded laborer. He attended a number of political meetings during the campaign just closed, and swallowed, with unquestioning faith, all that the Democratic orators told him as to the intimate relation existing between hard times and Republican rule, and, of course, drew the inference that the election of Mr. Tilden meant times just the opposite of hard. Yesterday morning, having mastered the election news, he seized a plate handed him by his esteemed helpmate, and, in accordance with her request, hied him to a neighboring grocery store and requested to be served with a couple of pounds of their best butter. The energetic and urbane clerk in attendance lost no time in placing it upon the proffered plate. Then, while he was in the act of laying a delicate sheet of white paper on the top of the butter to protect it from dust on its way to its destination, the purchaser asked what there was to pay. The energetic and urbane young clerk, who was quick at figures, replied: "Two pounds at forty-eight cents a pound—ninety-six cents."

At these words the face of the customer, which up to this point had been wreathed with the smiles which the election news had invoked, became overspread with an expression of astonishment and anger. For a moment or so his emotions rendered him speechless, and then in a loud voice he broke forth:

"Forty-ate cints! O, musha, musha! The devil fly away wid ye; wasn't that what ye was after chargin' me Munda?"

The urbane clerk explained that his customer was right—he had been charged forty-eight cents per pound for the best butter on Monday, and the price in the meantime had undergone no variation.

"Did ye take a squint at the *Argus* this morning, me by?" queried the excited party before the counter, at the same time exhibiting to the gaze of the clerk a copy of that sheet freighted with Democratic victories. The intelligent clerk replied that he had seen the *Argus*, and added that he was much elated at the news.

"Ye've seen the news, ye say that?"

"Yes, Sir; I've seen the news."

"And ye's know that Tilden is elected?"

"Yes, Sir; I am aware of that fact."

"An' Mr. Tilden elected ye'ze chargin' me for tyate cints a pound for butter, just the same as on Munda."

The clerk, as good humored as he was urbane, explained that the election of Mr. Tilden had not the slightest effect on the butter market. The too confiding Democrat hung his head a moment and then handed out ninety-six cents in full for his butter; and then, as he passed out of the grocery, pitched the *Argus* into the gutter.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

INCIDENTS ON THE ROUTE.

GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS—A TALK WITH THE UTES—A VISIT FROM THE APACHES—RELICS OF THE AZTEC PEOPLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TIERRA AMARILLA, New-Mexico, Sept. 18, }
and DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 29, 1874. }

Pogosa was the point furthest from civilization and toward the West at which the main party of the expedition aimed this season, except such as should be touched from that place as a base. Its situation, as described partially in my last letter, will be acknowledged to be a lovely one as well as lonely. There are no residents in the country about it for fifty miles, the nearest plaza being at Tierra Amarilla, (yellow earth,) on the Chama River, to the south; and while camped there we saw no one outside our party except a Mexican and an Indian who brought our mail one day, much to the delight of those who received anything. The regret of all was great, however, at the news of the death of Mr. Ainsworth, topographer with Dr. Yarrow's party, the result of the accidental discharge of his revolver while he was laying it down. He was an estimable young man, of good family, a native of Massachusetts, and the regret at his death was heightened by the fact that his body must be left so far away among strangers.

After spending a few days at Pogosa in anxious waiting for the wagon and ambulance with needed stores, those vehicles appeared on the 7th, and the ambulance bore evidence of its hard usage. The colored driver had improved every available opportunity to place the top where the wheels should have been, and his success was encouraging to the ambulance trade. Two more successful efforts thereafter secured the muster-out of the "colored troops," who shed the tears of a forty-year-old at leaving the service.

After the arrival of stores the main party was divided into several small ones, for the more thorough investigation of the country, and all did not meet again until about the 25th of September, near Del Norte. One small party, consisting of Mr. O'Sullivan, the photographer, the writer, two Mexican packers, and a Mexican guide, secured at Ojos, (the Springs,) near Tierra Amarilla, proceeded south and west in search of ruins in Cañon Lago and on the San Juan, below the mouth of the Animas. Lieut. Wheeler joined the party for a couple of days, at Tierra Amarilla, for the purpose of having a "talk" with the Indians, to ascertain their disposition toward his various parties. At that point we met Dr. Yarrow, Prof. Cope, of his party, having gone on a trip by himself.

Prof. Cope, up to this date, has determined the geology of the route from Pueblo, Colorado, to Algodenas, New Mexico, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Jumez and Gallinas ranges, some of which had been done by previous geologists; but he also obtained seventy-five species of invertebrata and twenty-five of vertebrata. The latter are pliocene and post-pliocene, are all of value, and some of them of great interest. Prof. Cope also obtained specimens of the mammalia of the lower eocene period, (in the eocene most of the mammalia begin,) in proximity to cretaceous coal—a fact of the highest importance in paleontology and geology. No mammals have heretofore been found in cretaceous formations, the first below the eocene, and the discovery above spoken of has given some hope that their remains may yet be discovered therein, as the cretaceous of this region is older than that of Wyoming and other northern regions. Whatever the importance of the discovery may be in this respect, as a geological one it is interesting, as being likely to furnish, perhaps, a key to the vexed question of the Rocky Mountain coals, the "Transition Period," and the origin of the eocene lakes. The fossils obtained are large, and of very rare types.

All the plazas about Tierra Amarilla have names of their own, and there are five or six, but they are indifferently called by the name of the region, as above given. At the largest—Nutritas, or Little Beaver—there are about 600 people, mostly Mexicans, and the beneficent Government here feeds bands of Ute and Apache Indians and fulfills its treaty stipulations in regard to presents of clothing, &c., in such a way as to keep the "noble" red man on the verge of a semi-annual fight or steal. There are about four hundred Hickorea Apaches and perhaps seven hundred Weeminuche and Capote Utes served from this sub-agency, but after the 1st of December several sub-agencies are to be abolished and an agency established at Pogosa. The Indians are reluctant to go there, upon what is a new reservation, I believe.

A TALK WITH THE UTES.

On the 12th of September the chief of the Capote Utes, Tim-pi-ach-a, and sub-chief, Cor-o-ne-a, with several of the tribe in holiday attire, accompanied by two women and several children, met us at the agency, and through Señor Don Francisco Salazar and an interpreter who understood Indian and Spanish, we had a chat with these squatter sovereigns—at least Lieut. Wheeler did. They did not seem to place much reliance upon our word about exploring the country for the benefit of everybody, but said they did not object to white men searching for gold and silver in the mountains, about which they seemed to care nothing. But they wanted no settlers on their lands on the plains to scare away game. They claim all the fine country described in my last letter, and said the Great Father told them the road up the Rio Grande was for Americans; that no one should go on their lands, and they didn't believe any one who said the Great Father sent them over it. If we came to survey their land and find out what belonged to them, it was all right. The Great Father told them to treat white men as well as they could. They did not want to talk any more.

The most of the replies were from the Chief, but several of the warriors put in a word now and again, and the oldest of the two women kept up an almost incessant clack of protest against all we averred. The Indians squatted on the floor, leaning against the walls, smoking cigarettes most of the time, the smoke from which they swallowed and breathed out through their nostrils. The dandy of the tribe, neatly dressed in gay colors, got up every few minutes and walked across the room that he might be duly admired. The Sub-Chief seemed to be the cynic of the band. His face was thin and pock-marked, and his solitary eye so small, black, and keen that it was absolutely fascinating. Our theological inquiries were answered by him. He didn't know anything about God—didn't think there was any being greater than the Great Father in Washington. He asked us if we had ever heard of Montezuma. As to religion, he said they didn't worship anything, except they deferred to the sun. They, or he, knew, he said, "that the Americans and Mexicans *had water on their heads*, but it didn't seem to them any good; and it was no good to an Indian." The keen, sardonic look, and the twinkle of that one eye, during this home thrust, were indescribable. In five words he had described the practical Christian religion with which he, with many others, was acquainted. At the close of the talk a rather clean-looking young Indian, hearing me name Chicago and Washington, came up laughingly repeating the words over and over, as he did each time I saw him thereafter. By this simple conversational exercise we came to hand-shaking, a friendly smoke, and a state of good feeling which I doubt not is unbroken.

Then we parleyed for an hour to get the band to have their pictures taken. The one-eyed Chief and the women were the most opposed to any such thing, asserting with great vehemence that people who had their pictures taken would die. This could not be disputed, and there seemed to be no way out of the difficulty. The dandy, however, was willing, and we tried to induce him to persuade the females to consent; but he interposed an objection which might prove valid in better society. He said he had been married but a little while, and that if he talked much to other squaws his squaw would be jealous and cross. The head chief and the most talkative of the women were the first to yield, and pictures were finally taken of the whole group, after which we presented them with tobacco. Then the band, perhaps twenty in number, mounted their ponies and galloped away, chattering and laughing. The Chief is a dignified looking man, with a fine head. All the Indians who ride customarily, we noticed, were deficient in the muscular development of their legs, which were disproportionately small.

A VISIT FROM APACHES.

The next day we had a visit from a cavalcade of Apaches, but they would not talk nor be pictured. They were better dressed and had better ponies than the Utes. A visit of Lieut. Wheeler and Dr. Yarrow to their camp, four miles away, with plenty of cloth and trinkets to trade for Indian costumes, &c., was productive only of vexation. Neither men, women, nor children would trade, although the visit was made at the solicitation of the Chief's son, whom we first mistook for a girl, until he blushingly replied "muchacho" to an inquiry. Dr. Yarrow informed the Chief that he did not consider it good treatment on the part of the Apaches that they would not trade at all. He said he wished to get specimens of their clothing to show in a great institution or building in Washington. The Chief replied that he could not oblige his people to trade if they did not wish to, and then, with more dignity than generosity, offered to make the Doctor a present of his own old coat, which he commenced to pull off; but as the coat was of cloth, in some far-past fashion of the Parisian world, the offer was hastily declined.

AZTEC RELICS.

On Sunday afternoon the party, leaving Lieut. Wheeler and Dr. Yarrow to return to Pogosa, on the way to Pueblo via Del Norte, proceeded toward Cañon Lago, or Long Cañon, supposed to be, where it meets the San Juan, about three days' march to the west. For two days we traversed a country as beautiful, and of the same general character, as that about Pogosa. Water was not found in abundance, except in lakes, several of which we passed on the trip. The lake water is not good, and even the ducks and wild geese which abound in it are poor eating. It would be difficult to give a reason for this poorness in quality of the water, without analysis, as lakes elsewhere which are without known inlet or outlet are sweet. We found some running streams, and sweet pools of dirty looking rain water, and when we reached the cañon we found a small running stream, with its bed low down between perpendicular banks of soil. On each side of the cañon were sandstone hills, the layers of stone being from five to fifteen feet in thickness, receding like the steps of the pyramids, running in regular horizontal lines, but otherwise bearing no evidence of stratification. At the foot of the hills were huge rocks of sandstone, some red, but mostly of lighter colors, from reddish gray to light brown, full of fantastic sculptures made by the flow of water through the cañon, by rains, frost, snow, by time. The hillsides and tops are partly clothed with dwarf pines. After we had got well into the cañon, our guide was kind enough to inform us that, although there were ruins therein, we were not in Lago, but Carrizeto (Little Reed) Cañon, the first one north of it. About 4 P. M. we came to the first known ruin. It is situated not quite half way down the cañon, at a point where a smaller one comes into it from the south. The hills inclosing the cañon are from six to twelve hundred feet high, but at the point named sink down to a small mesa not fifty feet above the level of the valley. On this rectangle of rock, which fronts north-east, we found, in a very fair state of preservation, a building made of stones from two to four inches thick, and from six to twelve inches in diameter, laid in a cement of adobe clay, two stories high, and containing four rooms. A wing, which was but one story high, and contained two rooms, had fallen down. The face of the building toward the east is semicircular, or nearly so, the corners being rounded, but the west side is built with square corners. The rooms are each about twelve feet by eight, and seven feet high. There is no place for ingress in the lower story, as is the case generally with Pueblo buildings, access to the house being had by means of a rude ladder, and also from story to story. We found a ladder inside, made of a log, into which notches were cut large enough to hold the feet from slipping. There were square holes cut through the partition walls in each story, to go through which a man must stoop very low. The second floor and roof were made of cedar poles, overlaid with cedar boughs and plastered with mud. The largest end of these poles showed the cutting to have been done with a stone instrument, and the small ends were burned off at the proper place. The inside walls were plastered smoothly, and looked neat in comparison with the outside. In an angle of the wall on the second floor was a rude fire-place, and near it the entrance from without, a hole through which we could barely crawl. There were several holes through the walls of the upper story, by which the approaches from each cañon could be watched. A few pieces of plain, broken pottery, brown and thin, were found on the outside. There were no other evidences of the former occupants found. Standing there in the utter loneliness, surrounded by the parched-looking sandstone hills, it is a relic of the Aztec people, the remnant of which inhabits a few of the "Seven Cities of Cibola," which Coronado left the Pacific coast to search for on Shrove Tuesday, 1540; and it only makes the scene more desolate.

Across from this ruin, and near the top of the hills more than a mile to the north, we saw another building, one story in height, with a huge rock fifteen or twenty feet high for its base. This commanded a far view up and down the cañon. The next day, on the return of the writer with the Mexican guide, (the rest of the party pursuing the way to ruins on the San Juan,) a small ruin was discovered, with a field-glass, on the height up the smaller cañon, another some miles up the large one, situated high, and commanding a view of a cañon which enters the main one from the north; and a small ruin of like character, of two rooms, on two large adjoining rocks at the bottom of the cañon. The relative positions of all these are such that, while they command views of side cañons, they each can be seen from some other, excepting the small one last mentioned, which could only be located from the others by the ancient signal of smoke. Perhaps some ruin, undiscovered by us, made the connection perfect, however; and there was, doubtlessly, "in the old times," a chain of signal stations through all these cañons through which routes lay, or in or near which flocks could be watered or pastured, and perhaps grain raised. These seem to have been for the protection of the pastoral and semi-civilized Aztecs against raids and incursions of the more wild and fierce tribes which surrounded them on the north and east; the larger ones being centres of strength, the garrisons from which the smaller posts were manned and relieved. In those days the mesas at the top of the adjacent hills probably furnished Summer pasturage for the flocks of a numerous people, now reduced by many causes, one of which is undoubtedly the gradual failure of the water supply, to remnants that still, at Abiquin and a few other points in New-Mexico only in the United States, look as faithfully for the return of Moctezuma as do Christians for the return of Christ. Who shall say that the yearnings of each will not be answered in one and the same way!

A COUNTRY OF GREAT BEAUTY.

From Carrizeto Cañon I took a more northward route in returning to Tierra Amarilla, on the representation of the guide that the way was shorter. It was through a wonderful country for the quiet beauty of its wooded hills, its reedy lakes, and occasional rills as cold as ice-water and as pure. But the way was longer, and the guide almost lost it besides. The last night he seemed to be in doubt, and we traveled until 9 o'clock up a cañon which grew bolder and narrower until its white sandstone walls frowned straight across our way. Finding excellent water and gramma grass for our tired mules, we unloaded our blankets, unsaddled the animals, made a fire, cooked coffee, ate our bread and meat, our sole provisions, and made our beds. Far back in the cañon I had heard a peculiar whistle, which the guide answered by imitation, and then looked at me and laughed. I could not understand much of the guide's language, nor he any of mine, except such "lame and impotent" Spanish as I could speak. His apparent loss of the way and his conduct about the whistle aroused a little apprehension that he might mean to deal treacherously. After we got to our camp a similar whistle was heard, much closer to us, which the guide also answered. I made my bed where I could not be taken by surprise while awake, looked carefully to my two revolvers and my carbine, and lay down with them under my hand, at my right side, with my meerchaum, if not my "battle lanterns, lit." The clock in Trinity Church steeple struck 11, I do not doubt, but I did not sleep. The guide had strayed around, attended to the mules, spread his blanket by the fire, smoked a cigarette, and I watched every movement, determined to have the first shot from my cocked revolver. The guide evidently thought me asleep, for he looked cautiously around, arose to his feet, turned his back toward me, and kneeling down on his blankets commenced vigorously to cross himself. Under such circumstances I had not the heart to shoot the poor fellow, and I rather thought he had not the heart to shoot me.

The next morning, or noon, we reached Tierra Amarilla, and I had still two hundred and sixty miles, at least, to travel before reaching the railroad at Pueblo, with only a driver, a four-mule ambulance, half loaded, and my faithful mule in the diminished train. Over the rough way and the smooth, in heat and in snow storms, by Rito, Ojo Caliente, Conejos, and Garland, tired, worn, but homeward bound in company with the most disgustingly profane mule-driver I ever saw, I made my way—one hundred and seventy miles of it in three days and a quarter. The main party was on the way in, and without much adventure reached Pueblo, and its members their homes.

Some condensed information from two or three of the other parties, a description of the Pueblo Indian village near Abiquin, and some remarks of a general character due to the subject of explorations and surveys, will be the subject of further and final remarks.

BOSTON STREET RAILROADS.

EXPENSES AND BUSINESS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The Boston *Traveller* gives some interesting figures concerning the expenses, amount of business, and general condition of the several horse railways centring in Boston. The exhibit is for the year ending Sept. 30. The amount of the business has increased within the time mentioned, and there has been an improvement in the character of the rolling stock used and in general public accommodation. It says: "The paid in capital stock of the Metropolitan Road is $1,500,000, with a funded debt of $187,000 and an unfunded one of $884,196. In its equipment are 1,396 horses and 241 cars, and it has expended the past year for track extensions, horses, new cars, land, and buildings, &c., $250,064. The sum of over $160,000 for land and buildings applies largely to the Bartlett street stable. The total income for the year has been $1,093,888, and the total operating expenses $943,086; the net income has been $150,802; there has been paid for interest $62,680, in an 8½ per cent. dividend $127,500, and the total surplus now is $121,144. The number of miles run was 2,916,042; the number of passengers carried 20,560,250, and an average of 39 9-10 passengers to a round trip.

The capital stock of the Middlesex Road paid in is $400,000, and it has a funded debt of $148,303, and an unfunded one of $235,518. Its present equipment consists of 312 horses and sixty-three cars, and it has expended for track extensions and additional horses and cars the present year $13,728. The total earnings for the year have been $252,795, and the total operating expenses, including interest, $216,203. The net income has been $36,592, to which add the surplus at the beginning of the year, $10,246, making a present surplus of $46,840. There have been run 557,350 miles, carrying 4,488,170 passengers, an average of 41 57-100 passengers per round trip.

The South Boston Railway has a capital stock paid in of $450,000, and is without either a funded or an unfunded debt. Its equipment includes 340 horses and sixty cars. The total income of the year has been $318,242, and the total operating expenses $274,599. The net income was $43,643; a ten per cent. dividend of $45,000 has been paid, and there is now a total surplus of $14,158. During the year 809,847 miles have been run, and 6,106,751 passengers carried—an average of 45 32-100 passengers to a round trip.

The capital stock of the Highland Railway paid in is $200,000, and it has a funded debt of $74,000 and an unfunded one of $159,217. Its present equipment includes 292 horses and 53 cars, and it has expended the past year for track extensions, horses, new cars and buildings, $63,194. The total earnings for the year have been $195,068, and the total operating expenses, including repairs, salaries, wages, provender, &c., have been $162,011. The total net income, therefore, for the year, has been $33,056, of which $14,731 have been paid for interest, $17,024 for a nine per cent. dividend, and the balance went to make a total surplus of $20,477. There have been run during the year 630,896 miles, 3,831,429 passengers have been carried, and an average of 41 9-10 passengers to the round trip conveyed.

The Union Railway has a paid in capital of $356,800, a funded debt of $17,500, and an unfunded one of $250,832. It has 767 horses and 102 cars. During the year it has expended for track extensions, horses, new cars, land, buildings, ($41,944,) &c., the total sum of $47,874. The income has been $550,728, and the total operating expenses $501,897. Of the net income of $48,831, the sum of $6,669 has been paid for interest and $35,680 in a ten per cent. dividend. The total surplus now is $11,486. During the year 1,317,932 miles have been run, and 8,208,644 passengers carried. The average number of passengers to the round trip has been 45 75-100."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Prison Association acknowledge a further contribution of money and books for the Penitentiary library on Blackwell's Island from the following persons: William H. Aspinwall, $100; Daniel G. Rollins, Jr., $100; W. W. Hoppin, Jr., $10; John E. Parsons, $5. Donations of books from J. B. Ford, G. P. Putnam's Sons; Mrs. Van Wagener, J. L. Edwards, F. L. Moore, James H. White, Mrs. M. E. Cary, George R. Jackson, J. J. King, Mrs. E. E. Root, "A Friend;" Unknown, six packages. Contributions of books, magazines, &c., for the above library will be received at the office of the association, No. 19 Centre street. Money for the purchase of new books may be sent to William C. Gilman, Esq., Treasurer, No. 46 Pine street. All donations, whether of money or books, will be acknowledged.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. W. SHELDON, General Agent.

POISONING A HORSE FOR REVENGE.

Two men named John Fultz and Myer Goodman, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of poisoning the horse of Diedrich Fruken, of No. 1,097 Second avenue. The complainant alleges that the accused had often threatened to do the plaintiff harm. W. C. Enever, a veterinary surgeon, testified that the animal's death was caused by Paris green. Mrs. Delia Muller, the wife of a druggist, whose store is at No. 1,036 Second avenue, gave evidence that she sold Goodman a quantity of Paris green before the horse was poisoned, and a young man in Fruken's employ, named F. C. Dohrmand, swore that he saw Fultz about the stable in East Fifty-seventh street a short time before the animal died. Fultz and Goodman were committed for examination in default of $1,000 bail each.

LATEST PARISIAN FASHIONS.

PROPHECIES AND OPINIONS.

NEW FABRICS AND THEIR USE—IDEAL TOILETS.

Although the plans of fashion-makers have long been divulged, the time is only now at hand to form an idea of what will really be in favor. Some toilets, the beauty of which is rather questionable, may, if gracefully worn, be immediately adopted. It is true that authority for everything can be had of fashionable dressmakers, but one cannot be secure of anything so long as the new styles have not been accepted by the *élégantes* of the day. An observer can, however, without much risk, offer predictions in regard to certain modes which are likely to be legitimately successful. But before doing so a few remarks suggest themselves.

A truly fashionable lady can always be distinguished by a quiet and simple style, and the more refined the woman the less pretentious the dress. With very few exceptions this may be laid down as a rule. A stylish woman is no longer content to submit to the dressmaker's choice; she will make a fashion unto herself, and if that pleases, can avoid seeing her dress imitated in every conceivable manner. Individuality with regard to fashions is the only way in which a woman of taste can escape vulgarity. Formerly different classes, and each with a style of its own, and a form of attire from which none dared to depart, were in existence. At present these distinctions have disappeared, and elegance becomes necessary to manifest and establish the natural distinction. The day when fashionable ladies shall thoroughly understand this, their toilets will be much more admired. Parlors are very interesting places for study. Up to the present period the general fashion has been so imperative in its dictates that it has imposed more of a uniform than a toilet. One dress resembled the other, and when one was seen all had been examined, the result being that at reunions the effect produced was monotonous and wearisome. There is a maxim current which is not sufficiently heeded. It says: "The woman of taste does not follow the fashion, she avoids it." To make a proper application of the maxim ladies must individualize the fashions, or, in other words, individualize elegance.

We may now describe some of the latest fashions. The old style of our grandmothers, we notice, is reviving in the shape of burnous, long basques, and large mantles. These garments are made of velvet or cloth, and are embroidered or finished with a cord.

Silk matelassé is not generally trimmed, but that is altogether a matter of taste, as there is no reason against some exceptions to the rule. It is, however, more Parisian without trimming.

Drap de Thibet is a magnificent material, and is made of Thibet goat's wool; it is much heavier than cachemire, and is particularly suitable for the incipient cold season.

Cachemire des Indes and faille form a beautiful combination. Over a silk skirt, one can place folds of silk and cachemire, with an overskirt of the latter, surrounded by folds of faille; then a cuirasse of cachemire, and sleeves of silk are worn, and a charming result is obtained.

A serviceable walking-dress for Winter is made with a very long polonaise of matelassé, trimmed with fur; above are scollops of faille appliqué, each scollop terminating with a button. The skirt is of velvet, and perfectly plain. The hat is of felt, bound with velvet and trimmed with faille.

A beautiful visiting dress is composed of a tunique of velvet trimmed with fur; the back is tight fitting and short, and the front long. The back of the skirt is of black velvet; under the basque are six narrow flounces of purple faille, and on each side are three puffings lengthwise of the same, thus forming a panier. The front of the skirt is also of faille, trimmed with one wide flounce at the bottom and puffings. The cuffs of the tunique are trimmed with faille to correspond with the dress. The bonnet is of velvet, with a twisted scarf round the crown; a twist of silk, with a bunch of flowers, forms the inside trimming, and a feather is on the crown. This toilet would also be very pretty if combining blue and black.

Dolmans are as much in favor as ever. A fine toilet for visiting includes a velvet dolman trimmed with fur, and beaded galloon, a skirt of faille falling straight, without trimming in front, and an overskirt rounded, plaited up at the sides, and finished at the bottom with a bias band corded on both sides with a lighter shade; the back of the second skirt is trimmed up in points, which are joined by large bows with ends.

A handsome and simple dolman may be made of colored or black cloth, with a trimming of beaded galloon and fur.

A ball dress may be made with low neck and short sleeves; pointed waist of faille, trimmed with lace, the sleeves puffed; the skirt of the tunic of faille, turned back, and trimmed with lace; the puffings of tarlatan or swiss; the front of the tunic apron-shape, and also made of tarlatan or swiss, and trimmed with lace. The entire dress is covered with puffings and strips of bias material lengthwise.

A chaste and unique ball dress is composed of two shades of blue. The train is divided into four plaits on each side, and one large flat one in the middle, covering the point of the bodice. A shell-formed trimming is on each side of the skirt; at the bottom is a deep flounce, with three puffings at the head, and bias folds of the two shades are on the side of the front breadth, a long spray of flowers falling from the shoulder half way down the back.

A very pretty fichu is made of guipure lace worked with blue beads, with two strips of blue velvet separating the work, the ends being crossed in front and fastened at the back with a velvet rosette with long flowing ends.

A most becoming morning bonnet is composed of brown uncut velvet with soft crown; the front is plain, turned up in the middle, and trimmed with ribbon made in Alsacienne loops, from which springs a tuft of black feathers. A pretty bow is behind and the strings tie under the chin.

A beautiful full-dress bonnet is made of silk, trimmed with loops of ribbon; a magnificent crown of flowers covers the whole inside, and falls partially over the side.

A suitable coiffure for a middle-aged lady can be thus described: It is made of Malines lace, is plaited, and has long, falling ends; it is trimmed with pearl-gray feathers and ribbons, with a bunch of roses before and behind.

A THIEF WHOSE VICTIMS ARE LEGION.

Joseph Warren, whose case was reported in yesterday's TIMES, appears to be an accomplished thief. On Thursday he was held by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of stealing six silver spoons. His mode of doing business was to answer the advertisements of servant girls and other domestics in the employment of private families who were desirous of securing better places. Warren, who is a man of respectable appearance, would call at the number indicated and converse with the girls as to what wages they expected. He would then remark that it was necessary that his wife, who was very particular, should see and judge for herself of the girl's qualifications. To this, of course, the girls had no objection, and as Mrs. Warren would arrive in ten or fifteen minutes, being shopping close by, Mr. Warren was invariably shown into the parlor to await her arrival. He would then help himself to whatever silver-ware he could find, generally preferring silver spoons as being most portable. The coolness of the scoundrel was such that on ringing the front door bell [illegible] he was going to see what kept his wife, and would return shortly. On reading the account of the fellow's doings in yesterday's TIMES many persons remembered being victimized in a similar manner. Over eight victims to the sum of about $150 each appeared before Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and claimed to identify Warren and make complaints against him. As he is now in the Tombs they were unable to identify him, and had to place their complaints in the hands of the District Attorney.

OVER OR UNDER WATER.

James McAllister, charged with obtaining from Charles Coulter real estate, money, and fine horses, valued, in all, at over $20,000, by false pretences, was brought before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and a motion was made for his discharge. The false pretence charged against the prisoner were the claiming of title to the property already named, by giving a conveyance to other property in Communipaw, N. J. The motion for the prisoner's discharge was made on the ground that there was no false pretenses, as the property he had conveyed, belonging to his wife, [illegible] warranty deed for the same. Assistant District Attorney Lyons opposed the discharge, claiming that it appeared in the affidavits against the prisoner that he had pointed out the lots he intended to exchange, [illegible] whereas the lots he conveyed were under water. The Judge reserved his decision.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

HE IS CONGRATULATED ON HIS SAFETY—A FRENCH JOURNALIST ORDERED TO LEAVE BAYONNE—THE CAUSE OF DON CARLOS DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF—LORD BEAUMONT TO VISIT THE HOSPITALS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BAYONNE, BASSES-PYRENEES, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1874.

Unless actually upon the scene of action it is futile for a correspondent to attempt to obtain accurate information respecting the events connected with this internecine war. Whenever an engagement takes place between the contending armies the victory is either claimed by both sides or no telegram whatever from the representatives of the losing forces is published. Again, upon comparing the number of killed and wounded, it is by no means unusual to find it far in excess of the number of troops known to have been engaged. At one time it is stated that Don Carlos has been wounded by his own soldiers; then that his Generals are deserting him right and left—both of which reports turn out to be mere canards, and are either denied a few days later on, or remain without confirmation from reliable sources. Occasionally the telegrams appearing in the Bayonne journals are of such an official character that, although the statement may appear somewhat startling, the reader is inclined to believe it really must be true, unless he has had the opportunity of being present at the spot where certain occurrences are said to have taken place. Here is an instance in this connection: Shortly after the attack upon Behobie, which took place on the 12th inst., the Spanish Consul at Bayonne, in forwarding the particulars of the affair to the Government at Madrid, stated, according to the authority of a local paper—the sympathies of which I must, however, mention are strongly in favor of Carlism—that the Carlists engaged in the attack numbered 1,500, who were ultimately driven off with great loss. The fact is, that, at the most, not more than 100 Carlists were present at the joint attack upon Irun and Behobie, of whom there were but three killed, and four or five wounded, although it is supposed that in addition to these, several were burned to death in the houses. It is but natural to suppose that rumors of atrocities committed by one side or the other are also to be heard here. As I have previously mentioned, there was but little quarter shown in the engagement at Behobie. Neither party seemed to expect it, and certainly they did not receive it. If the Republicans had made any prisoners they had no place of safety in which to confine them, for at this point they are surrounded on all sides by the enemy, and had they made any captives they could not have taken them over to the French side of the bridge. Of course the soldiers in the occupation of the town cannot leave it except by the bridge, and when they cross over to France for provisions, &c., they do so without their arms. Unfortunately, many atrocities which are reported to have taken place lead to very bad results, for if they obtain credence, are announced in the journals, and come to the knowledge of the other side, it is not improbable that the report of a "bogus" outrage may lead to the committal of a real one in retaliation.

Difficult as it is to arrive at the exact particulars of any event at which a correspondent does not happen to be present, the unpleasantness of the case is much augmented when he finds himself reported as having taken a leading part in an incident of this kind. In my last letter I gave you particulars of a visit I paid to Behobie on the 17th. When I left Bayonne I stated at the hotel that it was my intention to return the same evening, but as I found plenty to occupy my time at Fuentarabia, &c., I decided to remain for the following day (Sunday) also. When I reached Hendaye on Saturday evening I found the telegraph office closed, or I should have telegraphed to a friend with whom I had an engagement that night at Bayonne. It was late on Monday night when I returned to Bayonne, and the first words which greeted me at the hotel (where the *garçons* were evidently greatly surprised to see me) were, "Well, we never expected to see you again. There is a report all over the town that you have been shot." It had been stated that two correspondents had been fired at by the Republicans at Behobie or Irun and that they were undoubtedly killed or severely wounded. I was accompanied by another correspondent on Saturday, and, as mentioned in my last, was certainly fired upon by the Carlists, as I at that time supposed, although I have heard since, upon good authority, that the house is occupied by the Republicans, who recaptured it a few days previously. This fact found its way to Bayonne; how, I cannot tell for certain, although the general statement is that the news was brought by a French soldier who arrived by the last train from Hendaye on Saturday night. The report that two Englishmen had been shot obtained credence in Bayonne, and it was the theme of discussion all over the place the following morning. Several telegrams were sent, and among others Sir Gilbert Campbell forwarded the news to Paris. It was known by some people in the town that there were several Englishmen here and at Biarritz who intended joining Don Carlos' camp. The Marquis of Queensbury is en route, with several friends, to the head-quarters at Puente La Reina. Inquiries were made at the hotel where I was stopping, and it was found that I had left the previous day for Irun and other places on the Spanish frontier; that I was accompanied by a gentleman who corresponds for several newspapers, and that we had stated we should return on Saturday night, which we had not done. Sir Gilbert called upon me and explained that, hearing the affair freely commented upon in the principal café here, he had telegraphed to the American Minister at Paris, and I believe the news was also sent by wire to your Paris correspondent. Immediately I learned that there was any chance of the canard about my death being believed I telegraphed denying it, but, unfortunately, too late to prevent its publication.

Bayonne is something like an English or American country village in one respect, *i. e.* that everybody knows everybody else's business, and immediately a stranger arrives he is expected to give a full account of what his purpose is in visiting the town. That is to say, if he answered the questions which are put to him he would do so, for the Bayonnese are not backward in making inquiries about a stranger which are, to say the least of them, inquisitive. It was not pleasant upon my return to to find myself gazed at most unmistakably, and, in one case, an utter stranger came up and congratulated me on the report of my death having turned out false.

So long as newspaper correspondents have the officers only to deal with, be they Republican or Carlist, they are sure to be well received, but if any of the rank and file see a man in their neighborhood whose identity with either side is not clearly visible, they fire upon him. If they only fire at him he is comparatively safe, for worse shots I have never met. While at Hendaye I met a young English doctor who is attached to the ambulance, and who has occasionally been fired at himself, in spite of a white badge which he wears round his arm. In the course of conversation he mentioned that a few days since he was taking a sketch of the church at Irun from the top of a neighboring hill. While he was sketching he heard several shots fired from behind a rock near to him. Although he did not hear the bullets pass, he was uncertain whether or not they were fired at him, and was about to beat a hasty retreat, when, suddenly, a Republican soldier showed himself and fired down into the valley below. Seeing that he was not the object at which the man was firing, the doctor spoke to him and asked who he was shooting at. Pointing over the rocks to a road about three hundred yards below, he called attention to a peasant who was walking along it. The man was unarmed, and appeared quite at his ease, although several shots had been fired at him. "I believe he is a Carlist," said the soldier; "I have tried four times to hit him, and have failed. Will you take a shot?" There is a superstition among the Spaniards that if a man is missed four times his life is being protected by the saints, and consequently he is safe for that day at least. My informant declined the offer, his business being to heal wounds rather than cause them. Just at that moment the peasant discovered that he was the object of the Republican's attentions, and he therefore lost no time in climbing over a wall, so as to place some protection between himself and the marksman. Incidents of a character somewhat similar to this are numerous, but I relate this particular one, as I have the account from a reliable source.

The guns which were landed near Fuentarabia by the Carlists are at a small village in their possession, about a mile further up the Bidasoa than Behobie. A road is being constructed up the mountain to Fort St. Martiel. As soon as this is completed, which it is supposed will be in about ten days, they will be taken up and placed in position at the fort, unless it is destroyed by the Republicans in the meantime. Behobie, Irun, and Fuentarabia are the three important places occupied by the Republicans between here and St. Sebastian. They are within a mile of each other, Irun being in the centre. The country between is dotted here and there with houses in the possession of the Carlists, and in some parts a house full of Republican soldiers is within fifty yards of one occupied by the other side.

Just as I am dispatching this letter, I learn that the editor of the *Voix de la Patrie*, a small paper published here in French and Spanish, and which is strongly in favor of the Carlist cause, has been ordered by the authorities to leave Bayonne and reside at Nantes. The Spanish note is making them somewhat vigilant here. The place is almost to a man occupied by Carlist sympathizers, who are not afraid occasionally of wearing their uniforms in France. I saw a Carlist officer at Hendaye the other evening, who was wearing his uniform under a frock coat. In conversation, every Carlist abuses his *confrères* roundly, and there is no doubt that the cause of Don Carlos is very much divided against itself; but of this more hereafter.

OCT. 23—Morning.

I leave in an hour for Hendaye. I am desirous of paying a visit to Irun, if possible, on Sunday, as high mass is held there in the interior of the church, while the Republicans are keeping up a constant fire from the steeple at any stray Carlists who may venture to expose themselves in the neighborhood of the town. One thing I have made quite certain about during the past few days, that the rule observed by the Spanish soldiers on both sides is to shoot a stranger first, if possible, and ascertain his identity afterward.

THE SERVICES OF MAJOR GEN. DE KALB.

AN OLD DOCUMENT IN THE HANDWRITING OF THE BARON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1874.—The original of the following agreement is found among the papers appertaining to the Silas Deane claim turned over by the Treasury Department, where they have been preserved, to the Connecticut Historical Society under an act of Congress passed last Winter. The original is in the handwriting of Baron De Kalb, and is a beautiful specimen of chirography, which some modern "Professors" of the art might be proud to exhibit as their own. The English of "Le Baron" is not exactly idiomatic, but his spelling is nearly beyond criticism, and much better than is usually found in English writers of the same date. In two instances it will be noticed he employed the colloquialism, not yet extinct. "t'other," though he writes it "th'other," having in mind the sound given the *th* in his native tongue. He also writes "furnish" instead of furnished, not distinguishing the present and preterit tenses, and "obey" for obedient. The writing is compact and close, rather large and round, the letters being formed with very great regularity. Their inclination from the perpendicular is but very slightly toward the right.

The paper is now nearly a hundred years old. It is curious and interesting, not less from its age and chirography and authorship, than remarkable in character. It shows conclusively, how much soever De Kalb may have been influenced to devote himself to the American cause by sympathy for our fathers, and love of liberty, that he did not fail to drive a bargain whose sharpness would do credit to the traditional Yankee. The end showed, perhaps, that his estimate of the risks and the appropriate reward for his enlistment were not too great, for he did indeed hazard and lay down his life for "the American liberties." But he has another reward, sweeter to most men than great riches. Serving in the American Army he won imperishable fame, so that his name and his life will never be forgotten.

BARON DE KALB'S PROPOSAL TO CONGRESS.

Le Baron De Kalb being advised by some Generals of the highest reputation, and by several other noblemen of the first rank in this realm, to serve the cause of liberty in America, he accordingly offers his services to the most honorable Congress on the following terms:

1. To be made a Major General of the American troops at the appointments of the Major Generals in that service, with all other perquisites belonging to that rank, besides a particular sum to be allowed to him annually, which he will not determine, but rely on it for the Congress, hoping they will consider the difference there is between their own countrymen, who are in duty bound to defend their all, and a foreigner who, out of his own accord, offers his time, sets aside his family affairs to hazard his life for the American liberties. The said appointment to begin from this day, November the seventh, 1776.

2. That Mr. Deane will furnish him presently, & before embarking with a sum of twelve thousand livres french-money, namely; 6,000l to be considered and given as a gratification for the necessary expenses attending such an errand, and th' other 6,000 as an advance upon his appointment.

3. That Capt. Dubois martin and another Gentleman whom Le Baron de Kalb shall nominate in time, may be agreed as Majors to be his aid de camps, at the appointment of american officers of the same Rank, and the sum of 3000, or at least 2600 be paid to each of them presently, or before embarking, the half of which as a gratification, & th' other half as an advance, the said appointments beginning too from this day.

4. That in case the Peace was made at their landing in America, or that the Congress would not grant these demands, and ratify the present agreement, or that the Baron de Kalb himself should on any other account, & at any time incline to return to Europe, that he be allowed to do so, and besides be furnish with a sufficient sum of money for the expenses of his coming back.

On the above conditions I engage and promise to serve the American States to the utmost of my abilities; to acknowledge the authority and every act of the most honorable Congress; be faithfull to the country as if my own; obey to superiors committed by that lawful power, and be, from this very day, at the disposal of Mr. Deane for my embarkation, and in such a vessel and harbour as he shall think fit. Witness my hand, in Paris, November ye seventh, in the year one thousand seven hundred seventy-six. DE KALB.

Recd. of Silas Deane, at Paris, Novr. 22d, 1776, Sixteen Thousand Eight Hundred Livs. on acct. of the above. DE KALB.

N. B. Paid 8800 in cash.

—— 8000 by a Bill on Messrs. Delans.

FRANCE.

THE ALLEGED DEATH OF THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT IN SPAIN.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE MATTER IN PARIS—THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR CHARGED WITH VIOLATING DIPLOMATIC RULES—M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN DEFENDS A FRIEND.

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 23, 1874.

Every journal in Paris, and, I may add, upon the Continent of Europe, has had something to say about the alleged death of a TIMES correspondent near Irun. For three days we were kept in suspense, some fearing that the report was true, some delighted to think that it was true. Serious complications were predicted, and the partisans of Don Carlos were preparing to draw what profit they could from this event, when the young man suddenly reappeared at Bayonne. Your Spanish correspondent must tell his own story, for as yet I have no details of the affair except the few given me by telegraph, and which I hastened to communicate to the Paris press. We only know here that the correspondents crossed the Bidassoa on Sunday morning, managed to get between two fires, and were being fired at by both sides, probably, when they took to their heels in search of safety. The one who managed to reach the bridge is said to have crossed to the music of Republican bullets, some of which lodged in the houses on the French side, creating great commotion, and he made the trip so precipitately that he forgot to notice whether his companions rose again after seeing them fall to the ground. Later in the day he gave them up for lost, and went sadly back to Bayonne to report their death. Sir Gilbert Campbell sent an official dispatch to Mr. Washburne, who communicated it to me. Twenty-four hours later your correspondent and his friend arrived in Bayonne, and the next morning he telegraphed me that his reported death was quite a mistake. Meanwhile, however, the Carlist sympathizers were preparing to make the most of an incident which left the shooting of Capt. Schmidt in the shade, and the Spanish Ambassador sent dispatch after dispatch before he could get a satisfactory reply. In Paris the affair created general excitement; but the incident was closed last night, and I need only refer my readers to your Spanish correspondent's account for further particulars.

THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

Speaking of Señor Armijo, the Spanish Ambassador here, reminds me of the reports which are being whispered about in private circles. The private life of the Marquis is open to criticism, it is said, and his manners are too haughty and cold to win a great amount of sympathy. From the first he was not warmly received by his colleagues of the Diplomatic Corps, and some of them hinted pretty plainly that, in their opinion, Marshal Serrano might have found a better man if he had taken time to look a little further. But the new Ambassador soon had an occasion for distinguishing himself. He was ordered to draw up a memorandum for presentation to the French Government, and, it now appears, he obeyed his orders too well. That is to say, he showed too much zeal. I do not mean to insinuate that his note was not approved by his Government, for this rumor is not at all probable, but the Government was very happy to find that such a rumor had been started by the German journals after it saw how flat the exhaustive report of the Ambassador had fallen. Indeed, it would have been only too happy to have disavowed the work altogether after the comments upon it published in the foreign press. M. Armijo had gone into things so very minutely that it created the impression that the Spanish Government was seeking a quarrel about things too petty and too insignificant to be worthy even private attention. By some means the memorandum got into the *Times* before it had been presented—or, to be clearly upon the side of truth, before it had been communicated to the Diplomatic Corps in the usual way. A Vienna journal gave an abstract the same day. Now M. Armijo strongly denies communicating this note to the Austrian press, and defends himself still more strongly against the supposition that he sent it directly to the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, instead of doing so through the Austrian and Prussian Ambassadors. The utter failure of the note, the attacks upon it in the foreign press, the curt notices of the various Cabinets, and these suspicions that he has at the outset of his career violated the first principles of diplomatic conventional rules, has driven M. Armijo to the verge of despair. At the present moment he is as sombre as any son of the Cid might wish to be, and his face is as long as that of Don Quixote in the illustrations of Cervantes.

A PROFESSOR DEGRADED.

We have nothing important in the way of political news, and there have been no official acts worth recording save one. A few years ago a doctor of philosophy wrote a book upon his branch of science, and it was so popular that he was rewarded by a professor's chair in the University of Bordeaux. The work ran through several editions, and finally became "out of print." As there were so many inquiries for it the publisher asked the Professor to prepare another and revised edition. He did so, and the work was just completed when M. De Cremont was made Minister of Public Instruction. Soon after giving the work out for sale under the title of *Some Notions upon Mental and Moral Philosophy*, the Professor was suddenly discharged by M. De Cremont for having published a pernicious book. He naturally protested, and urged that he had changed nothing of any importance so far as the sense was concerned; his revisions were merely rhetorical; the logic was the same; and there had been no change in his own views since he was rewarded with the title of Doctor, and a professor's chair, for writing this very same book. This protest did no good; the revocation was maintained; another man was appointed to the chair thus vacated. The reasons for this proceeding were hard to get, since every letter to M. De Cremont was answered by a clerk, who said that M. le Ministre was at his château, was shooting at Escleinant, or visiting somewhere in the country. The Professor had to come on and catch the Minister by chance, and then learned that he had been revoked for putting his chapter on morals before that on theology. Thus, instead of arguing that morals came from theology and could only spring from divine traditions, he argued that systems of morals had existed before any known system of theology, and that sound morals must inevitably lead to a belief in God and to a sound theology. M. De Cermont says that this mode of arguing must be reversed, because Bishop Dupanloup and others say that is the correct way of doing things. Thus the man who was once recompensed for proving that a sound system of theology was deducible from the systems of morals has now been degraded for not proving that no morals could exist which were not based upon theology and upon the traditions of the Catholic Church. I have here given the facts, merely, and shall not pretend to argue the question or to make any comments upon this ministerial act.

M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN DEFENDS A FRIEND.

M. Emile de Girardin has just performed an act of courage and of generosity. It was announced, yesterday, that he had visited Clement Duvernois in his prison. To-day the eminent writer publishes a letter to say that this statement is perfectly correct, and he is very glad to have it known. The motive, says M. De Girardin: *je l'avoue hautement.* He knows nothing about the "Territorial Bank of Spain," but what he is very certain about is that the former Minister, who, in 1870, from the 9th of August to the 4th of September, in less than twenty-five days, assured the provisioning of Paris during seven months, and who, on the following 15th of October, did not have the small sum of money necessary to pay the rent of his modest apartments in the Rue Galilée, is not and cannot be a rascal, *(escroc.)* Millions passed through his hands, and, although he had unlimited control of the Treasury at that moment, none of it stuck to his fingers. M. Duvernois had to borrow money enough to pay his rent six weeks after his fall from power from his friend Emile De Girardin. It is very possible that he knows little about finance, and that he is incapable of founding an enormous enterprise of this kind, but that he is a swindler very few can believe. M. Duvernois has now been seven months in prison, awaiting the charges to be made against him, and for six months he was not allowed to see his friends. "In these times they think little of destroying the honor of a man," he said sadly, as the prison doors were closing upon him; and M. De Girardin has had the courage to defend the honor of the man whose friend he was proud to be when M. Duvernois was a Minister, after waiting for seven months to hear what charges could be made against him. If the accusations had been precise, would they not have been made in less than seven months? Col. Baron Stoffel had to wait the same length of time for the charges against him, and at last came to a decree of *non-lieu*.

QUARRELING WITH HIS OWN BREAD AND BUTTER.

The "affaire Faure" is a very curious case, taken as a whole, and I am not surprised that this distinguished singer should have drawn the shafts of ridicule upon his head. This is what's the matter with Faure: Mme. Patti was to sing in the grand benefit for the Alsatians, given under the patronage of Mme. La Maréchale, and before one of the most aristocratic audiences assembled for years. Faure wanted to sing with her. But this happened to be an extra night, and Faure was cast for *William Tell* on the following night. M. Halanzier was very sorry indeed, but asked how he could bring out this opera if he took Faure Sunday night. The singer was not content with this reasoning. He went home in wrath and wrote out his resignation, sending it directly to the Ministre de Beaux-Arts. As he could not put his step on the ground of pique, he said it was because Mme. Patti had received 5,000 francs per night, when he got but 1,500 per week, and in order to pay this the Director had doubled the price of seats. Instead of $2 50, as usual, the price was $5, and to this Faure could not consent. Naturally every one asked if that was any business of his. It was Mme. De MacMahon who suggested the raised price, and it was the Minister himself who sanctioned it; and the Minister is about the last man in the world to notice such a communication unless forwarded through the regular channel by the Director. M. Halanzier made a moderate and conciliatory reply, a little sarcastic and malicious perhaps, but not ugly, and Faure did not appear to sing in "William Tell." He was replaced, and the next night he sent a doctor's certificate, showing that he had a "bad cold." The journals make a great deal of fun of him for this sortie, and Faure is in a rage easily to be imagined, for he has found that he is of no manner of consequence to anybody in particular except himself, and that he is merely quarreling with his own bread and butter. The *Gaulois* gives an amusing paraphrase of this letter, signed by Mlle X., figurante, who cannot stand it to find that Mme. Patti gets 5,000 francs per night, when she gets only 300 francs per month. She writes directly to the Minister, ignoring the Director, and says that while a fine voice may be a very fine thing, that alone cannot attract an audience, and that nothing attracts more attention than shapely limbs. She leaves it to the Minister to say if Mlle. X.'s legs do not attract more lorgnettes than Mme. Patti's voice, and thinks he must confess that they are invariably laid aside when the latter is singing, and certainly brought into use when the former spreads herself for a dance, and gives the first shake to her jupons to announce the ballet. By such things as this has the lofty pride of Faure been humbled.

GEN. BUTLER'S SUCCESSOR.

SPEECH OF MR. CHARLES P. THOMPSON—HIS PRINCIPLES OF ACTION.

Following is a report of the speech of Charles P. Thompson at Gloucester, Mass., on Wednesday evening, at the meeting held to rejoice over his election to Congress over Gen. Butler:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am highly gratified at the reception you have given me this evening. I am certain it is not anything which I have done, that it is not on account of any personal merit of my own, that you are here, but I know that you are here because sacred principles have been vindicated. You are here because you feel that you are relieved from thralldom; that you are emancipated and are now freemen. It is not to be expected that I should detain you with extended remarks, but I am always delighted to speak to my fellow-citizens upon political questions, because I feel that all have a common interest in such questions. Whatever is good for my party is good for the other party. I feel that that legislation which is favorable for the Democratic Party must be equally favorable for the Republican Party. There seems to be among people a mistaken idea that the Democratic Party can, in some mysterious manner, so administer the government as to be favorable to the Democratic Party and unfavorable to the Republican Party. It is no such thing. Why, we belong to the same families, we are educated in the same schools, we pursue the same occupations in life. If saved, we shall be saved by a common salvation. There is no difference between the one and the other. The idea that one party possesses all the virtue and patriotism of the country is a great mistake. I stand here to-night not as a partisan. I am the servant of the Democratic Party and the servant of the Republican Party. I shall advocate those measures only which I believe to be for the common good. I shall not act upon party grounds; I should be unworthy of the confidence placed in me if I should act as a partisan. I understood when the Democratic Party placed me in nomination that they meant me to carry out the principles I believed to be right; that I should serve my country first. They designated me to serve my country, not my party, and, by serving my country I shall best serve my party. Mr. Thompson then proceeded to discuss the finances and the Southern outrages, but, on account of his voice failing, was soon obliged to cease speaking. He declared that he was in favor of putting down the armed resistance in the South and of putting down fraud and corruption in the North; that he was in favor of equality of rights and equality of duties. In conclusion he thanked his supporters for the vote they had given him. With regard to the Republicans who had voted for him, he said he understood the reason to be, not because they believed he would be their best representative, but because they believed they could get some of their principles advocated and some of their rights advanced. I am certainly not ungrateful, he said; no act of mine shall be a partisan act. I shall act as best I can for the good of the whole people.

WHAT CAME FROM OPENING A CORRESPONDENCE.

The Binghamton *Times* says: "Miss S. M. Pollard, of this city, who formerly conducted the extensive millinery establishment on the corner of Court and Water streets, received a few days since from the executors of the will of her uncle, her father's brother, recently deceased in San Francisco, Cal., a letter informing her that she was mentioned in the will as the sole heir of her uncle's estate. The letter further informed her that the estate was valued at upward of $200,000, $100,000 being invested in lands and real estate, and about $105,000, consisting of cash, on deposit in various banks in San Francisco. Mr. Pollard, we are informed, went to California many years ago, and for a long time his whereabouts were unknown, until his niece, by writing to the Postmaster at San Francisco, ascertained her uncle's address and corresponded with him. Through this correspondence, which revived old memories and restored family relationship, it is supposed the deceased was actuated in making this bequest."

OUR NEXT SENATOR.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* makes another suggestion concerning our next United States Senator. It says: "We understand that the name of Hon. Charles Wheaton, of this city, is favorably mentioned for United States Senator. It will be remembered that he received the Democratic nomination in caucus last Winter. If his party see proper to nominate him now, when a nomination is equivalent to an election, he would represent the State with ability second to none, and certainly with honor."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE OLD NOBLESSE IN FRANCE.

From the London Spectator.

If the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Duc De La Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, the Duc De Tremouille, the Duchesse De Luynes, and the Duc D'Aumale has not the slightest political significance, it shows, at least, that the old French noblesse still keep up much of the stateliness which marked their lives before the Revolution tried to sweep them all away. The Prince visited nothing less than a Duc or Duchesse of the grandest lineage. His first entertainer bears a name which cannot be cut out of French history. The La Rochefoucaulds were great names before the Prince's own family had reached the English throne. We cannot go through any literary or pictorial gallery of the reign of Louis XIV. without meeting at every turn the splendid and haughty noble who bore that name. M. De La Rochefoucauld, as he is painted for us by the Duc De Saint-Simon, is always making a stir at court by the favor which he receives from the King, and by the fidelity with which he repays his master's bounty. He scarcely ever quits the court, even to pay a visit, and he never does so without asking leave from the King. Although he is short-sighted, he always goes with his master on his hunting expeditions. The frankest and the haughtiest of men, he says to Louis what no other person dares to whisper, and the Minister Louvois does him the honor to fear his enmity. Although living in the most voluptuous of courts, he hates all women, and he is himself hated by Mme. De Maintenon. Mme. De Sévigné, who often speaks of him, seemed to think it a mark of his real goodness, however, that he should have keenly felt the death of his mother. A splendid and lordly noble, he is yet so careless as to be the prey of his valets. Success has come so easily to him that he cannot measure its value, and yet he is filled with envy when the King gives away an abbey or a bishopric at the bidding of any other courtier. At last he commits the unpardonable sin of wearying Louis, and when many rebuffs bring the fact to his mind, he quits the court to bury himself in a country house, in much the same spirit as Mme. De La Vallière takes the veil when she loses the favor of Louis through the newer fascinations of Mme. de Montespan. The absolute devotion of so haughty a noble as M. De La Rochefoucauld to the King, and his personal abasement in the presence of majesty, help to make us understand the feelings with which the Duc De La Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia still fights for the restoration of the Comte de Chambord. And it needs some effort of the imagination to call up the state of mind which could thus have made one of the proudest men that ever breathed be the abject servant of another man not a whit better bred than himself, go through life in the attitude and with the soul of a beatified lacquey, and abjectly feel that he was honored by the permission to be an upper menial. Such a state of mind has fled so far away from England that it is difficult for us to form any conception of it, although we know the historical fact that it was once an enormous social and political force. It resembles a vanished form of religious faith, like that which, five hundred years ago, made the most highly educated men believe that their path through life was beset by witches and demons. Loyalty was a religion to the courtiers of Louis XIV., the only religion that most of them had; and some of their descendants have been able to keep it alive by jealously setting against the blasts of criticism the adamantine barrier of prejudice. Some of the French families have nourished their loyalty as tenderly as some of the old English nobles have retained their ancient Catholicism; and just as a Howard might say that his family had never been stained by a heresy, so might a La Rochejacquelin boast that his house had never harbored treason to its King. The secret of loyalty, as well as the secret of religious faith, can be transmitted from father to son, like a mental instinct or a physical capacity. The Duc De La Rochefoucauld, it is true, has mixed too much with the world, and has felt the rough pressure of political forces too keenly, to cherish the more heroic delusions of the Legitimists. We must go to such men as Gen. Cathelineau or M. De Blacus, men who have bound the Comte De Chambord up with the breviary, in order to find the old, passionate, reckless self-abasement of loyalty. But the Prince of Wales will have seen quite enough of that devotion to make him reflect on the immense distance which the English people have traveled from the worship which they also gave to their Kings in other days. Their loyalty was at one time almost as sentimental and blind as that of the French themselves. Prince Charles Stuart called into daylight an astonishing amount of frenzied idolatry for Kings, and the memory of it still lives in many stirring traditions and some pretty songs. But the Stuarts had before that time freed the mass of the nation from its religious loyalty, and the House of Hanover was happily not fitted to spread the malady anew. Our loyalty is as different from the ancient poetical product as our aristocracy is from the Crusaders. It is strictly defined by act of Parliament, and it is, in fact, the fruit of a hard bargain which we have driven with our Kings. All the more interesting is it to see the real, old, genuine article meeting the Prince of Wales in châteaux which are so many historic records of the immense place that it once filled in the society of Europe.

The Prince went to see another great noble, the Duc De Tremouille, whose name also flits through the records of the time when the Court of France was most splendid and most reckless. The correspondent of the *Times* gives a very pretty picture of the preparations that were made for the arrival of the visitor. The castle was to be decorated with flowers and Venetian lanterns, and all the noble company set about the task. The Duc De Chartres, who is a grandson of King Louis Philippe; the Duchess De Chartres; the Comte De Fitzjames, a descendant of the Stuarts, and therefore a far-off kinsman of the Prince, helped other nobles to put up the wreaths and the lights, amid much laughter. The scene must have been very like one of those exhibitions of gayety about which the Duc De Saint-Simon speaks in his gossiping way, on which Mme. De Sévigné casts the sparkle of her pen, and which live on the canvas of Watteau. The Court life of France has been largely handed down to us in the form of these pictures. The chroniclers do not tell us much about business; they say nothing about the common people, except it be to wonder at and curse their growing sullenness and insubordination; they speak often and much about the sermons in which the Père Bourdaloue and Mgr. Bossuet did themselves and the Gospel the honor of preaching to the Court; but they say most of all about gayety. Life might almost seem to have never had a serious business for the people that we meet within the pages of Mme. De Sévigné. The gravest event appears to be the death of a courtier or the displeasure of the King; and in truth, her correspondents and her friends are all so high in rank, and the plebeian throng is so far out of sight, as to leave no room for wonder that the seraphic throng should have had nothing to do, except to dress, visit, gossip, make repartees, hunt, study the caprices of Mme. De Maintenon, and worship Louis. They were the most brilliant set of triflers ever seen in this afflicted world. Generations of pampered ease and the fascinations of the Court had made them unfit to do anything better with their time than to form pretty subjects for the pictures that have come down to us on Sevres ware. Among them, of course, were men of strong intellect and fierce passions; men who, when tried by adversity, would develop into such heroic, cruel fanatics as Victor Hugo has drawn with exaggerated lines in the Marquis De Lantenac. But it is the splendid trifling of the Court which has chiefly written itself on history, and no effort can bring the spirit of that trifling back again. The group of Dukes and Duchesses at Rambouillet may have been a very pretty reproduction of a Watteau in color and in form, but the back-ground did not harmonize with the gayety. The back-ground was steeped in the black shadow of the Revolution. The company could not be very gay, when they did not know what political event might turn up next, when they knew that a sudden change of government might sentence some of them to exile, and when bulletins were coming to them respecting the result of the elections in the Pas-de-Calais, the Alpes Maritimes, and the Seine-et-Oise. The correspondent of the *Times* says that they were much troubled after dinner by the news of the Republican victories. All the gayety fled, and they seemed to have forgotten their visitor for a moment. If the Prince had a turn for philosophical reflection as well as for pheasant-shooting, he may have thought that the gayety of Venetian lanterns wanted gayety of heart to make it harmonious, and that such a spirit cannot easily lie within the reach of nobles who are fighting hard against a fate which they must know to be inevitable.

If the Prince is fond of taking skeletons out of cup-boards, he will have found a peculiarly grim specimen at Chantilly. That château was once among the grandest in France, and it was a typical abode of feudal glory. The Great Condé who was its owner, represented all that was most brilliant in the noblesse, before they fell victims to the enervating atmosphere of the Court. But for such men as he, they would never have filled so great a place in history, and Richelieu would not have needed to break their power. The descendant of the Great Condé, the last of the Ducs De Bourbon, who was, however, not less striking a type of the mental feebleness into which the nobles fell in their later days. The Revolution seemed to have smitten him with moral paralysis, and his vast wealth helped to chain him down to a state of splendid misery. Through the reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X. he lived at Chantilly and other houses almost like a hermit, and during his later years he was so despotically ruled by his mistress, a low-born Englishwoman, that he had no will of his own. He was persuaded to leave his wealth to the Duc D'Aumale, after a series of negotiations in which the mistress had so large a share that they do not form an edifying chapter of domestic diplomacy; and then the Duc De Bourbon hanged himself one night with the window-cord of his bedroom. At first, his valet and even his mistress were suspected to have murdered him, but there was no sufficient evidence to prove that they were guilty, and the last of the Princes of Condé must be held to have perished by his own hand because he was bored with existence. A picture of the old noblesse as we see them in these days of their shattered glory would be incomplete if it did not find room for the lonely, idle, listless, miserable Duc De Bourbon, as well as for the Legitimists who have been giving the Prince of Wales a sight of such pomp as they have rescued from the fire of the Revolution.

FRENCH SENTIMENT IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

A writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, gives some curious instances of the way in which the Alsatian authorities set at naught the maxim, "*De minimis non curat prætor.*" At Strasburg it was lately ordered that newly-born children must henceforth receive no names which did not appear in the German calendar. A citizen of moderate views who wished his daughter to be named Blanche has been obliged to put up with Mathilde. Fernand, Carlos, and Suzette have had to give way to Ferdinand, Karl, and Suzanna. This measure has been taken under a French law of the time of the Revolution, which had long been forgotten. "Why," asks the writer, "are people annoyed by such petty regulations?" Again, girls in private schools have been wont to ornament their desk covers with designs after their own fancy, such as a shepherd feeding his lambs, an invalided soldier throwing himself into his mother's arms, portraits of Charlemagne or the Emperor Napoleon, and of late they have taken to the tricolor. It has now been ordered that the covers must be blue, and must have no pictures or ornamentation. A brewer at Strasburg wished the other day to repaint his signboard, one side of which had always been in French, and the other in German. A police officer told him French inscriptions were no longer allowed, and he had to go from pillar to post until he reached the Bezirkspräsident before he could ascertain that the officer was in the wrong. The French papers are detained some hours for examination, and not only are Ultramontane and Radical papers confiscated, but moderate journals like the *Temps*, which hold up Germany as a pattern to France. The *Débats* incurs the same fate about every ten days. The writer attributes this mistaken policy to the subordinate officials being almost exclusively Prussians, who have nothing in common with the Alsatians, and are accustomed to a more rigorous system than prevails among the South Germans. The latter have good, and, perhaps, also bad, points in common with the Alsatians, who have been accustomed under French rule to a milder system, and are driven by those measures to an attitude of passive resistance. "They make us feel that they are conquerors," was the recent remark of an old Alsatian who has accepted German nationality and is anxious for the welfare of the country.

AN AMERICAN IN DIFFICULTIES IN THE EAST.

The Levant *Herald* of Oct. 4 says: "On Friday last a respectable-looking American, of good address, arrived by the Varna steamer, and put up at Missirie's Hotel, giving the name of Mr. John Howe, of the United States. On Monday he drew from the Imperial Ottoman Bank the sum of £1,400 sterling on a circular letter of credit to a large amount from Messrs. Page and Richardson, the Boston bankers, the money being repayable, according to the instructions in the letter of credit, by drafts of the drawer on the City Bank of London. The letter of credit bore indorsements, ostensibly from some leading bankers in different parts of Europe, of certain sums purporting to have been previously paid upon it. The £1,400 was taken in Ottoman Bank notes. Howe proceeded afterward to Messrs. Hansons and asked for an advance of £900 upon his letter of credit, but finding that he had already drawn £1,400 that day from the Imperial Ottoman Bank, and having no special advice on the subject, Messrs. Hansons thought it advisable to communicate at once with the Ottoman Bank. Meanwhile Howe disappeared, and two carpet-bags were his sole representatives at Missirie's. Suspicion being now fully aroused, employés of the bank, with consular cavasses, and the porter of the hotel, visited at once all outgoing vessels, and traced the fugitive on board the Italian vessel with steam up for Odessa. But there, in the confusion, he managed to evade his pursuers, and got off in a caique, leaving an overcoat behind. Careful watch and search were again set on foot in all directions, and early yesterday morning he was discovered in bed in a small hotel, called the Hotel du Teké, near Koulé Kapoussi, leading to Galata Tower. He made no resistance, but himself handed over from underneath his pillow rolls of Ottoman Bank notes representing the whole of the £1,400 fraudulently obtained, less £60 which he had already expended. Howe was at once lodged in the Pera Zaptieh, pending further inquiry. His American passport is said to be in order, but he is believed to be one of a gang of forgers and swindlers from the United States, now operating upon the Continent, of the same type as Macdonald and others who committed the great fraud last year upon the Bank of England."

THE CONVICT PRISONS.

The London *Standard* says: "According to the report of the convict prisons for 1873, there were 1,489 male convicts received at Government convict prisons during the year under fresh sentences, besides 103 recommitted to serve out the period remitted from their former sentences. The number of female convicts received under fresh sentences, during 1873, was 255, besides thirty-six recommitted to serve out the period remitted from their former sentences. The Directors observe: 'The great decrease in crime which commenced in 1870 has continued through the year 1873, which now takes the place of the previous year as that in which crime (as measured, at least by convictions for serious offenses,) has been less than in any year during the present generation. It may not be out of place to add that, judging from the number of convicts received under sentences of penal servitude during that part of the year 1874 which has gone by, there is no reason to anticipate any important change in this respect at present; and if these expectations are realized, and the number of convictions during the present year does not exceed that of last year, the total number of convictions and sentences to penal servitude during the quinquennial periods commencing 1855 will be as follows: Five years ending 1859, 15,212; 1864, 15,549; 1869, 10,741; 1874, 8,852. The decrease of nearly 5,000 which occurred in the period ending 1869, as compared with the two former periods, was, no doubt, to a great extent due to the abolition of sentences shorter than five years, and was partly counterbalanced by the consequent increase in sentences of imprisonment; but the decrease of nearly 2,000 in the next period has not been affected by any such cause as this. Whatever may be the causes which combine to produce an increase or a decrease of crime, the system of punishment is certainly one of them, and, as a matter of fact, the records of past Commissions of Inquiry tend to show that an increase in crime has generally been attributed principally to defects in the prison system. Probably this is a very partial view of the case, and its prevalence may be attributed partly to a want of acquaintance with the numerous and complex sources of crime which has led to the idea that there is no way of repressing crime except by punishing those guilty of it, and to the natural inference that if crime increased it was because the punishment was ineffectual. If, however, punishment alone is not to be relied on to diminish crime, it certainly is one of the means of doing so, and it should be carried out so as to make imprisonment a terror to evil-doers, as well as the means of bringing those subject to it into better habits by placing them under the influences which they would not come under if left to their own courses outside. In fulfilling these great objects we believe we may claim to be fairly successful.'"

A NEW ARITHMETICIAN.

Figures will lie if artfully manipulated. Anybody who has any doubt on the subject, will find the fact demonstrated by reference to the columns of the latest journalistic ally of Tammany Hall, in which the vote of the Eleventh Assembly District, on the Congressional ticket is detailed by Election Districts, and footed up, 1,544 Democratic and 790 Republican. The count is correctly represented in one of the twelve districts, and the mistake in respect to the other eleven aggregate 1,145 votes, the Republicans having polled 1,339, the Democrats 948. The actual returns give the district to Tammany by a majority of 2,080, instead of 3,225, as stated. Considering that the Democratic majority on the State ticket in 1873, in this district, was 2,405, or 325 votes less than this year, the *World* is in danger of losing its laurels as the champion calculator of election statistics.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

A DISTINGUISHED GUEST—THE SHAKESPEAREAN DRAMA.

VISIT OF THE CZARINA—A REVIVAL OF "HAMLET"—MR. IRVING'S POSITION.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874.

The visit of a foreign sovereign excites now but little interest in London; and but for the official Court Circular we should run the risk of forgetting that the Empress of Russia is among us. The Queen seems also to be unaware of the fact, and remains quietly at Balmoral while her imperial Majesty, Marie Alexandrovna, is at Buckingham Palace. In private life it would be thought strange that a lady should show no desire to make the acquaintance of her son's mother-in-law; but in the higher regions of a court—at least of our court—a different view seems to be taken of these matters. One interesting fact which happens to have come to my knowledge in connection with the doings of the Russian imperial family, has been passed over by the Court Circular altogether. The Cesarevitch, otherwise the Grand Duke, heir to the throne, paid his first visit after arriving in London to the Empress Eugéni. He was at Chiselhurst some hours. Fancy the effect such news as this would have had in France, where the Russian alliance is so ardently desired, in view of the next outbreak with Germany.

It will be a relief next week to see a dramatic performance really worthy of the name in the "Hamlet" now being prepared at the Lyceum Theatre, with Mr. Irving in the principal part. Since Mr. Fechter took the liberty (as many considered it at the time) of exhibiting to us the Prince of Denmark with a sentimental cast of countenance and fair hair, in lieu of the stern, sallow, black-haired *Hamlet* made familiar to modern audiences by the performances of Charles Kean, a great tradition has been broken through; and every new representative of the character feels not only entitled, but called upon, to introduce some new features into his impersonation. Play-goers are accordingly speculating just now as to the sort of cloak Mr. Irving is likely to wear, and it is reported one day that he will appear in some red garment, like *Mephistopheles* in "Faust;" the next that he will be dressed entirely in red, like *Zamiel* in "Der Freischütz." I take it for granted that he will wear black, unless he intends to alter the text of the play, in which *Hamlet* speaks of his clothes as "sables," calls them "inky," and so on. As a matter of fact, the little Siberian animal called by the Russians "sobel," whose fur has become famous in England as "sable," in France as "zibelline," has not as a rule a black, but a dark brown, coat. Here is a very small point out of which to construct a new theory as to *Hamlet's* most befitting costume, especially if the object be to attire him in a dress which, besides being highly appropriate, shall be in some degree novel. Even then the epithet "inky" cannot be got rid of. So, all things considered, it seems probable that Mr. Irving, who does nothing without a reason, will not offend us by the scandalous sight of a *Hamlet* in flaming scarlet, nor even by that of a *Hamlet* clothed in sable fur, whether black or brown.

Seriously, however, there would be some meaning in showing to us a *Hamlet* enveloped in fur. *Hamlet* undoubtedly wore fur, like every Prince and every peasant in Denmark in his time as in ours. But there is nothing to prove that Shakespeare was aware of the fact; or rather there is nothing to show that he chose to bear it in mind in writing "Hamlet." Otherwise strict observance of the principle of realism would require that all the characters in "Hamlet" should wear fur when they are out of doors. It will be remembered that in the opening scene the sentinels on the terrace of the Palace of Elsinore lay particular stress on the coldness of the night; and a cold night in Northern Europe implies the wearing of fur by all who are exposed to it. I should be very sorry to see this idea carried out at the Lyceum. But I put it forth without fear, knowing that long before this letter can return to England "Hamlet," for good or bad, will have been produced. The first representation is fixed for Saturday next—this day week, and on Friday evening the theatre will be closed for a dress rehearsal, to which so many persons are to be invited that the effect will be a good deal like that of a first performance. Should Mr. Irving's *Hamlet* prove a remarkable success—as to which, considering the great talent and the equally great popularity of the actor, there can scarcely be a doubt—it is his intention to play the part, supported by the principal members of the Lyceum company, in the chief Continental capitals, after which you will see him in America.

It will be gratifying, considering how much we borrow from the Continent, to be able to give some sign of dramatic life in return. In Irving we have certainly a great actor. But it is equally certain that we have no dramatist who can write a part for him. I wonder Mr. Wilkie Collins does not at least try. Mr. Boucicault not only tried, but succeeded some years ago in furnishing Mr. Irving with an excellent part in "Hunted Down." But Mr. Irving, now that he has developed his talent, would require something far grander or far more grotesque—above all more poetical—than that of the gentlemanly reprobate, whom he represented with so much force and finish in the cleverly-constructed drama just named. I believe M. Sardou has been requested to write a piece specially for Irving; and though the wild weird sort of action in which Irving most excels is not precisely in Sardou's line, the author of "Patrie" possesses so much true dramatic power that he can scarcely fail to fit him with a part which will bring out at least some of his strong points.

The marriage is announced of Mr. F. C. Burnand, author of *Happy Thoughts* and of innumerable dramatic works, chiefly in the form of burlesque, to Miss Rosina Roscoe, sister of his late wife. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is not sanctioned by the laws of England. Neither, of course, is such a marriage permitted by the English Church. Mr Burnand, being a Catholic, could overcome the religious difficulty by obtaining a dispensation from Rome, which was duly granted; but the civil obstacle seems to have caused him some trouble. To give the union a thoroughly legitimate character, he decided to become a citizen of the Swiss Republic, after which it was of course open to him to get married according to the Swiss law. The canton he has adopted is that of Neufchâtel, and at the City of Neufchâtel the marriage was celebrated. M. Burnand belongs, then, to the native land of Jean Jacques Rousseau and Mme. De Stael, to the adopted country of Voltaire and Gibbon. He ought to celebrate his change of nationality by writing a burlesque on "William Tell," and his friends hope that the Swiss law of universal service will not call him too often from London to do duty as a soldier in the ranks of the national Landwehr.

S. E.

THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Bible Society was held at the Bible-house, on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, the President, Mr. Theodore Gilman, in the Chair. The various standing committees reported as follows: During the month of October 3,713 families residing in the Eighth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards were visited, and 653 Bibles, or Testaments, distributed among them by gift or sale; 237 vessels lying in the harbor were supplied with 2,832 Bibles, or Testaments, in different languages; and 2,033 Bibles or Testaments, were distributed among 14,900 emigrants landed at Castle Garden.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

ARE ANIMALS AUTOMATA?

The recent remarkable address of Prof. Huxley, at Belfast, has been widely published, and has been all but universally read. The conclusion to which his discussion of the observations of experimental physiologists has led him, is as startling as it seems difficult, from a purely objective view of the subject, to controvert. This conclusion is that all the movements of animals are automatic; that is to say, that they are not the consequences of a conscious purpose, or of an exercise of will, on the part of the animal, to perform them, even on supposition that such purpose or will be actually existent, and though the animal himself may believe (assuming that he is capable of reflection, and reasoning, and judging,) that he moves because he means to move. The purpose or will, in other words, according to the learned Professor, is simply a phenomenon accompanying the movement, and not its antecedent and efficient cause. This statement of the doctrine is not a mere inference from the general drift of the lecture, but it is nearly identical with the language of the lecture itself. Thus, after speaking of certain molecular changes which are presumed to be the "physical foundation of memory," the lecturer proceeds to say: "Other molecular changes give rise to conditions of pleasure and pain, and to the emotion which, in ourselves, we call volition. I have no doubt that is the relation between the physical processes of the animal and his mental processes. In this case it follows inevitably that these states of consciousness can have no sort of relation of causation to the motion of the muscles of the body. The volitions of animals will be simply states of emotion which precede their actions." And in order to remove all possibility of mistaking his meaning, he compares the actions of a conscious frog in certain conditions with those which it is experimentally proved that another frog rendered unconscious by the removal of the cerebral hemispheres will automatically perform in the same conditions; and, finding them identical, imagines the conscious animal to philosophize upon the case, and to say to himself: "My position is getting insecure. I shall slip and fall if I don't put out my legs and lay hold with my claws and climb up higher. Knowing this, I *will* to make these motions, and my volition brings them to pass; and thus my judgment and my will together save me from tumbling." But, remarks the Professor, "it the frog so reasoned he would be entirely mistaken; for the frog does the thing just as well when he has no reason, no sensation, no possibility of thought of any kind."

The experiments upon which this conclusion is founded have been made on the lower animals. It is impossible that they should be made on man; yet accident has sometimes presented a case in which, through lesion of the spinal cord, the lower extremities in a human being have been cut off from nervous communication with the brain, and have consequently lost completely their sensibility and ceased to be obedient to the will; while yet, under the stimulus of an external irritation, such as would before have excited a sensation and provoked an act of the will, have executed energetically the same motions which in a normal state of the nervous apparatus, would have followed the application of the same stimulus, and which in that case would have been regarded as certainly voluntary. And Prof. Huxley adduces a still more remarkable example in the case of a soldier who, owing to a severe injury to the left cerebral hemisphere, from which, however, he recovered, was liable periodically to fall into the condition of a man without a cerebrum at all; that is to say, without consciousness and without sensibility of any kind, except in the organ of touch; but capable of performing, and performing, in fact, with remarkable activity and method, all the acts of daily life, as well as a man in the full possession of all his senses.

To extend, therefore, a conclusion deduced from the study of inferior organisms to man himself, while in view of the law of continuity it is entirely legitimate in logic, is only to infer what direct observation, wherever it has been possible, seems to prove, that the human machine as well as the brute is automatic. The acts which man wills to do, and which he actually does, are not his acts—not, at least, in the sense in which he supposes them to be so. The locomotive centres in which they originate are situated at the base of the brain, and far from those superior hemispheres in which intelligence and consciousness reside. If those centres are suitably stimulated, no matter in what manner, the movements will follow all the same; and this whether the subject of them assent to them or attend to them, or even be conscious of them at all or not.

Prof. Huxley, in admitting that the extension of this doctrine from brutes to men is unavoidable, devotes some space to a rather earnest protest against the anticipated clamor and abuse with which he makes no doubt that his avowal will be received. The fact is, however, that in the greater clamor which the bolder and more far-reaching doctrines of his friend and compeer, Tyndall, have had to encounter, his heresies, if they are to be called such, have elicited comparatively little public comment, however much they may have furnished of food for thought to meditative minds. It would have been more satisfactory to his readers, and doubtless to his hearers, if he had devoted the space he has given to defense against anticipated injuries, to the clearing up of some difficulties which his doctrine, in connection with the theory of the correlation of the mental and physical forces, naturally suggests.

What, for instance, is the function of the will in the animal economy, and what is its relation to physical force? If we regard this question subjectively, and not objectively; if, in other words, we study the phenomena of movement and their concomitant mental states in our own personal organisms, instead of reasoning on what they seem to be in the organisms of brutes subjected to experiment, we intuitively know, or are at least irresistibly led to believe, that our will is itself a power to which our members are obedient. And every speculator upon the origin of our ideas of force has been compelled to admit that our first conception of the existence of such a thing is to be traced to the consciousness we have of exercising force ourselves. Even Herbert Spencer, who has in a more formal manner than any other writer set forth what is meant by the correlation of mental and physical forces, finds no possibility of accounting for our belief in an external world, in the existence of solid bodies which are not ourselves, and of the space they occupy, but by referring it to a personal consciousness of force exerted and resistance encountered. His own words are: "It is a thing which we must not forget that the experiences from which the consciousness of space arises are experiences of force. A certain correlation of the muscular forces *we ourselves exercise* is the index of each position," &c., &c. "Thus experiences of force, variously correlated, are those from which our consciousness of space is abstracted." And if the intuitions of one who was at once a great mathematician, physicist, and philosopher are worth any more as to simple facts of consciousness than those of the commonest of men, we may cite Leibnitz, who held to the impossibility of conceiving of force as existing anywhere, whether in organized or unorganized matter, except as the manifestation of a conscious will in immediate and active exercise.

All this, however, must go for nothing, in view of the fact that an animal without a brain, and therefore without a consciousness or a will, executes movements in all respects similar to those we commonly call voluntary, and even performs acts which require unusual and complicated combinations of muscular effort, and exhibit every apparent evidence of thought and contrivance and adaptation of means to ends. When a frog in this condition, for instance, to borrow an illustration from Prof. Huxley, on being touched in the side with a drop of corrosive liquid, attempts with the foot of the same side, by a usual and perfectly natural movement, to remove the cause of irritation; or, on being prevented from employing that, stretches the opposite limb across the body, with an effort which is neither usual nor natural, but is directed, nevertheless, with perfect precision to effect the same object; or, when such an animal, placed upon the open hand, which is at first held horizontally and afterward gradually inclined, puts forth precisely the efforts best suited to keep him from falling, climbs higher as the inclination increases, and finally balances himself upon the edge with all the seeming skill of a practised acrobat, it would appear impossible for whatever mind he may have possessed in his normal condition, (if he had any at all,) to plan his proceedings more judiciously, or for the will which we cannot doubt he had, to execute his plans more efficiently. The case may be made even stronger than this. The experiments with frogs, cited by Prof. Huxley in support of his argument, were described some years ago by Mr. Onimus, of Paris. But among those which he failed to cite are some very remarkable ones which prove that, though a frog without the cerebral lobes, and therefore without consciousness or will, may balance like an acrobat, another frog with these lobes unimpaired, and in full possession of all his perceptive powers, may be unable by any exercise of voluntary effort to maintain his equilibrium even upon a horizontal plane. The reason of this is, that it is the cerebellum which controls equilibrium; and when this is wounded or destroyed, the animal, though entirely conscious, cannot regain the upright position when lost, and sometimes cannot even maintain it unsupported, after having been placed upright. When the injury is on one side only, the animal moves in a circle, and the will is powerless either to direct or arrest the motion. Mr. Onimus instances the case of a duck which had received a slight and apparently superficial wound from a single shot on the side of the head, and which, though greatly terrified at the approach of a dog, and making very energetic efforts to escape, could neither fly nor dive, but continued to swim upon the surface of the water with a forced movement of rotation.

What, then, is the function of the will in its relation to the animal organism? It cannot produce motion, it cannot direct motion, it cannot arrest motion. These properties belong to the nervous centres or ganglia at the base of the brain, or distributed along the spinal column. They act as they are stimulated, and the numerous muscles which they control conspire harmoniously, or with what has been called a perfect solidarity of effort, to effect a common end. The stimulus may come from without or from within. If from without, the movements follow with equally perfect method, whether consciousness be present or not. The brainless frog placed in the water swims. The contact of the liquid with the surface of the body excites a molecular movement in the sensor nerves, which is transmitted to the ganglia, and the appropriate movements follow. The brainless pigeon thrown into the air will fly. The stimulus is here the contact with air along with the tendency to fall. The stimulus from within comes from the cerebral hemispheres, the organ of intelligence, and is evidently conveyed through the will. The nervous centres, excited by this stimulus, act precisely as in the former case, and the muscles obey them in like manner; but it is not the will which contracts the muscles in this case any more than it is the water or the air in the former.

The puzzle is that both these classes of movements seem to the individual who performs them equally voluntary; that is to say, when the excitement comes from without, it not only stimulates the nervous centres and prompts to spontaneous, or, as Prof. Huxley would call it, automatic action, but it also, through sensation, informs the intelligence, and awakens the will to demand the same action. Is there then a double influence exerted on the nervous centres—one from without through the sensor nerves, and the other from within through the will? If so, there should seem to be a superfluity of provision. If not, then the intuitions deceive us which tell us that our actions are voluntary. The acrobat, for example, who proposes to walk a stretched rope, mounts to the rope in the exercise of a volition which determines him to move in this direction rather than another, and it certainly seems to him that all the efforts which he subsequently makes to maintain himself upon his precarious footing are just as voluntary. To his consciousness they are acts dictated by the judgment, according to the information received through the senses. Yet if the conclusions reached by the experimental physiologists are correct, though he would not be able to mount to the rope without a brain, he would balance himself on it as well without a brain as with.

It would seem, therefore, that the movements we execute, all of them to our consciousness equally voluntary, constitute a mixed series, of some of which the will is the necessary stimulus, while of others it is not—that is to say, that we have what we may call an efficacious will, and also an inefficacious will, without being able to distinguish which possesses the first or which the second character. Upon the theory of the correlation of the mental and physical forces, it is a question of curious interest what is the outcome of this inefficacious will. For on this theory, since it is a real mental state, it is a form of force; and when it ceases to act, it must be merged in some other form of force. The efficacious will is merged in the stimulus of the nervous centre. The inefficacious will cannot be so transformed, since that would double the stimulus and exaggerate the violence of the consequent muscular movement. This, however, does not happen. On the contrary, according to the observations of Mr. Onimus, the muscular movements produced by external stimulus are usually more violent, and always more protracted, in the unconscious animal than in the conscious; being invariably, in the former case, repeated more than once, and often continued to exhaustion, unless sooner arrested by force or by the encounter of an obstacle.

We are led, therefore, to the rather paradoxical conclusion, that in a certain class of cases, the exertion of the will with the intent to produce movement, results practically in moderating or arresting movement; so that the mental influence is really occupied in counteracting the effect which it was the mental purpose to accomplish, and which, to intuition, it seems to accomplish in fact. It is to be regretted that Prof. Huxley has not devoted a little space to the elucidation of this obscure point. For our own part, we have found no satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and we accordingly leave the riddle where we find it.

In one particular the phraseology employed by Prof. Huxley is fairly amenable to criticism. He says: "The only conclusion, then, at which there seems to be any good ground for arriving is, that animals are machines, but that they are conscious machines." And he repeats this in a slightly altered form, thus: "So far as we know, animals are conscious automata." Conscious, we may ask, of what? Conscious that they *are* automata? This, certainly, is not true, as our own consciousness tells us; and we are justified in the appeal we make to personal consciousness, because the Professor avowedly holds that the doctrine which he considers to be proved of the lower animals is applicable also to man. Shall we say, then, conscious simply of movement? In other words, that when men or animals move, they know that they are moving? This is, no doubt, true as far as it goes; but if this were all, it would constitute the only psychological difference between the visitors at Mme. Tussaud's and the moving figures of her exhibition. Consciousness, however, tells us more than this. It tells us that when we move, we move ourselves. This the physiologists claim to have shown to be false information, but it is the information that we get from our consciousness all the same; and it brings us to the startling conclusion that our intuition, hitherto supposed to be the source of the only positive knowledge we possess, is capable of deceiving us. Since, then, we are automata without knowing it, we might apparently, with as much propriety, call ourselves *unconscious* automata as conscious automata; or as that expression is capable of a double sense, we might put it thus: Animals and men are conscious beings, unconsciously automatic. But this even fails to convey the whole truth; for we not only do not know that we are automata, but we imagine that we know that we are not automata.* A complete statement of the case would, therefore, require a proposition in form something like this: Animals and men are conscious beings, automatic in their movements, but misinformed by consciousness to the effect that they are not automatic. It is obvious that no single adjective can be found to express all this, and that, in aiming to be concise, the able and ingenious Professor has only succeeded in making himself obscure.

SHENANDOAH CITY.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE PLACE—A NETWORK OF COLLIERIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHENANDOAH CITY, Penn., Friday, Oct. 30, 1874.

Twenty years ago a hemlock swamp, lying in a wild and dreary valley where the thickets were dense and untrodden save by the foot of the hunter, or by a stray party of engineers who execrated the fate which placed their work in a region so forbidding; ten years ago a hamlet with a tavern and a few miners' houses, supported by a couple of small collieries which "shipped" their products by wagon, and found their market among the farmers in the neighboring valleys, to-day a busy, bustling town, with upward of 5,000 inhabitants, with a dozen churches and half as many hotels; with a newspaper, a bank, an opera-house, a gas and water company, and with two railroads competing for its traffic—this is Shenandoah City. Its progress has equaled that of a Western railroad town, without the ephemeral character of those transient settlements. Founded at a time when a coal mine was better than a gold mine, and at the period when the scientific and industrial world first began to comprehend the vast mineral wealth of this region, Shenandoah became the nucleus to which flowed all the commerce, the wealth, and the population which have since made this valley a perfect hive of industry from end to end. In 1864 a branch of the Reading Railroad forced its way through the surrounding hills, and the first coal from this region passed over it. Then the Quakake road—now the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch of the Lehigh Valley—came in over the hills, (this road would seem to have been built for the purpose of demonstrating the availability of mountain tops for railroad purposes:) colliery followed colliery in rapid succession, until now the town is encircled by a veritable necklace of black diamonds. Nine large collieries are gathered round it, either within the borough limits, or close to its borders, while a tenth is now being erected. Nearly or quite a million tons of the best coal in the world go to market annually from this district, a district so small that one can compass all its collieries in a two hours' walk.

Your correspondent visited the location of the tenth colliery, above mentioned, a day or two ago, and learned some interesting facts connected with it. Here, on opposite sides of a valley scarce half a mile wide, are two collieries, the Turkey Run and the West Shenandoah City, both working the same veins; and as the sides of the valley slope downward toward each other, so do the veins of coal hidden in their rocky bosoms. The space is wide enough, and the "pitch" of the veins steep enough, to warrant the assumption that a regular and extensive basin of coal lies under the valley between, where, above ground, laurel-twined and stately hemlocks waved over the tawny waters of the Shenandoah Creek. But when the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company made its extensive purchases in this region, it was led to explore the geology of the valley more thoroughly, and the result is an upsetting of the above theory of a wide basin and regular veins. All is smooth and fair, geologically speaking, on the surface; but below it there is a very different state of things. One of the mud volcanoes of the carboniferous period sent a huge bubble of gas toward the surface here, and, though the strata were firm enough to resist and prevent its escape, they could not prevent its heaving them upward and leaving them petrified in what we might call a subterranean arch—its geological name is an "anticlinal axis"—right in the centre of the basin. This is one of the provoking things which cannot be foreseen, and which lend such a spice of hazardous excitement to the life of the coal-miner. To hear him speak of his colliery one might think it was a skittish horse; he is so full of descriptions of how "she" "pitches" and "rolls" and "dips" and "saddles," and sometimes "pinches out altogether." He calls the catastrophe above mentioned a "roll," and when, as in this case, "she" rolls out of his territory, (for coal-limits follow the veins rather than the surface,) if he is a profane man he swears, and if he is a philosopher he sticks his hands in his pockets and whistles—for that is the best he can do.

The company has over forty feet of pure coal in this one vein. The strata below it have not been proved, nor, I believe, is it the intention to do so now. A slope is being sunk on the vein just proved, and in another year we shall doubtless have a tenth colliery added to the nine already contributing to the wealth and prosperity of Shenandoah.

PUTTING OUT A FIRE WITH SNOW-BALLS.

On Monday, says the Truckee *Republican*, the school-house was discovered to be on fire in the ceiling overhead in the grammar department. The alarm was given, and as both school-rooms were filled with scholars, the confusion was dire. The railroad engine Sansom undertook to give the usual alarm, but the throttle valve was badly out of order, and it essayed a dozen times to get up a screech before it succeeded. The efforts of the engine were so painfully distressing that people near by were more thoroughly scared than they would have been at the regular fire-alarm whistle. There was no water at the school-house to put out a fire, the hydrant being frozen. But a ladder was soon procured, water was brought from a distance, and balls of snow were used to smother the flames. The efficacy of snow-balls, propelled by about fifty-men power, was practically demonstrated on this occasion, and the fire was speedily extinguished. But little damage was done to the building. Both schools were so badly demoralized by the event that it was thought proper to dismiss them for the day. In fact, the scholars did not stand upon ceremony, but dismissed themselves, and scattered abroad like sheep without a shepherd.

CARD FROM A DEFEATED CANDIDATE.

Hon. Alfred C. Harmer, of Philadelphia, has addressed the following letter to his constituents:

To my Friends of the Fifth Congressional District:

The result of the election in our district is to be ascribed to causes beyond our control. I am satisfied that you did the best you could and used all honorable means to prevent the defeat that has been sustained. In this I know you to have been actuated by an earnest friendship for me, and, still more, by a regard for principles whose triumph we in common believe to be essential to the best interests of the district and the country. For your personal devotion to me, at all times, and especially during the late canvass, I thank you with all my heart. During the balance of my term I shall not relax my efforts to guard the manufacturing interests of the district, now placed in jeopardy by a Democratic victory; and ever hereafter, as heretofore, it will be my pleasure to identify myself with the interests of the working classes, and do whatever I can to promote their welfare.

Faithfully yours, A. C. HARMER.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Springfield, Ill., has 11,863 inhabitants under twenty-one years of age.

At Syracuse University there are three ladies in '75, six in '76, five in '77, and five in '78.

Hon. Bellamy Storer, LL. D., has resigned his position as teacher in the Law School, Cincinnati.

The college chapel, Yale, will be ready for occupation by next May. It is now being roofed.

It is said that the expenses of a student at the Oxford (England) universities need not exceed £50 per year.

Oscar D. Robinson, of Albany, N. Y., has been invited to become Principal of the Manchester (N. H.) High School at a salary of $2,500.

Mr. James T. Fields has been invited to three chairs as Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric in as many colleges, within a short time.

A new school-house at Attleborough, Mass., was dedicated on the 27th ult. It is built on ground donated many years ago by Mr. Nathan Sanford, of New-York.

The College of Fine Arts, Syracuse, N. Y., is in a flourishing condition, and its classes are well attended. It has recently received some valuable donations of engravings, photographs, &c.

Phillips Exeter Academy, New-Hampshire, possesses one of the most valuable collections of busts and portraits of public men in the State. They were nearly all procured through the exertions of Hon. B. F. Prescott.

Prof. Maltbie, Principal of the High School at Oshkosh, Wis., was recently dismissed on the ground of "laziness and incompetency," whereupon a public meeting was called and the action of the Board of Education was denounced as a "high-handed outrage."

The trustees of the Mount Holyoke seminary at South Hadley, Mass., have decided to proceed at once with the erection of the art gallery, and ground will be broken therefor immediately, enough money having been pledged to insure its success. The building will be northeast of the present library building, and will cost $35,000. It will be used both as an art gallery and museum.

The Alumni Association of the Chicago University met at the Brevoort House on the 29th ult. After the feast, a preamble and resolutions were adopted to the effect that an endowment fund of $25,000 should be established by July 4, 1876, the income from which should be applied to the maintenance of a Professor's chair in the University. Subscriptions to the fund are payable at the end of five years from July 1.

A most faithful janitor is Mr. Jones, of Harvard. He has been there seventeen years, and has only missed ringing the bell at one time, which was in 1873. He has never missed a prayer-bell, being accustomed to get up at 4:30 o'clock, Winter and Summer. As there are thirty-eight weeks in a college year, and for five days of the week he has to ring the bell nine times, and about five times for the other two days, he thus averages 1,900 times a year, making 32,000 times for his seventeen years.

The University of Vermont possesses property to the amount of $281,472, exclusive of the Congressional fund, which produces an income of $8,130 per annum. Among its pressing wants are a physical laboratory, an observatory, a more commodious gymnasium, and a larger chapel; but especially, say the Trustees, "the State needs most in its university, aid for poor young men and young women in the form of scholarships, and next the endowment of one or two professorships in the Agricultural Department." The students last term numbered 142, among whom were thirteen ladies.

The San Francisco City Board of Education has adopted a resolution that the public school teachers of the lower grades shall study drawing for the purpose of giving lessons to their respective classes; that all regular teachers be required to pass an examination in drawing at the next June vacation; and that those teachers who, without being excused by the committee on account of proficiency, refuse to take lessons and fail to pass the examination shall forfeit their positions. The object of this is to save the expense of special teachers, and to provide an instructor in drawing for every class.

Cincinnati has 76,477 children of school age—that is, from six to twenty-one years. But the census of this year apparently shows a startling decrease, as compared with last year's, of 10,845 children, and with that of 1871 of 44,201. This decrease, however, is not a real one, and is said to have arisen from the careless manner in which the census has been heretofore taken, by persons appointed through political influence. The following shows the enumerated attendance at public, private, and church schools, and the number attending no schools:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Public schools, white	13,223	11,904	25,127
Private schools, white	535	608	1,143
Church schools, white	6,766	7,049	13,815
No schools	16,500	17,899	34,399
Colored youth not in schools	604	554	1,158

The following statistics of the population of Chicago, were recently placed before the Board of Education: South Division—Total white, 94,386, of all ages; under twenty-one years, 21,088; under six years, 14,688; colored, 2,385, of all ages; under twenty-one years, 630. under six years, 263. West Division—Total white, 219,580, of all ages; under twenty-one years, 100,005; under forty-one, 128; colored, 1,294, of all ages; under twenty-one years, 445; under six years, 169. North Division—Total white, 77,717 of all ages; under twenty-one years, 36,362; under six years, 15,740; colored, 46 of all ages; over twenty-one years, 19; under, 6. The total population, white and colored, 395,008; under twenty-one years, 274,546; under six years, 71,994; total number attending private schools, 28,251.

The following statistics of the colleges of Pennsylvania are of interest:

Name.	Location.	Denominational.	Profs.	Students
Andalusia	Andalusia	Episcopal	11	55
Muhlenburg	Allentown	Lutheran	6	32
Lebanon Valley	Annville	Un. Brethren	6	25
St. Thomas	Bryn Mawr	Catholic	22	40
Dickenson	Carlisle	Methodist	7	87
Lafayette	Easton	Presbyterian	25	257
Ursinus	Freeland	Reformed	7	37
Pennsylvania	Gettysburg	Lutheran	10	74
Franklin & Mar.	Lancaster	Reformed	7	72
Lewisburg	Lewisburg	Baptist	6	73
St. Francis	Loretto	Catholic	13	..
Lincoln	L. Oxford	Presbyterian	19	89
Allegheny	Meadville	Methodist	6	46
Mercersburg	Mercersb'rg	Reformed	6	39
Palatinate	Myerstown	Reformed	6	..
La Salle	Philadelphia	Catholic	15	..
St. Joseph's	Philadelphia	Catholic	5	30
University of Pa.	Philadelphia	Medical	31	..
Western Univ.	Pittsburg	Medical	14	..
Lehigh Univ.	Bethlehem	Episcopal	7	130
Swarthmore	Swarthmore	Friends	7	70
Washington	Washington	Presbyterian	11	100
Waynesburg	Waynesburg	Cumb'd Pres.	9	96
Haverford	Haverford	Friends	6	..
St. Vincent	W. Moreland	Catholic	26	36

Vermont appears to be decidedly behind nearly all her sister States in regard to facilities for public education. In a recent address on this subject, Dr. John H. French said there were last year* 91,000 children between the ages of five and twenty years in the State, and he estimated that 70,000 pupils are enrolled in public and 8,000 in private schools. Deducting one-eighth for double enrollment, there remain about 72,000 who actually attended schools. The total cost of schools was $737,000. Vermont having no school fund, the whole of this sum has to be raised by taxation. He recommended a reduction in the number of school district officers. It now takes about 20,000 to regulate 2,600 districts, with 4,500 teachers and 90,000 children. These officers are made up of moderators, treasurers, auditors, and committees. Fifteen hundred would do better. He defended the State Board against charges of extravagance. The Secretary's work cannot well be performed in less than seventy-two weeks, and requires an assistant. The members had received only about $60 each. The expense incurred was principally in publishing reports—one of which cost $2,500—school records, &c. If the State normal schools are to be continued further legislation will be necessary. Vermont gives her children only twenty weeks schooling, while other States give much more, Wisconsin seven months. He urged the Legislature to enact a law requiring at least six months. Evening schools should also be required.

In an address delivered in Cincinnati by Mr. Benjamin E. Hopkins, on the question, "Should the Common School Fund be Divided?" he said: "Where schools (free schools) have been established, we see, as the statistics prove, a general and very great advance in the intelligence, virtue, integrity, and usefulness of the mass of the people, while in those districts where prejudice and bigotry have prevented their opening, ignorance, superstition, vice, and immorality prevail in a greater degree. There are still some six millions of people in the United States, nearly one-fourth of the entire population, who cannot read or write, a sufficient refutation of the argument that the different sects, or the people in their private capacity, will educate their neighbors or the people. It is further claimed that the different sects would educate their children as freely and better than our free schools. But all history disproves the assertions, and as I have shown in my hasty generalization, all sects, without any exception, endeavor to circumscribe thought and action, suppress investigation, inquiry, and learning beyond certain prescribed limits defined by their particular creed; and further, that a sectarian education tends to alienate the people, and separate man from his fellow-man. * * * Our friends claim that as their consciences will not permit them to send their children to our Godless schools, and, therefore, they are compelled to educate them at their own expense, they should not be compelled to pay or be taxed for the support of schools to which they are opposed, and which they will not use. But I claim that their demand, although plausible is not valid, for the free public schools touch everything taught by their own schools, except their religious dogmas, which are proven to be inimical to the safety of the liberties of the people, and which the Government ignores, knowing no religion in a sectarian sense. * * * As has been truly stated, by one of our ablest essayists, there is a race between the two great rival Christian sects for supremacy and power. The one seeks to accomplish its aim by forcing God, Christ, and the Bible into the Constitution and public schools; the other seeks for the same power through the destruction of the schools, relegating the nation back to a state of ignorance, anarchy, and despair. Both must be resisted. Sectarian schools circumscribe thought and action, magnify differences, and alienate the affection of the people. The free public schools encourage free thought, free education, and a free people; harmonize differences, teach the universal brotherhood of man, and unite closer, in the common bond of human sympathy, those of every nation, tongue, and creed.

The report of the United States Commissioner of Education, which has just been printed, is full of interesting statistics. Some of the figures have already been given, but they are of sufficient importance to bear repetition. The school population of the country is estimated at about 10,250,000. As regards the per capita cost of educating these Massachusetts leads, it costing there $21 74 a year for each pupil, while in North Carolina the per capita educational outlay is only fifty-five cents. Few of the Southern States rise above $2. In Connecticut the rate is $11 60. Allowing forty pupils to a teacher, the country needs 260,000 instructors for its children of between six and sixteen years of age. In Massachusetts the teacher's average term of service is three years, and taking this as a general average, it appears that 87,000 new teachers have to be had yearly. The normal schools of the country prepare about 5,200 teachers annually, and where the 80,000 or more come from is an interesting problem on the unfavorable side of the case. Last year there were 38,875 persons preparing for college, of whom 2,965 were in the public high schools, 10,745 in academies, and 25,165 in the preparatory departments of the colleges themselves. Nearly 6,500 more were fitting for scientific schools. Besides 5 female colleges in New-York, there were, in 1873, 205 institutions for the education of women in the United States. Of these 107 were called colleges, and these had 24,613 students, including 1,025 in post-graduate and special courses; while 97 co-educational institutions report 7,357 female students, of whom 5,410 were in preparatory and 1,947 in regular courses. There were 323 colleges or universities altogether in the country, and these reported 3,108 Professors and other instructors, 25,165 preparatory students, and 25,010 in regular classes. Scientific schools, numbering 68, have 650 instructors, 6,396 regular students, 533 special, 98 post-graduate, and 1,426 preparatory. They granted 266 degrees in 1873. There are 39 colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts. The "three professions, as measured by the number of their graduates in 1873, stand in order: Medicine, law, theology. Of the first there were 2,612, of the second, 706, and of the third, 683. In medicine the "regular" triumphs over the homeopathist. Of the former there are 50 colleges to 8 of the others, 780 instructors to 136, and 6,491 students to 499. In 37 law schools there are 158 instructors and 2,174 students. And in 110 theological schools the 573 instructors have 3,838 students. Twenty of these institutions are Presbyterian, 16 Roman Catholic, 16 Baptist, 18 Lutheran and Reformed, 10 Protestant Episcopal, 10 Methodist, 8 Congregational, 2 Christian, 2 United Brethren, 2 Universalist, 2 unsectarian, and 1 each Unitarian, Moravian, New Jerusalem, and Union Evangelical. The total number of degrees conferred during the year by all institutions was about 9,000, there being 8,563 in course and 460 honorary. There are 40 institutions for the deaf and dumb, with 289 instructors and 4,534 pupils; 28 for the blind, with 545 teachers and 1,916 pupils. More than 400 orphan asylums contain at least 45,000 inmates, and 34 reform schools received 6,858 commitments during the year. Thirty-five cities report 319,840 pupils in elementary drawing, a branch which has but just begun to receive attention, and the development of which the report strenuously urges. It says with a great deal of truth: "Whoever succeeds in having all the public school children of the country properly trained in elementary drawing will have done more to advance the manufactures of the country, and more to make possible the art culture of the people, than could be accomplished by the establishment of a hundred art museums without this training. Just as libraries are worthless to those who cannot read, so are art galleries to those who cannot comprehend them. Just as all literature is open to him who has learned to read, so is all art to him who has learned to draw, whose eye has been trained to see, and his fingers made facile to execute. We have begun at the wrong end. We asked for art galleries when we needed drawing schools; but the evil is not irremediable. Let drawing be generally taught, and our art galleries and museums, poor as they are, will at once grow more and more valuable, for they will then begin to be of use."

THE LIGHT-HOUSE SYSTEM.

PROPOSED LIGHT-HOUSE AT RACE ROCK, LONG ISLAND SOUND—FOUNDATION SUCCESSFULLY LAID—THE SUPERSTRUCTURE TO BE PROCEEDED WITH.

Mr. Ruskin, in one of his works, describes the hard fate of the ordinary coasting man, and his possible last guerdon, when, "on some Winter night, his old hands lose feeling along the frozen ropes, and his old eyes miss mark of the light-house quenched in foam, he shall gain the so long impossible rest that shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more—his eyes and mouth filled with the brown sea sand." And yet, that same light-house which his eyes missed mark of in the blinding foam and salt sleet, has often, when his frail hull lay straining in the trough of the sea and battered by the gale, been his friendly guidance and beacon of safety. If it has at length failed him in that ultimate moment, it has at least frequently done him good service, and has equally been the security of other hard set mariners. In every maritime country, the shores of which are sought by the commerce of the world, the light-house system is necessarily of prime importance. On our own vast-reaching seaboard, and on our own great lakes, along the shores of sea-girt England, where the wild rock-bound coast of Ireland confronts the Atlantic gales, in Southern seas and milder climes, the light-house is everywhere essential to the maritime traffic of nations. And not merely along the rocky coasts and jagged promontories, not merely where "the league-long roller thunders on the reef," and where the treacherous shoals and quicksands spread their dangers, is its service appreciated. Even the *statio bene fida carinis* would lose half its advantages as a haven without this friendly guide to its secure shelter. In last year's report of the United States Light-house Board, many excellent reasons have been urged to show the importance of an efficient light-house system. It has been rightly shown that the character of the aids which any nation furnishes the mariner in approaching and leaving its shores, marks in a conspicuous degree its advancement in civilization. Outside the fact that in facilitating navigation, commerce is increased, and that everybody who has the surplus products of industry to dispose of has a pecuniary interest in the improvement of the latter, the value of the light-house system, as a life-preserving establishment, has been well urged. Then, too, in what might be supposed to be the stiffness of an official report, that which may be taken as the poetical aspect of the question is not forgotten. The returning mariner, who has been exposed for weeks and months to the perils of the ocean, who approaches in the darkness of the night a lee shore, and who looks with anxious gaze for the friendly light which is to point the way amid treacherous rocks and sunken shoals to a haven of safety, is well pictured, and this piece of coloring is quite a pleasant relief to the formality of an ordinary report.

That a good deal of attention has been given of late to the light-house system in this country is pretty fairly indicated by the tour of inspection of the European light-house establishments made last year under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, by Major George H. Elliot, member and Engineer Secretary of the Light-house Board, and of the Corps of Engineers of the United States. Major Elliot's observation took a wide reach, and at the same time looked closely to details, and his ample and specific report, which has been already reviewed in these columns, is also very agreeable reading.

The progress of the light-house system in America is further indicated by a very difficult project, which was set on foot in 1870, and which only a short time ago reached that stage when all serious obstacles might be said to be overcome. The project in question was the building of a light-house on Race Rock, in Long Island Sound, near New-London, the necessity of which was seen by the Light-house Board and recognized by every navigator of the Sound. The proposals for the construction of the foundation and pier of the proposed structure were reported by the Light-house Board to be so excessive in rates and so much above the amount of the appropriation on hand that no more than the landing and the enrockment of two courses of the pier, could be contracted for. The contract was ultimately given to Mr. Francis H. Smith, of Nos. 121 and 123 Front street, of this City, and the work was proceeded with. The great difficulty was to get a foundation with a tide running at the rate of five and a half miles an hour. The first plan of the Government was the building of an artificial island by the laying of a riprap foundation, consisting of ten thousand tons of riprap stones, weighing from three to five tons on an average. Great difficulty was experienced in carrying out the plan. The rock was slippery and covered with weed, and the making a landing and laying of the large dimension-stones on the border were attended with great trouble. In the past year of the work, too, the construction steamer blew up, and four men were killed and five wounded. The contractor, however, completed the plan of the Government, but it was deemed too insecure to proceed with the superstructure. The plan was subsequently modified with the view of having a concrete foundation in place of riprap, and work under the new contract was commenced in the Summer of 1873. The alteration consisted of taking the whole centre out of the island and placing heavy stones round the opening, which had a diameter of ninety feet. After making this excavation the bottom was leveled, and a large mass of concrete (30,000 cubic feet) put in, this solid foundation reaching to the level of low water. The work has been done for the Light-house Board by Gen. J. G. Barnard, Chairman of the Engineers' Committee, and Col. J. C. Woodroofe, local Engineer of the Third Light-house District, and under the superintendence on the part of the contractors of Capt. T. A. Scott. All the work was, of course, of a submarine character. The whole surface of the island under water is protected by large stones of twelve tons each. The work was inspected a short time ago, and pronounced ready for the superstructure, which it is expected will be completed in 1876. The entire cost will, it is estimated, be $300,000. Race Rock is seven miles from New-London, and is an important station in the navigation of the Sound, so that the advantages of a light-house there will be readily appreciated.

INCLOSED DOCKS AND WAREHOUSES FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The following announcement of a movement in contemplation appears in the Philadelphia letter of the Germantown *Telegraph*:

"A powerful company has just been organized, but has not yet publicly appeared in print, which proposes to build great inclosed docks and warehouses on the Delaware River front of the First Ward, below the navy-yard. Although no details are as yet settled, it is certain that the capital has all been raised, and that it is proposed to build wooden docks in preference to stone ones, on the score of economy, as well as because many of the Philadelphia merchants prefer wood to stone in docks and pier fronts. Steam-ship and canal lines have monopolized the old wharves and docks to such an extent that sailing vessels and transient steamers find space really scarce. The criticism usually passed upon the main central commercial front, on account of the scarcity of square-rigged vessels there, is a stupid one, as there is actually no room there for loading and unloading, and the vessels are now too large to swing around in the narrow space between the city and the island without striking a passing vessel. In winter the floating ice renders it extremely dangerous to be there, as the docks are not long enough. In fact the two great commercial wants of our city are and have been large inclosed docks and ample warehouse accommodations for the storage and shipment of raw products. President Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, recognized this, but was too slow in his movements to provide a remedy."

SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR TREASON.

The Supreme Court of Hawai, has lately tried and convicted a native named John P. Z. Kahoalii, charged with treason. The principal evidence produced against him was a petition in Hawaiian to the French Consul, praying that French war-ships may be allowed to dethrone King Kalakaua and place Queen Emma on the throne. The document was quite lengthy, and gave various reasons for the change. There were a number of names appended to it besides that of the prisoner, but it was stated that few or none were genuine but his. The evidence led to a unanimous verdict, given by twelve of his countrymen, that he had been guilty of treason, and under this verdict he was sentenced by Justice Harris, to be hanged in March, 1875. The Honolulu *Gazette*, commenting upon the trial, says: "This is the first case of treason that has occurred in the Kingdom since the establishment of a constitutional government in 1840. There is no doubt that some few Hawaiians have been determined not to peaceably acquiesce with the nation's choice of sovereign, as given in the Legislative Assembly in February last. Their number, however, must be very limited; and while the lesson of this trial may produce a salutary effect in teaching them that what may be lawful during an interregnum may be criminal conduct at another time, extreme caution should be had lest popular sympathy be excited in their behalf by what may be construed as extreme severity on the part of the Government, the great purpose of which is to maintain its authority and preserve peace."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The excess of the German military estimates over last year amounts to 2,400,000 thalers.

The proposal to convert the tomb of Augustus at Rome into a modern theatre is said to be likely soon to be carried out.

The Prince Imperial has just been left a legacy of 150,000 francs by Mgr. Charles Mantour, who was formerly private chaplain to Napoleon III.

A bicycle race over 106 miles has recently been run in England. The distance was covered by the winner in five and a half seconds less than eight hours.

In the Royal Mint at London great care is taken of the "sweepings" of the various rooms and offices. Last year the amount of gold rescued from these sweepings realized more than $11,476.

A telegram received at Hull from the Captain of the schooner Samson, which has just returned from a cruise in the Arctic regions, announces the discovery of large beds of coal at Spitzbergen.

The disintegration of the Ashantee Kingdom is now said to be complete, and the King of Jaubin, formerly under the rule of King Coffee, may be considered the most powerful monarch of the country.

A Sunderland Town Councillor, who had moved in committee that the police be set to the work of hunting up those who had no dog licenses, has just been fined for keeping a dog without a license.

The Turks have calculated that within 200 years more they will have conquered the world. The statement is made in all seriousness in an Arabic newspaper which is published under Turkish surveillance.

According to the *Friend of India*, a number of Negapatam youths have been arrested on a charge of hanging a boy "in fun." Deceased had murdered a lizard, and the novel court decided that he was worthy of death, all the proceedings being carried out in the most regular order.

The sixty-ninth anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar was duly kept on the 21st of October. Five Admirals, two Vice Admirals, one Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, one Captain, one Lieutenant Colonel, and four Commanders comprise the list of surviving offices who dined together.

Some time ago a penny savings bank association was established in Liverpool. Weekly returns of its transactions are published, and we find from the latest of these reports that in the last week no less a sum than $906 was received. The newsboys avail themselves of it very largely.

According to the new military survey of the Russian Empire, the monarchy extends over 400,000 geographical square miles. The survey of the country between the Amu and the Caspian progresses satisfactorily. There is every prospect that the construction of a deep ship canal will be practicable.

It is officially announced that the work of restoring the Vendôme Column will be concluded by the middle of November. The statue of Napoleon I., which is to be placed upon the column, is not yet ready. The old statue could not be repaired, and the new one will be made after the model which exists in the studio of M. Dumont.

An international horticultural exhibition will take place at Antwerp, commencing on April 4, 1875, under the auspices of the Royal Society of Horticulture and Agriculture of that town, and promises to be on a large scale. An international exhibition of fruits will also be held at Amsterdam in October, 1875, under the management of an influential committee.

A Roman Catholic priest at Meersburg, near Constance, has been condemned on appeal to ten days' imprisonment for teaching the school children some scurrilous lines he had composed on a Jewish manufacturer. A nun, a teacher and witness of his, was condemned to two months' imprisonment for perjury.

Americans traveling in Europe will do well to avoid whistling in presence of a Scotch Provost. A man named McWatt, who was guilty of this indiscretion the other day in the streets near where the Provost of Musselburgh was walking, was arrested by order of that functionary and locked up. The bailie ultimately discharged him with a caution that in future delinquents might not escape so easily.

A letter from Corbie (Somme) to the *Petit Journal* says: "A fine picture by Van-Dyck has just been discovered at this place, in the house of M. Dowailly, formerly a bailiff. It represents the interior of the painter's apartment and his family on a day of kermesse, and is composed of six figures. The room is decorated with an 'Ecce Homo,' by the great artist, and with other curiosities. This work is about three feet and a half long by two broad, and is painted on an oak panel."

Illustrative of the "little ways" of some of the London cabmen, it is related that a well-known essayist, on arriving one day at Victoria Station, asked to be driven to St. James street. Cabby mistook him for a foreigner, and drove him this way and that—round by Sloane street, up by Park lane, and again round by Holborn, Chancery lane, the Strand, and Pall Mall. "What a funny dog you are!" said the passenger to cabby, on getting out, as he handed him a shilling. The credit is awarded to cabby of having seen the joke, and grinned at his own expense.

The Master and Wardens of the Turners' Company propose to give this year a silver medal and the freedom of the City of London and of the company, to any one workman or apprentice in England, who may send in the best specimens of hand turning. There will, on this occasion, be three competitions, one for turning in stone, spar, &c.; the second for lapidary work; the third for brass. A bronze medal of the company will be given to the competitor second in merit, and the company's certificate of merit to the third. Lady Burdett Coutts has, in addition, given £25 for distribution in prizes.

The *East Anglian Times* announces the discovery by Mr. J. E. Taylor, F. G. S., of a buried forest in the Orwell. The forest is represented by a layer of peat, containing trunks, leaves, and fruits of the oak, elm, hazel, and fir, associated with which are the remains of the mammoth. A bed of fresh-water shells, containing species not now living in the Orwell, underlies the peat. Mr. Taylor considers this submarine forest as contemporaneous with others along the coast which existed previously to the depression separating England from the Continent.

A curious superstition prevails on the Isle of Man. It is to the effect that children may be preserved from whooping-cough by being placed in the hopper of a mill. "Whooping cough," says the *Manx Times*, "is at the present time exceedingly prevalent in the south of the island, and on Sunday a large number of the children were taken to the Grenaby mill, in the Parish of Malew, three miles from Castletown, in order to be subjected to the 'charm.' Two hoppers of the mill were crammed full of children, and as soon as they were comfortably and safely settled, the miller caused the wheel to revolve three times, the parents of the children being present at the time. In order to be efficacious, the ceremony must be gone through at a time when the ministers of the district are engaged in preaching in their pulpits. For this reason, about noon on Sundays is generally the time chosen for the performance of this curious rite."

Instances are constantly being published of the miseries suffered by paupers in England. Here is another: A relieving officer, shortly after his appointment to the Guildford Union, in going his rounds came upon a pauper of long standing at work in his well-stocked cottage garden. The following dialogue ensued: "You have a nice bit of garden here?" "Yes, pretty good." "And are those your pigs in the sty there?" "Yes, they are mine." "And there is a horse and cart, too; are they yours?" "Oh, yes; that is what I goes to market with. And who be you, Sir?" "Well, I am the new relieving officer; and you had better come and see the Guardians next board day." It is needless, adds the report, to say that the invitation to meet the Guardians was not accepted, and that the pauper, who had been for ten years in receipt of parish relief, has since contrived to maintain himself without assistance from the rates.

A MASSACHUSETTS REMINISCENCE.

The story goes, says a Boston evening paper, that Henry Wilson and N. P. Banks stood on the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, in State street, and saw a Whig procession move down after the defeat of the Constitution in 1853, and that Wilson said his political life was ended, and Banks acquiesced, with the additional remark that they had now "no visible means of support." But that was twenty-one years ago, and you can't always tell.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

ADDRESS OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE—HE ASSERTS THE INNOCENCE OF THE ACCUSED, AND WILL OFFER EVIDENCE TO SUSTAIN IT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The trial of the alleged safe burglary conspirators was resumed in the Criminal Court to-day.

John O. Evans, sworn: Witness is a resident of Washington. Harrington received from witness two or three of his account-books to take to his office. Witness does not recollect just how Harrington got possession of the books, and does not recollect whether he accompanied Harrington to his office with the books or not.

Cross-examination by Mr. Davidge—The books of witness were in Harrington's care for several weeks at the committee room during the District of Columbia investigation.

James Colman, sworn: Is an official of the jail in Washington, and recollects when Benton was placed in jail. Harrington called at the jail and desired a private interview with Benton, which was granted.

Mr. Riddle submitted a map of the locality of the burglary, showing all the points of interest and the distances.

Richard Wallack, Jr., sworn. Has an office in the same building with the District Attorney, and had the same office last April. About the time of the burglary recollects seeing John O. Evans and Harrington drive up to the office in a buggy and get out with a bundle of books or papers, and go into Harrington's office. When they came out again they did not have the bundle with them. Witness is pretty sure this took place the afternoon previous to the burglary.

Mr. Riddle said he had no additional proof to offer in regard to the papers submitted last night, and as the court declined to allow them to go into the case he supposed that was sufficient.

Judge Humphreys said he would exclude all excepting the pardon signed by Gov. Dix, and, that being properly authenticated, he would allow that to go in.

Mr. Riddle desired to avail himself of the introduction of that paper.

The court, observing that Assistant Attorney General Hill was absent, asked Mr. Riddle if he desired to have the case delayed until Mr. Hill arrived.

Mr. Riddle excused the absence of Mr. Hill, saying he had been called to attend the Supreme Court this morning for a short time, but this case need not be delayed on that account.

Mr. Riddle said that he had one more witness to present, who had not yet arrived, although he had dispatched a messenger to New-York for him. He had also expected more evidence in relation to the telegrams. He expected to have the witness and the evidence here to-morrow morning, and he considered them material to the case; with that exception he w.s now through with his evidence, but wished to introduce the evidence and the witness when they arrived.

Mr. Davidge objected to any such course. The defense did not desire to open their side until the prosecution had closed.

Mr. Riddle desired an adjournment of the case till to-morrow.

Judge Humphreys said the rules were plain on this point, but, on the statement of Mr. Riddle that he considered the evidence material, he would order the court to be adjourned till to-morrow unless the defense would waive their privilege and allow the expected evidence to be admitted.

Mr. Davidge said that, rather than have the case delayed, the defense would waive their rights and permit the testimony to be offered.

Mr. Riddle stated that the name of the witness was Britton, and his testimony had reference to the case against Whitley.

Mr. Henkle, for Whitley, said that Col. Whitley declared he knew no such person, and declined to accede to the arrangement unless he could have, if necessary, sufficient time to ascertain who and what this man was.

The court said the interests of all the parties would be protected in the matter, and equal privileges would be granted them, if found necessary.

Hon. N. B. Smithers, of Delaware, then proceeded to address the jury in behalf of the defense. He said he had so far refrained from taking much part in this case, but from his long and intimate acquaintance with one of the defendants (Harrington) and with his honored father, and from the benefits and advantages derived from a long professional intercourse with that father while he was the honored Chancellor of Delaware, he felt impelled to come here and assist in defending and protecting this defendant, partly to discharge a duty to the defendant and partly to discharge an obligation to his honored friend. He then alluded to the characters of Zirruth and Hayes, the two principal witnesses for the prosecution, and declared their evidence was good for nothing, as it was not corroborated by any other independent evidence. It was evidence that had come through turgid and muddy streams, and deserved no consideration at the hands of the jury. He fortified his remarks by reading from law-books defining the status and importance of the evidence of accomplices. Turning to the case itself, he said, outside of the telegrams nothing had been introduced to show any connection of one of the persons with this case at all, so he might be left out of it entirely. In regard to one of the others (Whitley) there were only four facts that really connected him with the case. The first was that Whitley sent for Hayes April 6 to come to the Bleecker street office. The second fact was the telegram sent from the Metropolitan Hotel to Whitley asking, "What shall I do?" The third fact was the interview between Newcomb and Hayes in Toronto at the instance of Whitley, and the fourth fact was the telegram sent by Nettleship to Applegate, in Boston, saying, "Securities are good; invest," which it was claimed went to Whitley. To substantiate these facts they have the testimony of Hayes only. This chain of evidence has been woven by Hayes, and if one link be broken the whole falls to the ground. In regard to the first fact, the defense expect to prove that on the 5th of April Whitley was in Boston, and was there on Monday, April 6, when Hayes says he met Whitley in his office in Bleecker street. To the second fact they will prove that Albert Cunz, a clerk in Whitley's office, receipted for that telegram, and that it could not be in the handwriting of Whitley. To the third fact they would show that Nettleship was sent to Toronto for no such purpose as was alleged, but that he went for the purpose of getting Hayes to come to Washington and testify in this case; and if he would not come, then to procure an affidavit from Hayes detailing the true state of the facts in the case. To the fourth fact they would show that the telegram, "Securities good; invest," had no relation to this case, but related to a counterfeiter by the name of Johnson, who had jumped his bail, and for whom Nettleship and Applegate were hunting that they might obtain the reward offered for his apprehension. As to Williams, only two facts connected him with the case. The first was his interview with Benton in jail, which amounted to nothing, only that Benton did not have any money and Williams did not care to become his counsel. To the second fact, wherein Williams was charged with running some unknown man out of the city, would be shown that Williams was aiding Mr. Betts, of Alabama, a gentleman who was running for Congress.

Mr. Riddle (interrupting)—He appeared to be running away from Congress.

Mr. Smithers said Williams was accompanying this gentleman to the depot. He would now come to Mr. Harrington.

At this point the court took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

On the reopening of the court Mr. Smithers resumed his speech for the defense. He would, he said, dispose in the first place of Hayes' evidence in the matter, as to the interview which Hayes said he had with Harrington at 1 o'clock on the 10th of April, but which he first swore took place on the 22d, and they expected to prove that at this time Harrington was lunching with Gov. Shepherd, Evans, and Kilbourn, at Welcker's. All good men, he said, will be glad that we are able to demolish the testimony which has held up the good name of Harrington to malignity in social circles, and in the columns of a mendacious press.

Judge Humphreys interrupted: "There is no evidence of malignity before the jury."

Smithers resumed: "In regard to the testimony of Hays about Nettleship meeting Dick at Vesey street, they would show that Harrington was in Washington at that time. In relation to the statement about Nettleship getting the combination of the safe-lock from Harrington, they would show by the books of the Owen House that Nettleship left before that interview was said to have taken place. In regard to the fact of Harrington meeting Benton in jail, they would reply upon the rottenness of Hayes' testimony; secondly, upon his general character; thirdly, upon the good character of the defendant, and fourthly, upon the statement of Harrington himself. The jury would be called upon to decide upon the testimony of Hayes, and counsel would show him to be discreditable—first, by a general impeachment of his testimony, and second by an impeachment of specific contradictions of the witness himself. They will, he said, show that Hayes endeavored in March last to get a man named Reese to help him put up a job on Nettleship. They would show instead of Nettleship giving Hayes $50 while his child was sick in Newark to go out of the country with, he gave it to Hayes specifically to enable him to come to Washington and testify. Finally, they would show from his general character, his occupation, and his associations, that he was entirely unfitted to stand up as a witness. They would show how it happened that Harrington and Somerville met at the Continental Hotel, and why it was Mudge did not see him on the train after they left Wilmington, but did see him in Philadelphia; and they would show how Harrington's bill came to be charged to Kilbourne and paid by him. In regard to the releasing of Benton on bail, the facts were related, and Mr. Smithers said the question was not whether the act was wisely done, but whether it was corruptly done. They would also explain all the telegrams, and explain them fully, and show what they meant, and that they did mean something entirely foreign to this case. He read the two letters from the Bardell case in Dickens and compared the Smith telegrams with them, saying the defense would tell them who this Smith was. Williams was in New-York in search of Kirtland, and these telegrams referred to this man Kirtland, as they were anxious to produce Kirtland before the Investigating Committee. They would show all the E's in the dispatches referred to Hooner and Howard, two persons who had some cases, at the Treasury Department. The telegram reading, "Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high," was sent by one Benson to Whitley, and related to an appropriation before Congress, in which the Secret Service Division was interested. They now came to the burglary itself, which commenced with the reception of a letter of warning by Harrington, and which he showed to Gov. Shepherd, Evans, and several others, all of whom laughed at it, and declared it bogus. Harrington finally showed the letter to Major Richards and Detective Clarvoe, and after a long consultation it was deemed best to pay some attention to the matter. Smithers said Harrington, like a good citizen, communicated the fact at once to the police. Had Columbus Alexander done the same thing when his suspicions were aroused by the third visit of Hayes to his house, then the police would have been in possession of both sides of the case, and no burglary would have occurred. The details of the burglary were given, and, in closing, Smithers asked, "Who was in charge that night, who was responsible for any mistakes that occurred or might occur? Major Richards was responsible, and if any mistake occurred he was responsible for it. He posted his men and directed their movements. All engaged in the watching process lost their heads and became excited. Major Richards was not equal to the occasion, Clarvoe perhaps would have done better. The only man who was cool enough to attend properly to business and follow the right man was A. B. Williams."

The court was about to adjourn when Mr. Henckle asked to examine two witnesses, and allow them to return to Boston.

Samuel Chandler sworn. Resides in Cambridgeport, and is employed at the Boston Custom-house. Witness lives in the family of Col. Whitley, and recollects that on April 6, Col. Whitley gave a dinner-party to Collector Simmons, Deputy Collector Hugely, and several others. The party broke up about six o'clock in the evening, and Whitley remained at the house over night, and witness and Whitley went over to Boston together in the street-cars. Witness fixed the date by a memorandum-book which he kept, and produced the book to read from it, when Mr. Riddle objected, unless the defense were willing to put the book in as evidence.

Davidge—Yes he may read it, too.

Riddle—No he may not read it either; and Riddle arose to address the court.

Judge Humphreys said: "Well, I will settle this matter."

Riddle—Very well, if I am not to be allowed to speak.

Judge Humphreys, interrupting, asked, "What is that?"

Riddle—I said, "Very well, if I am not to be allowed to speak."

Judge Humphreys—That is a remark that I trust the counsel on either side will not make again during the pendency of this trial.

Riddle was about to apologize, when the Judge said: "No matter now, Mr. Riddle; when either counsel are interrupted by the court while they are speaking, they may be pretty sure the court has his mind with him."

Cross-examined by Riddle—Witness had kept a memorandum or diary for about ten years. The book which he had now was commenced Jan. 1 of this year. Witness entered on the books everything of current interest that took place. Did not put down the movements of Collector Simmons, because he did not know what his movements were. Cannot recollect when he was asked to testify to these facts, and cannot recollect when his attention was first called to this subject. Witness fixes his statements by the book. Witness having been asked if he rode with Whitley on the 3d, replied he could not tell without looking at his book, saying that he made all such entries in the book. He was requested to turn to the entry of the 6th and see if he had entered the ride with Whitley. After looking, he said he had not. Witness was sharply cross-examined. He said his attention had been called to the date of April 6, and he had studied it, but had not studied the others. Witness had made an affidavit about this case. Did not know where it was now. Had not seen it since. Had been sick for some time past.

The Court then adjourned for the day.

THE COURT OF ARBITRATION.

Judge Fancher yesterday rendered the following decision in the case of Gardner against the Laflin and Rand Powder Company, which was tried before him in the new Court of Arbitration:

"Mr. Gardner claims to recover against the Laflin & Rand Powder Company a balance of salary from Aug. 15, 1872, to May 1, 1873. The claim is founded on alleged contract. It is not founded on a *quantum meruit*, nor on any actual services rendered during the time for which the claim is made. The claimant himself asserts that his services were refused, and because of such refusal he actually rendered no services during the time above mentioned, though he tendered his services to one or more officers of the company. The contract, which began on the 1st of May, 1871, was at an end on the 1st of May, 1872. It was not competent for the parties to make, by parol, a contract for a longer time. The statute prescribes that 'every agreement that by its terms is not to be performed within one year from the making thereof, is void unless such agreement or some note or memorandum thereof be in writing, and subscribed by the party to be charged therewith or his lawful agent.'—2 R. S., 135, sec. 2, sub. 8, Laws 1863, of page 802. Therefore, the notice which in April, 1872, was given to Gardner by the Treasurer of the company that his employment would cease on the 1st of May ensuing, was in accordance with the legal rights of the parties. The Treasurer testified that he was authorized by the company to give the notice. It was claimed that the notice was ineffectual, and that the original contract, made May 1, 1871, continued after the 1st of May, 1872, notwithstanding the notice given by the Treasurer. First, it is said in Gardner's reply to the notice that the contract was made with Mr. Rand, another officer of the company, and not with the Treasurer. But if the Treasurer was authorized to give the notice it would make no difference in its effect that the original contract was made by another officer. Second, it is said that when Mr. Rand made the contract for the company it was verbally agreed that it should not be terminated except upon sixty days' notice to Gardner. If it was so agreed, the stipulation as to the sixty days' notice could only apply to the one year ensuing the date of the contract, for any parol undertaking extending beyond a year from the making of the contract would be void under the statute.

Gardner furthermore claims that independent of the above considerations, the contract of 1871 was renewed with him in 1872 for another year. In support of this position he points to the fact that he continued in the service of the powder company after May 1, and so late as August, 1872. A receipt signed by Gardner was produced by the company on this trial, which is dated Aug. 26, 1872, and it specifies that a sum therein mentioned was received by Gardner 'in full' for his services up to Aug. 17, 1872. There can be no doubt therefore that Gardner did continue in the employ of the company after May 1, and as late as Aug. 17, 1872. But the question to be determined, and on which the parties differ, is, was the service from May 1, 1872, to Aug. 17, 1872, rendered under an employment of Gardner for a year, or under the temporary arrangement mentioned in the written notice of the previous April, signed by the Treasurer of the company and received by Gardner? There is no evidence to support the position that the employment was for a year, except the fact that there had been an employment of Gardner for the preceding year, and the further fact, emphasized by Gardner, that although Mr. Rand returned from abroad after the written notice was served, nothing passed between him and Gardner as to the employment after May 1, 1872. But because Rand said nothing as to the term of employment after his return, is not a sufficient ground to imply an engagement that the term was to continue for the year. He may not have been authorized by the Trustees to do anything about it, or, if he had authority, he may have thought it best to stand on the notice which had already been given as to the employment. Because Gardner had been employed for the preceding year is not a sufficient ground to imply an engagement for another year. The first contract, by law as well as by the written notice, terminated on the 1st of May, 1872. A new contract for the ensuing year was necessary. The notice contained a provision giving Gardner permission to continue till June, or until Mr. Rand, on his return, should make an arrangement as to future service. It must be held that if Gardner continued after May 1, 1872, he continued under the privilege contained in the notice. No one on behalf of the company ever authorized such continuance on any other terms. The circumstance that Gardner continued still later than June, and as long as to the 17th of August, weighs somewhat in his favor, but is not evidence that there was a contract for the whole of the year. The immediate preceding employment from May 1 to June, was but a temporary employment, and a continuance of service till Aug. 17 would be inferred to be of the same character in the absence of any express agreement. I think it should be held that the claimant has not established a contract covering the period of time for which he claims salary, and that there should be an award that nothing is due to him from the Laflin & Rand Powder Company for salary. It is impossible to spell out any contract for services between the Powder Company and Gardner in the written paper, (Exhibit A.) That is an agreement between two companies, and not between the parties to this arbitration. Nor is the subsequent paper (Exhibit D.) a contract in writing. It is not signed by any one, and when presented to Mr. Rand, President of the Powder Company, he declined to sign it, and wrote a pencil memorandum on the back signifying his objection to the paper. It would violate well settled rules to hold that any agreement in writing between the parties as to the salary claimed has been made. There should be an award in favor of the Powder Company.

Now, I, the undersigned, arbitrator of the said Chamber of Commerce, having heard the allegations and proofs of the respective parties, and decided the matters in controversy between the parties so submitted, do make this award in writing, and decide, determine, and award that said George A. Gardner is not entitled to recover of the said Laflin & Rand Powder Company any sum whatever for or on account of the said claim or alleged salary; and that no contract existed between the parties during the period aforesaid, by which the said Gardner was entitled to claim for salary for said time or any part thereof."

BUSINESS FAILURE.

The failure of the firm of Murray, Meade & Co., Grand street, jobbers in boots and shoes, was announced yesterday. The liabilities of the concern are put at about $150,000, but the exact amount cannot be stated until the accounts are examined. The immediate cause of the failure is said to be the general shrinkage in values since the panic, which occasioned the sale of goods at a ruinous sacrifice, and also the difficulty of making collections. The firm has heretofore always stood well, and the trade generally has much sympathy with them in their misfortune.

BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE ORGANIZATION FOR THE PAST YEAR.

A VALUABLE AUXILIARY TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CHARITY—THE RELIEF SYSTEM INVESTIGATED—IMPORTANT FACTS AND FIGURES—HOW CHARITY IS MISAPPLIED—SUGGESTIONS FOR REMEDYING THE EVIL.

It will be remembered that a conference of the representatives of the various religious and benevolent societies in the City of New-York, and other persons interested in the work of relieving the poor, was held on the 20th of November of last year, at the Cooper Union, and a special committee was appointed to prepare a plan of operation, the object of which was to obtain authoritative information regarding the objects and resources of the various benevolent societies of the City, secure a system of registration of the persons receiving aid from the societies, and arrange for such intercommunication of the officers as would prevent imposition. It also provided for ascertaining whether existing organizations were adapted for the supply of existing wants, whether special provision was necessary during the Winter, and the simplest methods of testing applications for aid, and properly dealing with deserving applicants, together with the state of the law relating to charitable societies, street-begging, and other forms of pauperism. This plan was approved of on the 29th of November, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Chairman, William Butler Duncan, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Prof. Charles A. Joy, Ezra M. Kingsley, Joseph Seligman, Abram S. Hewitt, Treasurer, and Henry E. Pellew, Secretary, was appointed to carry out its objects. This committee subsequently organized under the title of the "Bureau of Charities," and for months prosecuted their arduous labors entirely at their own expense, in a room assigned to their use by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. On the 23d of February of this year, an influential meeting of citizens interested in the cause of charity was held, and a report was presented by the bureau showing the nature of the work performed, and the impossibility of continuing it without the co-operation of the public. The action of the bureau was heartily approved of, and a number of gentlemen guaranteed the necessary funds to continue its work. The bureau has since continued its labors in the face of much difficulty, it being found absolutely impossible to obtain the required information in many quarters; nevertheless, much valuable work has been accomplished, important information has been obtained, many statistics tabulated, and a comprehensive and suggestive system introduced for recording and comparing facts in connection with pauperism.

The committee now present their report for the past year, from which it appears that application for information was made to every known charitable institution in the City, numbering 194, not including ninety-two branch establishments, the Children's Aid Society, the American Female Guardian Society, or the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. There is evidently in New-York, it states, an excess of a certain class of charities, and a comparative deficiency in others. Pauperism probably exists in this City under more peculiar and demoralizing circumstances than in any other city of the same area and population, and may be atributed to the enormous number of foreign residents requiring temporary assistance, overcrowding, want of sanitary arrangements, intemperance, improvidence, the absence of industrial schools, and the isolation of the poor. The report then continues:

"In their examination the bureau had to discriminate between societies thoroughly entitled to confidence, and others which could not be recommended to the support of the public; and some of these latter the bureau has felt bound to describe in their proper colors. Further than this it is not within the power of the bureau to interfere, and thus societies which, under an effective system of State censorship, would not be allowed to exist, still continue their show of benevolent work, and their appeal to the pockets of the public.

As an instance, a society may be quoted, regularly incorporated, and professing to give material aid to poor persons; the manager, secretary, and treasurer form an unit in the executive; there is no check upon the expenditure of moneys received or articles supplied, and the outside recipients of charity cannot be traced. Thus, under the pretext of undertaking a work already better done by many institutions, the public are induced to subscribe in money or kind to found a new society, on the personal responsibility of one individual. The direct injury done by such means to worthy institutions, many of them crippled for want of funds, is very great. The collector of a bogus charity will receive his or her commission of twenty or twenty-five per cent., and thus obtain a living by dint of importunity. Private houses, and even down-town offices are haunted by persons who, whatever they obtain, care but little for the ultimate destination of the gift, provided their own wants are first supplied.

Many citizens refuse to subscribe to good societies for fear of imposition on the part of the collectors, or of other malappropriation of the sums collected; while a general want of confidence and feeling of doubt prevail among all classes of the community, as to the amount which eventually reaches the mouths of the suffering. A society could be named which has been for some years nominally engaged in a work which commends itself to the public, and makes a show of results which would be satisfactory if true. Even though condemned by the only competent authority in the State, and the full facts published, this society still survives, and is free to use the same field over again!"

After stating that the bureau had inserted the names of the executive officer of each society in its directory, so that the public might be enabled to judge of their respectability, and suggesting that collectors should always be required to produce their credentials before receiving subscriptions, the report thus refers to the efforts made for securing a system of registration of the persons receiving aid from societies, and arranging for the inter-communication of officers, in order to guard against imposition:

"To effect this object thoroughly a complete list of the beneficiaries of the various societies would be required, and this the bureau endeavored to obtain. The names of nearly 14,000 persons receiving direct relief have been obtained from the principal societies in this City. By an ingenious contrivance, due to Prof. Joy, a system of registering by cards was introduced. A street register was added on the same principal. By the aid of these two registers there can be no difficulty in ascertaining the relief received by each individual, the localities in which the greatest amount of distress prevails, and the extent to which imposition or duplication occurs.

The success of such a system obviously depends upon the continued co-operation of the various societies, as it would be necessary to revise the list every month to ascertain the number of new beneficiaries and the changes in the list. Some associations have objected to furnish the monthly returns, and to this extent the statistics are imperfect and the data unsatisfactory. Enough, however, has been done to show that such a system can be carried on with the greatest ease, economy, and efficiency where general support is given to it. Great care was, of course, necessary to prevent improper use of the facts in the possession of the Bureau; but by the aid of the cypher key, and by keeping the whole register in charge of one officer, it is believed that the most complete and absolute security on this head has been obtained.

As instances of the value of the Name Register, it may be mentioned that one person was found to be on the list of nine societies at once, although it must be admitted that the total amount allowed so far as could be ascertained, did not exceed $8 per month. Thousands of persons were found to be receiving aid from two or more societies, and a very large number from three or more. In some cases of duplication, or where there appeared to be any ground for suspicion, the bureau thought it desirable to make investigation. In this way it has been ascertained that in a large number of cases the system of administering relief has been superficial and unsatisfactory, while the character of the beneficiaries has frequently proved anything but what might be desired."

The report then speaks of the value of the Registers in detecting difficult names among applicants, and in showing the number of houses where relief is distributed in particular localities. It appears that while some sections of the City are in receipt of abundant and even excessive aid from various societies, others are entirely neglected. It has been ascertained that where a number of recipients of relief reside in one house, a regular system of barter of relief tickets has been established, and the most extraordinary subterfuges adopted to simulate distress and receive the visitor. Co-operation among the officers of the various societies, the report states, could probably be most effectually secured either by frequent reference to the bureau register by all concerned in the administration of charity, thus making the bureau the clearing-house of charities in New-York, or the amalgamation of the societies under one common name, with the establishment of district committees for the disbursement of relief.

Referring to the important question whether existing organizations were adapted to meet present wants, and whether special provision was required during the past Winter, the writer says:

"From facts in possession of the bureau, and from inquiries made in Police records, from the Mayors of neighboring cities, from the weekly reports of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and from other sources, it is evident that a large floating population existed and was brought into New-York, and continued for many months after the revival of business to enjoy the benefits intended to meet the distress of the moment. It would be unnecessary to express an opinion as to the immediate results of so indiscriminate a mode of relieving distress; but, in view of the approach of Winter, it is right to warn the public that there are better and more legitimate modes of dealing with a temporary emergency of this character. The truest course is to examine, adapt, and employ the existing organizations; in fact, to set the house in order. The channels of charity are already sufficiently numerous, if properly directed; and the safest course is to increase the supplies through existing channels. This, of course, implies the idea of the most perfect and complete administration of existing institutions and their funds. It, therefore, becomes a matter of the gravest importance that all subscribers to active charities should satisfy themselves that they are administered with thorough efficiency and wise economy. It is not enough to give money; the subscriber should feel confidence that his subscription is so applied as to do the greatest amount of good with the smallest amount of expense, without demoralizing or degrading the recipient through long or ill-directed continuance of the help extended.

Again, it is a question whether there has not been a more eager competition among societies to show the largest result of work done than has been compatible with much solid good to individuals. It seems from the facts in possession of the bureau that some charities furnish such small sums to their beneficiaries, the justice of whose claims is thoroughly substantiated, that the poor are obliged to make application to many—sometimes five or six, and occasionally nine—societies. The result may show an apparently large amount of work, but the good done must necessarily be very small, and the absurd spectacle is witnessed of numerous societies with their procession of visitors and succession of expenditures, relieving with their doles a family for which one society alone should have provided.

The fact to be deduced from this state of things is highly important. It is that the cost of the extensive machinery of distribution vastly exceeds the sum to be distributed, the expense involved in accomplishing the relief of a single case being in almost ludicrous contrast to the sum which is doled out in aid thereof."

The subject of ascertaining the simplest method of testing applications for aid, and directing claimants to their proper sources of relief, is thus alluded to:

"In the opinion of the bureau no system will succeed in this City unless all the principal societies combine in carrying it out. A proper registration, accessible to all visitors duly qualified, salaried or unsalaried, periodical inspection of the work reported by the several societies, domiciliary or house-to-house visits, and a system of reporting fraudulent and unworthy cases, are essential in order to insure economy and efficiency of administration. This seems to involve the creation of a central office for reference, for registration, and for intercommunication, and some such division into wards as has already been referred to. For only by breaking up into small districts and wards, and combining the benevolent workers into an homogeneous body, with the same object, can any amelioration of the distress of the poor be effected. This has already been stated under the previous section. During the investigation of the bureau large numbers of persons have been found utterly ignorant where to apply, or how to obtain any assistance in their troubles. Visitors should be furnished with printed cards giving the localities of the principal local charitable and relief agencies. Timely aid in many cases is of vital importance, and really is a saving of money. The establishment of a central office, where all the societies and their executives and subscribers would feel that they were on neutral ground, would enable them to ascertain the names and requirements of applicants directed to apply there, while information would be given at the office directing the applicants to their proper agencies of relief. This has been done to some extent during the last Winter by the bureau, and a considerable number of cases have been so referred and relieved.

It would be necessary to place such an office in a convenient and well-known situation, easily accessible to all householders. All cases of alleged or apparent distress, requiring investigation, should be sent there, while the power of relieving immediate distress should be commensurate with the confidence felt by the public that such aid would be impartially and thoroughly given. The bureau as now constituted is unable to carry out this object itself, but it is hoped that some effort will be made to test, even on a small scale at first, how far it may be possible to establish such an office of investigation and relief. To insure its complete and successful action, the office should be kept open both Summer and Winter. At present it is the practice either absolutely to cut off all relief during the Summer months, or to reduce it to such an extent that it may be truly said the poor suffer more then than in Winter."

With respect to information in reference to the laws relating to pauperism and the government of charitable institutions, the report states that Wade's Code contains all the laws on the subject, including those relating to the Department of Public Charities. It is suggested, however, in view of the difficulty of access to such a work, that the Police Commissioners should print and distribute among householders abstracts of the City laws referring to street vagrants and beggars, and should caution them against giving relief to street mendicants.

Referring to charitable societies, the report continues:

"It does not appear that there is any law by which those that are fraudulent or unworthy can be suspended or weeded out. The State Board of Charities has visitorial powers; but, as its own records will show, however much it may condemn an institution, it has no power to close it, or even to interfere in its management. The only check upon private societies seems to consist in limiting or refusing the subsidy appropriated from the Excise Board by the State. Nor is there any sufficient check to prevent the grant of charters of incorporation to irresponsible persons who apply for such privileges. It is true that, by the general act of April 12, 1848, all incorporated institutions must file in December of each year, in the County Clerk's office, a certified statement of the name of the executive officer, with an inventory of the assets and liabilities; but no penalty is named for non-compliance with this requirement. The statistics furnished are comparatively useless from lack of detail, and examination is difficult and involves expense to the applicant for information. The system in vogue here of obtaining support partly from State aid and partly from the subscriptions of individuals, would, however, justify the State in requiring a very detailed and exact return of the operations of all societies receiving aid from public funds."

The report recommends the establishment of a regular corps of charity officers, on the model of the Sanitary Police, or the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to follow up suspected cases, and enforce the laws for the suppression of begging. Great individual suffering, it continues, can exist at present in consequence of the want of system in the administration of relief and the lack of co-operation among the various societies. That the existence of suffering does not arise from want of means appears from the fact that the receipts of the various charitable societies during the past year are estimated at $5,037,413, which, with the authorized expenditures of nearly $1,500,000 by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, reached a grand total of $6,890,120. In conclusion the bureau condemns soup-kitchens, free lodging-houses, and indiscriminate alms-giving as tending to attract the poorer classes from the rural districts to cities where they can live in idleness by the aid of public societies, and recommends the adoption of the plan of relief above alluded to.

SUIT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN UNDECIDED TEST CASE—IMPORTANT TO INSURERS AND INSURED.

On the morning of June 11, 1870, the furniture store of J. J. Werner, at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, Brooklyn, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were extinguished before much damage had been done. While ascending to the second floor where the fire originated, the firemen discovered an old man named William Weed lying on the roof of a shed in the rear of Werner's building with his leg broken. When asked how he came there Weed said he had seen the flames from Fulton street, and being a friend of Werner he had got on the shed to ascertain more correctly the location of the fire. In Williams' pockets were found a wax taper and a box of matches. Examination after the flames had been extinguished showed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. A number of straw beds, most of which had been cut open, were saturated with oil and heaped together on the floor where the fire originated. Werner and Weed were indicted for arson. Weed was convicted, but the verdict was set aside on the ground that the jury had visited the scene of the fire without the knowledge of the court, and unaccompanied by the counsel in the case. The indictment against Werner has not yet been tried. Werner had, some time before the fire, secured in various companies $37,000 insurance on a stock of furniture valued at $17,000. After the fire he went into bankruptcy, and William J. Bell was appointed his assignee. The damage by the fire amounted to $7,500. The insurance companies claiming that the fire was the work of an incendiary, refused to pay the policies, and Mr. Bell at once commenced a series of suits to compel payment. The trial of the first of these suits was commenced against the Imperial Insurance Company, of England, and came up yesterday for trial in the Supreme Court before Justice Gilbert and a jury.

The case is a test one, and has excited a good deal of interest among both insurers and insured persons. The defendants yesterday offered evidence to show that Werner had several unsatisfied judgments against him before he obtained the insurance on his stock, and that he obtained the insurance by false representations. Evidence was also given to show that an hour before the fire was discovered, on the morning of the 19th of June, 1870, Werner was seen standing near his own store in company with Weed. The case was given to the jury late yesterday afternoon. At 7 o'clock there was no prospect of agreement, and by order of Judge Gilbert, the jurors were locked up for the night, with power to bring in a sealed verdict. Keady, Coit & Morris for defendants; Bergen, Jacobs & Ivins for the plaintiff.

THE MORMONS AND NON-MORMONS UNANIMOUSLY VINDICATE CHIEF JUSTICE M'KEAN.

The Grand Jury of Salt Lake City, who were requested by Judge McKean to investigate the charges made against him, have made the following report:

GRAND JURY ROOM, SALT LAKE CITY, }
Oct. 30, 1874. }

To the Honorable the Judge of the Third Judicial District Court:

The Grand Jury of said district respectfully beg leave to report that they have diligently inquired into, and thoroughly investigated the matter referred to them in your special charge, delivered on the 19th day of October, 1874, relating to certain libelous allegations made in the Salt Lake *Herald* on the 18th inst., against the integrity of the Chief Justice of this Territory.

And we find, upon examination of many witnesses, including the editors and proprietors of the said Salt Lake *Herald*, that the allegations so made were utterly groundless, and without foundation either in truth or presumption; that the evidence adduced before the Grand Jury upon this special matter was uniformly a vindication of the honesty, integrity, and impartiality of the Chief Justice of Utah; and we deem it our duty to so report to this honorable court, as the result of our investigation in that behalf.

And the Grand Jury would further say, that while we condemn the *Herald's* attacks on the Chief Justice, as well as much that appears in many newspapers, yet the freedom of the press is so essential to the general welfare of the people, that we do not deem it advisable, at this time, to indict the editors and proprietors of that paper for its unjustifiable attacks on the Judge of this honorable court, believing that the good sense of the country will recognize merit, and never give undue credit to libelous newspaper charges.

And the Grand Jury respectfully request that this be spread upon the court records. Unanimously adopted.

JOHN CHISLETT,
Foreman Grand Jury.

YEAR FOR YEAR.

John Brett, an assistant to a Deputy Sheriff, and who at the time of the commission of the offense of which he was convicted was in charge of property under seisure in Hudson street, was yesterday convicted, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of a felonious assault on a little girl of fifteen years, and sentenced by Judge Barrett to fifteen years' servitude in State Prison.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE POLITICAL HOMICIDE.

CORONER CROKER SURRENDERS HIMSELF, AND IS RELEASED AT YORKVILLE COURT—PROBABLE EVIDENCE TO BE BROUGHT UP AT THE INQUEST.

The apparently unprovoked murder of John McKenna, the car conductor, at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue, on Tuesday last, it is alleged by Coroner Richard Croker, came up to the surface again at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that on the application of Ex-Senator James O'Brien warrants were issued by Justice Murray on the afternoon of Tuesday last, charging Croker, George and Henry Hickey, and John Sullivan with assault and battery. Croker, the Hickeys, and Sheridan, who are charged with the homicide, had previously been brought before Coroner Woltman and released on $500 bail each to answer the result of the Coroner's inquest. The warrants for their arrest, issued by Justice Murray were placed in the hands of Capt. Irving, of the Central Office, but owing to the neglect of that official the warrants were not executed. This neglect of Capt. Irving is the more noticeable because Croker did not make the slightest attempt at concealment. On Tuesday night, Croker, with a number of his political friends, attended the meeting at Tammany Hall, and was one of the most prominent of the Tammany officials who adorned the platform there. On Wednesday night he was at the residence of Deputy Coroner McWhinnie, and on Thursday night he was at his own house, No. 347 Lexington avenue, and at the head-quarters of the Democratic Club in Thirty-first street.

Yesterday Coroner Croker appeared before Justice Murray at the Yorkville Court, accompanied by John Kelly, Ex-Rebel Fellows, Coroner Woltman, and Deputy Coroners Marsh and McWhinnie. Justice Murray at once telegraphed to Police Head-quarters for Capt. Irving, of the detective squad, to come to court with the warrants in his possession. Capt. Irving made his appearance after some time, and was apparently much surprised to see Croker in court.

The official proceedings were then begun. Deputy Coroner Marsh testified that John McKenna had died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound inflicted on the 3d inst. at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Second avenue.

Coroner Woltman testified that, in his official capacity as one of the Coroners for the City and County of New-York, he had begun an inquest in relation to the manner and cause of the death of the said John McKenna, and that Richard Croker, George and Henry Hickey, and John Sheridan, were held by him as prisoners to await the result of such inquisition.

Coroner Croker stated that inasmuch as the warrant for assault and battery sued out against him by Ex-Senator O'Brien had not been served on him, yet knowing of its existence he had voluntarily presented himself before the court out of respect for its official mandate.

Judge Murray said that as Ex-Senator O'Brien, the complainant, did not appear, and the graver charge of homicide had been taken cognizance of by Coroner Woltman, he would withdraw the warrants he had issued at the solicitation of Ex-Senator O'Brien. Capt. Irving then returned the warrants to Justice Murray, who destroyed them.

At the suggestion of John Kelly, Coroner Croker then swore out a warrant for assault and battery against Ex-Senator O'Brien. The warrant was placed in the hands of Capt. Irving for immediate service. The parties then left court.

Later in the day Croker, accompanied by County Clerk, "Billy" Walsh, was seen promenading around the City-Hall Park.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

At the morning session of the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, Capt. Irving, of the Detective Force, arraigned before Justice Murray Coroner Richard Croker, who is charged with the homicide of John McKenna. The alleged shooting, it will be remembered, occurred at Thirty-first street and Second avenue, on the morning of election day, during an affray between Ex-Senator James O'Brien, and his adherents, and Coroner Croker and party. The accused was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Murray upon an affidavit, made by James O'Brien, charging him (Croker) with firing the fatal shot. The Coroner was accompanied by Mr. John Kelly, Ex-Rebel Fellows, Dr. Marsh, Coroner Woltman, and other personal and political friends. It is understood that Coroner Croker surrendered himself to Capt. Irving upon satisfactory assurance being given that he would not be placed in confinement pending Coroner Woltman's investigation of the case. The deposition of Deputy Coroner Marsh was first taken. It is as follows:

Edward T. T. Marsh, M. D., of No. 18 West Twenty-fourth street, being duly sworn, says: That the deponent knows of his own knowledge that the said John McKenna, named in a certain affidavit by James O'Brien, made in this court on the 3d day of November, 1874, in a complaint against Richard Croker, is dead; that on the 3d day of November, instant, deponent saw the lifeless body of said McKenna at Bellevue Hospital, in said City.
EDWARD T. T. MARSH.

Coroner Woltman's deposition was next taken. It is as follows:

Henry Wolman, being duly sworn, says that an official inquest is now pending before deponent, as one of the Coroners of the City and County of New-York, touching the decease of the above-named John McKenna, and that the foregoing-named Richard Croker and others are held in custody by deponent to await the result of an examination in said matters, to be held by him on the 9th day of November, 1874. HENRY WOLTMAN.

Coroner Croker, upon the signing of these affidavits, was formally committed to await the action of Coroner Woltman.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. John Kelly requested that a warrant should be issued for the arrest of Ex-Senator O'Brien. Coroner Croker then made the following affidavit:

Richard Croker, of No. 347 Lexington avenue, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That on the 3d day of November, 1874, he was violently assaulted and beaten by James O'Brien; that said O'Brien struck deponent one blow in deponent's face with his clenched first, without any justification on the part of said O'Brien; whereupon deponent prays the said O'Brien may be apprehended and bound to answer for the above assault, and be dealt with according to law.
RICHARD CROKER.

The warrant was issued and given to Capt. Irving for service, who promised that he would produce Mr. O'Brien if possible this morning.

Ex-rebel Fellows said he thought Mr. O'Brien should not be arraigned before Coroner Woltman had concluded his inquest. Mr. Kelly thought otherwise, and suggested that the proper time for the arreignment of the accused is now. Judge Murray said that he would fix an early day for examination immediately on the apprehension of Mr. O'Brien.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

The following notice of appeal from the decision of Judge Neilson, of the City Court, denying the application made by Mr. Beecher's attorneys for an order compelling Theodore Tilton to furnish a bill of particulars in the suit of Tilton against Beecher was served yesterday on Messrs. Morris & Pearsall, counsel for Mr. Tilton:

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—Theodore Tilton vs. Henry Ward Beecher.

GENTLEMEN: Please take notice that the defendant appeals to the General Term of this Court from the order entered herein on the 5th day of November, 1874, denying defendant's motion for a bill of particulars and from every part thereof. Yours, &c.,
SHEARMAN & STERLING,
Defendant's Attorneys.

To Messrs. Morris & Pearsall, Plaintiff's Attorneys, S. J. Collahan, Esq., Clerk of the City Court of Brooklyn.

The case was on the calendar in the City Court for next Monday, but the appeal from Judge Neilson's decision will probably have the effect of postponing the trial for another term. District Attorney Winslow yesterday sent a written notice to Mr. F. D. Moulton to appear at 10 o'clock in the City Court next Monday and plead to the indictments found against him for libelling Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Miss Edna Dean Proctor. Mr. Winslow will after the pleas have been entered move that the dates be fixed for the trials on the different indictments.

REPUBLICANS TO BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

The supporters of Tammany are hungry for office. A demand is to be made, at once for the removal of Republicans from all offices in the control of the City Government, and to fill their places with the friends of Kelly and Morrissey. The wires are already laid for the removal of Col. Devoe, Superintendent of Markets; and "Fatty" Walsh is vigorously pressing his "claims," as is also "Andy" Purtill, another humble follower of Morrissey. The market men denounce the movement. They had, before Col. Devoe's time, bitter experience of the rule of men like "Fatty" Walsh, and they are apprehensive of a change which will, if carried out, injure the markets considerably. A prominent market-man, in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday, said that personally the market men cared not who was Superintendent, so long as the office was filled by one who would not "blackmail" them. If a change should take place, they hoped some person of character and experience in the management of markets would be appointed, but they protested in the strongest manner against placing a "low" politician in charge of the markets.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

The Jersey City Presbytery spent less than an hour, yesterday afternoon, in the trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning. James Dunn, one of the Elders, was recalled and testified that he had known Glendenning intimately, and from what he knew of his character did not believe the charges preferred against him. He recollected when Miss Pomeroy was admitted to the church two years ago. He had no doubt that Glendenning, before her admission, had visited her and held religious conversations with her. She was a member, in good standing, of the church. Mr. Dunn testified to nothing else worthy of note. When he had finished, Mr. Wall, one of Glendenning's counsel, arose and stated that owing to the absence of Mr. Ded, his associate, who had lost a near relative, he would ask for an adjournment till Wednesday next. The question of the adjournment was put and carried with but few dissenting votes.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE FRIDAY EVENING LECTURE—DISCOURSE BY MR. BEECHER UPON FEAR AS A MORAL INSTRUMENT.

At the usual weekly prayer-meeting, held in Plymouth Church last evening, Mr. Beecher delivered an instructive lecture upon the influence of fear as a moral agent in constraining men to obey the laws of the Creator. Without denying the necessity of fear as a moral instrument, he said the question was not at all settled by demonstrating that the work of the Gospel among men requires the efficient administration of fear, for fear might be of many kinds. It might be coarse and barbarous and reaching to lower forms of feeling, or it might take the form of solicitude only. It might be that kind of anxiety and care which the nobler feelings call forth. There was no feeling so strong as that which arises from gratitude, and the spirit of honor was in part a spirit of fear. Generosity, too, had an element in it of fear. Every one of the higher feelings had its own peculiar color of fear, so that if men were delivered from the lower bondage of inferior fear they should still be under its influence in the higher and nobler aspirations of the human soul. There was a moderate fear, a generous and exalted fear. He did not fear God as he feared the Devil. It would be no credit to God or himself either if he did. But men experience one sort of fear for one sort of beings and another kind of fear for a different order of beings. So that men say if you preach all upon the love of God, you preach necessarily what is called moral gush, and unless you preach fear you will never do a thorough work. Mr. Beecher then gave an account of the influence which fear had upon him in his youth, and said he believed that milder influences would have had a much more beneficial result upon him. He proceeded to show that, as in medical practice, one class of patients required strong and searching medicines, so in like manner was it with men in the spiritual life. Where no milder remedy could be effectually applied, he would make use of fear in its most formidable aspect, but he believed that as a general rule the love of God should be a more powerful motive of persuasion.

It was one of the results of a higher development of the moral faculties under the Christian dispensation that love should take the place of fear, for we were no longer styled as servants, but as friends, as brethren of Christ. Referring to the importance attached by many persons to the disposition evinced by their friends at their death, he said he would not lay so much weight upon the momentary manifestations of the spirit in that hour as upon the work of men's lives. The general feeling was to ask what was the state of mind of the individual when he died? Did he give evidence in the last moment that he was prepared? And the thief on the cross was very much looked after as a criterion in judging of the state of the mind and moral feelings in the last moment. But he thought men went too far out of their way for models when they looked to the dying thief on the cross. He would say that a man's life was the best warrant, the best guarantee of his being prepared to enter into the future state. The fruit of the spirit as manifested in the labors of his life was more to be regarded than the disposition evinced in the hour of death. The best label that could be put on his trees was the fruit they produced. They might be labeled with a thousand high-sounding names, inscribed in silver and gold, but no man would think of relying upon these testimonials in preference to the evidence given by the fruit they bore.

Mr. Beecher then described the various states of feeling which men experienced before death, and concluded by saying that it was not necessary for people to torture themselves when the death of friends was not such as they had reason to hope for, it being not half so necessary to know how a man dies as to know how he lived. After replying to some questions put to him by members of the church upon the subject of his lecture, the services were closed with the benediction.

SUNDAY OPERATIC PERFORMANCES.

THE LEGALITY OF MAX STRAKOSCH'S INJUNCTION TO BE TESTED—FUTURE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SUNDAY LAWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday attention was called to an injunction order, granted by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, restraining the police authorities from interfering with an operatic performance to be presented on Sunday night, at the Grand Opera-house, by the members of the Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe. A copy of the temporary injunction, which was granted on the application of Max Strakosch, was served on each of the Police Commissioners and on Superintendent Walling, together with an order to show cause, within ten days, why the injunction should not be made permanent. In discussing the action, proper for the Broad of Police to take in the matter, Commissioner Disbecker said that it appeared to him that all a manager who desired to violate the law has to do, is to appear before a Judge and get an injunction effectually restraining the Police authorities from carrying out the law. Commissioner Voorhis remarked that he could not understand how the laws of the State of New-York could be set aside at the *ipse dixit* of one man. At the present time, when they have a Superintendent of Police ready and willing to enforce the laws, he is met with an injunction from a higher authority which estops him from carrying out the law. It was time the people knew who was responsible for these flagrant violations of the law.

President Matsell said that since June last injunctions had been obtained by the managers of the Bowery Theatre, Germania Theatre, Terrace Garden, Grand Opera-house, and Booth's Theatre, and it was probable that ere long every place of amusement in the City would be furnished with one.

On motion of Commissioner Voorhis it was resolved to refer the papers in the matter to the Counsel to the Corporation, with the request that he take immediate steps to have the injunction vacated.

CITY MISSIONS.

In December the New-York City Mission and Tract Society will celebrate its forty-eighth anniversary. This is the oldest organization of its kind, and has done an important service to the cause of aggressive Christianity everywhere by its suggestive facts and figures. In New-York City, the immediate field of its operations, it is actively engaged in seeking to carry the benefits of Christianity into the neglected quarters of the City. The work of the year is seen in the following figures: There are thirty City missionaries employed, who make 60,000 visits a year; six mission chapels have been opened in the most needy parts of the City down town; four churches have been organized on a union basis, the Apostles' Creed being the only symbol of faith, and a simple, independent organization the only form of church government; and five mission Sabbath-schools have been kept up, reaching 1,500 children, mostly of the more needy class. In the Summer the society maintains street preaching, and in the Winter the hall of the Cooper Union is engaged for popular sermons by prominent preachers of various denominations. The work of the society further embraces meetings for street girls, reading-rooms and lodging-houses for friendless men, and helping hands for women. In every way that Christian ingenuity can devise, this society is seeking to make known the good news of salvation, and raise up the fallen and abandoned, and restore those that have gone out of the way. The ordinary receipts of the society have fallen considerably behind the expenses, and a strenuous effort is now being made to raise by special subscriptions an amount sufficient to pay off its debt of $10,000, and to carry on the work to the end of the year. One of the oldest and largest subscribers has given a second donation of $1,000, hoping that others will emulate his example. The office of the City Mission is at No. 50 Bible House. A public meeting in the interest of this cause is is to be held to-morrow evening in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, when Rev. Dr. John Hall and others will speak.

A POLICE SERGEANT WHO KNOWS HIS BUSINESS.

Joseph Smith was committed in $2,000 bail by Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, upon a charge of larceny from the person. About noon yesterday, as Sergeant James and Roundsman Horbelt, of the Essex Market Court, were traveling on an East Broadway car, they noticed a large crowd running down Rutgers street, and soon after a man jumped hurriedly on the car. He seemed very uneasy, was continually looking at both doors, and glancing down the streets. After going two blocks he attempted to get off, but the Sergeant and roundsman, who noticed his agitated manner, arrested him. On his person was found a pocket-book containing $39 and some articles of jewelry. The officer soon learned that Mrs. Bertha Levi had been robbed on Ludlow street, and, on confronting the prisoner with her, she at once identified him as the thief. She also identified the pocket-book as her property.

THE NEW CITY FATHERS.

The new Board of Aldermen consists of fourteen Democrats and eight Republicans. Mr. John Kelly, the successful leader of Tammany Hall, intends to wield the party lash over the former—a fact very plainly indicated in his speech before the Manhattan Club on Thursday night. Whatever resolutions may be introduced affecting the status of Tammany, or calculated to impair her victories in any way, will doubtless be submitted to Mr. Kelly before the Democratic majority can take action thereon, and those who disobey his instructions will be marked men. Their names will be erased from the list from which future nominations are to be made. There are already indications that the Democratic majority will vote solid because of the threatening intimation of Mr. Kelly. But their slavery to one master will thus be exhibited, and the eight Republican Aldermen will be enabled to show the people of this City the practical result of a Democratic Party in their midst which has simply transferred the power of Wm. M. Tweed to Mr. John Kelly.

THE AMERICAN METROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR—A UNIVERSAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS.

A meeting of the American Metrological Society was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the American Institute, Cooper Union, with the President, F. A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., LL.D., in the chair, and C. G. Rockwood, Jr., as Secretary. The primary object of the society is the improvement of the system of weights, measures, and money at present existing among men, and to bring the same, so far as practicable, into unified, universal, or simple relations of commensurability with each other. A further object is to secure the general adoption of common units of measure for the expression of quantities which require to be stated in presenting the results of physical observation or investigation, and for which the ordinary systems of metrology do not provide, such as the divisions of the barometer, thermometer, and densimeter; the amount of work done by machines; the amount of mechanical energy, active or potential, of bodies, as dependent on their motion or position; the quantities of heat present in bodies at given temperatures, or generated by combustion or otherwise; the quantity and intensity of electro-dynamic currents; the aggregate and the efficient power of prime movers; the accelerative force of gravity; the pressure of steam and of the atmosphere; and other matters analogous to these. The society numbers about fifty members, the most of whom are among the prominent scientists and educators in the country. Among those in attendance yesterday were Professors C. S. Lyman, Charles Davies, and H. A. Newton, and Messrs. J. E. Hilgard, E. B. Elliott, R. H. Thurston, and Samuel D. Tillman.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, by the Secretary, President Barnard stated that the Council of the Society had been at work during the year; that they had prepared memorials to Congress asking for the establishment of weights and measures for Customs dues in accordance with the metric system; that extensive correspondence had been held with the Post-Office Department relative to carrying out the provisions of the law of Congress of 1866, and the codified law of 1872, in relation to postage. The society had also been in correspondence with societies of a similar character abroad, looking toward the adoption of an international coinage, according to the metric system. He also announced that the American Institute of Architects had taken action for the adoption of metric weights and measures throughout the country in their professional work, after the 4th of July, 1876. The names of thirty new members were proposed and elected. Mr. Morris K. Jesup was elected Treasurer, to fill a vacancy till the annual election of officers in December. The constitution and by-laws which had been prepared by the Council were then adopted. Remarks were made by J. E. Hilgard, Esq., of Washington, who had just returned from Europe, where he had attended a session of the Executive Committee of the International Commission on Metric Standards, and also by Prof. Newton, of Yale College, on the Postal law. Prof. Newton said the society had a powerful aid in publishers, particularly those of the daily press, in its efforts to obtain the enforcement of the proper law. By the law of 1866, providing for the use of the metrical balance, by which one-half an ounce was made equivalent to fifteen grammes, the saving to publishers in the course of a year would be no inconsiderable amount. Several post-offices were now using the metric balance, but they were by no means universally adopted. Committees were appointed on the unity of force and energy, on international coinage, and on sending circulars to Boards of Education and other institutions. The society then adjourned until the annual meeting, to be held on the 29th of December next.

A RELIGIOUS HOMICIDE.

FATAL BAR-ROOM AFFRAY OVER THE MERITS OF THE POPE AND FATHER BURKE.

John O'Halloran, an ill-looking individual, was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday charged with manslaughter in the fourth degree in having caused the death of John Johnson. It appeared that on the 21st of July O'Halloran met Johnson in the liquor saloon of Timothy Flaherty, corner of Baxter and Worth streets, and was asked by deceased to "stand treat." O'Halloran, who is a Roman Catholic, refused, stating that he had been informed that Johnson, who belonged to the Protestant persuasion, had made some uncomplimentary remarks about the Pope and Father Burke, of whom O'Halloran was an ardent admirer. Johnson denied that he had aspersed the characters of either of these eminent personages, and renewed his request to O'Halloran for a drink. A wordy war ensued, in the course of which O'Halloran reiterated his assertions of Johnson's hostility toward the Pope and Father Burke. Johnson still denied, and attempted to approach O'Halloran, but was repulsed. He again tried to approach O'Halloran, when the latter struck him a powerful blow on the head with his fist. Johnson fell speechless near the counter, and about ten minutes after it was discovered that he was dead.

Dr. William B. Hull, who made a post-mortem examination of the deceased, testified that Johnson was a delicate man, being afflicted with kidney and heart disease, and he saw no evidence to show that the deceased came by his death from the blow given by O'Halloran.

Mr. William E. Kintzing was assigned by the Court to defend O'Halloran, who had no money or friends, and argued that the homicide was justifiable, prisoner not having had any intention of killing Johnson. District Attorney Nolan contended that the controversy was not such as to warrant the striking of a severe blow such as had been dealt by the prisoner, and argued that persons of the prisoner's class should be taught that bar-room fights resulting so fatally should not be excused or palliated by the community.

The jury found the prisoner guilty of assault and battery, a verdict in which Judge Sutherland said he concurred.

Counsel reminded the court of the confinement already endured by the prisoner, and his honor imposed a sentence of four months in the Penitentiary.

A DEATH FROM SUPPOSED VIOLENCE.

One day last week, Kate Connors and John O'Keefe, better known as "Dublin Jack," both of them dissolute characters, of Jersey City, went off together on a spree. At the foot of Van Vorst street, Jersey City, near the canal, they became engaged in a quarrel, in which Kate Connors beat O'Keefe severely, and then threw him into the canal. He was taken out, but was found to be in such condition that it became necessary to remove him to the hospital. He lingered there, between life and death, until yesterday afternoon, when he died. County Physician Stout was notified, and has ordered an inquest to be held. The County Physician will also make a post-mortem examination of the remains. The supposition is that death resulted from a cold contracted from his involuntary bath, combined with his constitutional weakness resulting from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. Connors is in jail awaiting trial.

IMPORTANT TO IMPORTERS OF SKINS.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Shipman, the case of Joseph Mauvis against Chester A. Arthur, as Collector of the Port, was tried. The suit was brought by the plaintiff to recover $200 excess of duty, paid by him under protest. The duty so paid was on an invoice of patent or enameled leather, on which the Collector charged a duty of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, under the acts of 1861 and 1862, less ten per cent. under the act of 1872. The plaintiff held that the leather came within section 1 of the act of 1872, which imposes a duty of twenty per cent. ad valorem on all "skins dressed and finished, of all kinds not herein otherwise provided for," and consequently should only pay duty at that rate. Judge Shipman directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE IN ELIZABETH.

Early Thursday morning Patrick Mahoney and Andrew O'Neill became involved in an altercation in the saloon of the latter on First street, Elizabeth, N. J. Feeling ran high, and O'Neill finally seized a wine bottle and hurled it at Mahoney. The bottle struck Mahoney on the temple, and he fell to the floor as one dead. He was removed unconscious to his home, where he now lies in an extremely critical condition. Last night it was thought he could not survive till morning. The physicians have declared that it is impossible to save him. Complaint was yesterday made against O'Neill before Justice Egan. He was arrested and committed to await the result of Mahoney's injuries. A brother of O'Neill was also arrested for throwing a tumbler, and gave $200 bail to answer.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

An anonymous letter, of which the following is a copy, was received at the Department of Taxes and Assessments yesterday:

George H. Andrews, Esq., No. 32 Chambers street, New-York:

Inclosed please find $75 for taxes on a small estate, the income of which goes to a widow. If the estate were placed on your tax-books, the Assessors would soon run up the rate so as to seriously cripple her. The entire estate consists of three small mortgages. I pay this from my own pocket. Yours, &c.,

The sum inclosed was paid into the City Treasury, and receipted for as follows:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1874.
Received from George H. Andrews seventy-five dollars, (as stated above,) credited to general fund.
GEORGE W. LANE, Chamberlain.
Per R. W. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—AIDA—(Italian Opera)—Mlle. Potentini, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas—Matiné at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg—Matiné at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Mr. Louis James, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MACBETH—Miss Charlotte Cushman. Matinée at 1:30—GUY MANNERING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. Frederick Robinson. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, (Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene and company. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS—SOLDIER'S RETURN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Sunday evening.—GRAND CONCERT.—Mlle. Heilbron, Signor Benfratelli.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

We shall print in THE TIMES *of to-morrow a new and original story, written expressly for this paper by* MR. WILKIE COLLINS, *author of "No Name," "The Woman in White," and many other well-known and popular novels. It is entitled "A Sane Madman," and will be found to be one of the most interesting stories that the distinguished novelist ever wrote.*

The carefully prepared tables which we publish in another column, showing the complexion of both branches of the Forty-fourth Congress, present the following general results: The Senate will have 43 Republicans to 30 Democrats and 1 Independent; Republican majority, 12; of the 275 Representatives already elected probably 101 are Republicans, and 174 Democrats and Independents. In this latter estimate only six districts are doubtful, so that the placing of the anti-Administration majority at seventy-one is very near the exact truth. Seventeen districts remain to be represented at elections to be held in the Spring and Fall of next year.

Coroner CROKER was good enough to appear in Court yesterday to answer to the charge of assault preferred against him by JAMES O'BRIEN. It is really surprising that Mr. CROKER should have put himself to so much trouble. The warrants for his arrest had been issued on Tuesday afternoon, and placed in the hands of Capt. IRVING of the Central Office for service. Though CROKER was moving about pretty much as usual, attending political meetings, and calling upon his friends, the energetic member of the detective squad to whom the warrants were intrusted did not find courage enough to interfere with the movements of JOHN KELLY'S bosom friend. We were told three years ago that there was no prison in the City strong enough to hold TWEED. It would appear that the latest spawn of Tammany politicians is supposed to enjoy a similar immunity from arrest.

In our news columns will be found copious and interesting extracts from the newly issued report of the Bureau of Charities. As a corrective to a good deal of the sham philanthropy which is already contriving new aids to the increase of pauperism during the Winter, the conclusions of this report will be found very seasonable reading. A City which, apart from strictly private benefactions, spends nearly seven millions a year for the relief of the poor, and spends a large portion of it in the most reckless and unsystematic way, presents a very excellent field for the labors of an advisory and investigating body like the Bureau of Charities. The gentlemen who have devoted to this bureau much self-denying labor, cannot be too steadfastly supported by those desirous of checking the fatal influence of ill-directed charity.

Senator GORDON, of Georgia, addressed a "jubilee" Democratic meeting in Atlanta last evening, and urged his constituents to be prudent and forbearing in their hour of triumph. His advice would have been hardly necessary if a few shrieking local politicians, of quite a different type from Gen. GORDON, had been long ago dismissed from Georgia rostrums. It is to be hoped that the "shriekers" will now be banished, and that the counsels of men like STEPHENS and GORDON may prevail.

The Charleston Conservatives gave Judge GREEN, the defeated candidate for the Governorship of South Carolina in the late election, a vigorous support. The Palmetto City gave GREEN nearly eight thousand votes, most of which were, of course, cast by the whites. The election has been productive of excellent feeling on the part of great numbers of negroes toward their ex-masters, whom they have so long distrusted politically. It has, in the words of the Charleston *News and Courier*, "brought the honest whites and honest blacks together, and it has proved that they can trust each other." They will have plenty of opportunities for future co-operation, and much work to do before the politics of the State are thoroughly purified.

From the Argentine Confederation, after weeks of preparation, we receive nothing but dropping rumors about the siege of Buenos Ayres. No action is yet reported, the last accounts giving the situation a somewhat desperate character, with the insurgent fleet in front of the city, and the insurgent army close by the beleaguered capital. Those familiar with the phenomena of South American revolutions will not be surprised if this interval of quiet should turn out to be the prelude to an agreement by which the chiefs would come to friendly terms, the troops fraternize, and the whole affair end happily.

There does not appear to be very much in the St. Louis sensation about Count VON ARNIM'S "Secretary" and his stolen diplomatic correspondence. Mr. VON SCHMIDT seems to have come to this country with some of VON ARNIM'S papers in his possession. The Ex-Ambassador wanted his subordinate, or, at least, his documents, back again; and, in the usual high German fashion, the Police authorities were sought as being the most easily available channel of communication with the traveler—who was not a fugitive. VON SCHMIDT was found and went back without any intervention on the part of United States authorities or threats of compulsion. Indeed, he must have been a very ignorant person if he supposed there could be one or the other of these means used in his case. Whether the mysterious papers had any real value in the unhappy case of VON ARNIM *vs.* BISMARCK is not even guessed.

THE DECAY OF CENTRAL PARK.

Economy is a very desirable thing in these times, but it is possible to push economy to a point where it becomes ruinous. This is what the Board of Apportionment appear to have done in dealing with the estimates for the maintenance and improvement of Central Park. The City stands in relation to the Park as the owner of a very fine and highly improved estate for which nature has done comparatively little and art a very great deal. A property like this, if let alone, has a steadfast tendency to deteriorate. Soil becomes exhausted, plants need renewal, trees require trimming and pruning, and ornate buildings are peculiarly liable to decay. The Park is a great landscape picture, which needs fresh touches from season to season, and though in one sense the growth of each succeeding year adds to the perfect harmony of the whole, in another, time and the elements are perpetually at war with its perfect artistic unity. Add to this the inevitable wear and waste which attend its use by hundreds of thousands of City population; add the petty thefts and wanton destruction perpetrated by the evil-disposed and mischievous among its crowds of visitors, and the problem of keeping Central Park bright and fresh and in good repair assumes very large proportions.

No more costly or unpopular application of Municipal economy can well be imagined than in the direction of starving the resources of this beautiful playground of the people. Rightly or wrongly, there is a decided impression in the public mind that the Park has of late been allowed to deteriorate. In some parts there is an appearance of shabbiness, and in others there are traces of obvious neglect. The landscape architect says that the number of police is inadequate to protect against mutilation the ornamentation of the Park structures, to prevent the increasing number of thefts of plants, and birds' eggs, or to check the frequent exhibitions of rudeness, filth, and disgusting practices which are every year becoming more common. In this way there is not only an immense impetus given to the natural process of deterioration, but the Park is less and less used by the invalids, school-children, and ladies who once found unalloyed pleasure in taking exercise there. It took the City rough some time to find out Central Park, but now that he has discovered it there is some danger that, unless summarily checked, he may in time make it his own. We have spent twelve millions to very little purpose indeed, if it is to lead to no better result than the creation of a public park which women and children will not care to enter.

The men now at the head of the management of the parks have every claim to be accepted as the best judges of their requirements. Mr. STEBBINS would certainly not affix his signature to a financial estimate of the cost of maintaining and improving the parks which he believed to be greatly in excess of the actual necessities of the year. When $626,000 is asked on behalf of Central Park, we may be sure that the granting of a much less sum would involve the neglect of needful repairs, the laying aside of contemplated improvements, and the compulsory abandonment of large portions of the Park to no police supervision whatever. Instead of the $626,000 asked for, the department has been voted on behalf of Central Park and the institutions connected with it the sum of $450,000. As this is accompanied by the requirement that out of the sum mentioned the department is required to pay the entire salaries of the President and all officers other than foremen and laborers, the original estimate of the Park Commissioners has really been reduced to $390,000. For, about $60,000 of the salaries referred to are, by law, payable from the proceeds of bonds issued to defray the cost of new works conducted under the supervision of the Park Board, and the Board of Apportionment, in repeating this requirement, first made six months ago, not only seeks to cripple the Park Department, but sets itself above the Legislature. On general principles the rule of paying all current expenses out of current revenues is a very good one, but it is more than ridiculous to say: "We shall stop the payment of certain salaries out of bonds, without providing for them out of taxation."

We may be very sure that MR. STEBBINS and his colleagues did not ask for Central Park, in 1875, $236,000 more than they knew they honestly needed. Now that these estimates have been reduced by that amount, we may be equally certain that the Park will continue with increased rapidity to give evidence of the inroads of time and wear and the influence of the rough and the petty pilferer. As the public will certainly desire to fix somewhere the responsibility for such a state of things, the Park Commissioners should promptly protest against the arbitrary action of the Board of Apportionment and place clearly before the people the certain consequences of this misplaced economy. When the Board of Apportionment meets for the final disposal of the estimates, after they have passed the ordeal of the Board of Aldermen, it will be expected to hold open sessions, so that the public may see just where the responsibility for ruining the Park belongs.

A POLITICAL PASTORAL.

The Tenth Congressional District of Massachusetts is largely made up of agricultural and small manufacturing localities. Amherst College lends it a certain literary character, but the general flavor of the district is bucolic. The voters of the region are men who think for themselves, are impatient of dictation, and abhorrent of corruption in political affairs. They belong to the sturdy class so well represented by the original settlers of Massachusetts—the men who refused to be called Brownites, but were willing to bear the reproach of the name of Puritan. If they do sometimes lack the breadth of cosmopolites and the catholicity of metropolitans, they have their share of that rugged honesty and independence in thought and opinion which have made New-England a power in the Republic. Here and there, on occasions requiring all of the best fibre of the country, may be seen the typical New-England woman in public. Whether a sewing society is to be established, a pastor chosen, or a regiment to be sped off to the dubious verge of battle fought, the Diana-like Massachusetts woman, gaunt of limb, fearless of speech, and of awful front, takes her place at the polls, the vestry, or the village rendezvous. Impeccable, gently-stern, and baptized with supernatural fire, she impersonates by turns the fateful sisters and the Roman matron. Whether as Atropos or Cornelia she is alike a powerful ally and a foe to be greatly feared. Still she is but one element in the Tenth Congressional District. Honesty, orthodoxy, patriotism, and a calm faith in the undying energy of the right are among other mental and moral attributes of the people.

We never knew how it happened, but the Tenth Congressional District of Massachusetts fell into the power of a Ring. Perhaps it was the office-holders; perhaps it was the office-seekers; politics in that locality was the exclusive business of a Ring. When the late disastrous canvass came on, the Democrats nominated Mr. H. C. HILL for Congress; the Republicans put up Mr. CHARLES A. STEVENS. Both of these nominations offended the voters of the Tenth District, who thought for themselves. The Roman matrons were also disturbed. They put on their sun-bonnets and hesitated not to declare the truth from house to house. This contempt of the politicians for the conscience and intelligence of the people of the Tenth District was too great to be endured. Through all the grain-fields, shady lanes, apple-orchards, and little factories the spirit of discontent stalked glowering. The rural indignation took shape, and, very much as the embattled farmers of an earlier generation once stood together to resist the invader, the men of the Tenth left pruning-hook and turning-lathe and took counsel together. They resolved to stay the tyranny of party managers; and, casting about for a fitting representative to personify their protest against political chicane and petty trickery, they selected Mr. JULIUS A. SEELYE, a professor in Amherst College, as their candidate for Congressman. Prof. SEELYE is a gentleman of high Christian character, great learning, fine culture, and intellectual power. He has the respect and confidence of all who know him, and of that number must first be reckoned the voters of the Tenth District. These indignant protestants against Ring rule in politics nominated Prof. SEELYE, but they gave him no official notice of their action. For the time being, he was only an idea; but it was an idea of the free people of the Tenth District. The Democratic candidate, seeing in the air certain signs of foul weather, discreetly withdrew from the canvass. The bucolic voters of the Tenth secured a working committee. The expenses of the rural campaign were $500 03. The greater part of this cost was for printing tickets and bringing reluctant or injured voters to the polls. This was defrayed by the Campaign Committee, who volunteered just as they would have passed buckets in a line or carried out the crockery, if Amherst College had been on fire. The odd three cents were paid out by the candidate for one postage stamp—his sole investment in the canvass. The yeomanry and scholarship of Western Massachusetts rallied to the support of Prof. SEELYE, and he was elected over the regular nominee by about one thousand majority. It would be pleasant to dwell on this charming picture of liberty and virtue triumphant. The little drama, moving amid the brown meadows and under the crimson maples of Hampshire, should be celebrated in some new eclogue. It is classic in its simplicity and Arcadian in its severe artlessness. The pretty sight of the newly-elected Congressman receiving at the same time the notification of his nomination and the news of his election has a suggestion of WATTEAU about it. And, as we hear the gratefully-surprised Professor thanking his fellow villagers, we turn with something like a shudder to the dense Metropolitan district in which Mr. Terence O'Rafferty has just beaten Hon. Elijah Pogram clean out of sight.

Why cannot all our Congressmen—and, for that matter, all our officers—be elected in the pastoral manner? Why cannot the peaccable inhabitants of Cow Bay come together and agree upon a spotless candidate, and, being agreed, elect him? The practical reader, familiar with primaries and back-room caucuses, will say that we cannot until the voters of Cow Bay and Mackerelville are as intelligent and conscientious as those of the Tenth Massachusetts. In the popular uprising that elected Prof. SEELYE, however, the hopeful student of political history may see the popular election of the future. This charming idyll may yet be an accepted custom in all the States of the Union. Just now we are in a state of nature—too wicked for any such goodness as that which shines forth in the political pastoral of the Tenth Massachuchusetts Congressional District. When we who live in cities are made better—when the lion lies down with the lamb and we shall beat our spears into pruning-hooks, and Reddy the Blacksmith shall stuff ballot-boxes no more—we shall elect in the pastoral manner. In spite of some discouraging reminiscences of other New-England professors in Congress, we shall expect a pure and useful record for the new Congressman from the Tenth Massachusetts. He owes allegiance to no party, though a Republican by instinct and association. He represents the independent, no-party idea in Massachusetts. For ourselves, denied the white light that beats upon an intellectual Massachusetts constituency, we must get on as well as we can with parties and party committees to call conventions, nominate candidates, run the machinery of elections, and pay the expenses.

ERIE IN ENGLAND.

When the London accountants returned to their homes, after having made an extended investigation into the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, their report fell under the criticism of Mr. ARTHUR CRUMP, the city, or financial writer of the London *Times*. The report was not flattering to the company, and if it had been more full and specific it would have been still less so. Such as it was it confirmed some remarks which nearly a year before we had occasion to make concerning the company. At that time Mr. SAMPSON was the city writer of the *Times*, and he thought it worth his while to defend Mr. WATSON, the then President of Erie, and to intimate that any testimony against that gentleman was "suborned." He has since been allowed to resign his own position because he had betrayed the trust reposed in him, and Mr. CRUMP is his successor. Mr. CRUMP is one of the most careful, accurate, and discerning students of money matters in London, and his reputation is quite the reverse of that which Mr. SAMPSON acquired. He takes naturally a very different view of Erie to that taken by his predecessor. On the 13th of October the *Times* city article contained the following: "The simple course is, as we say, to lend no more money, and so to force affairs to an issue. The bonds recently put on the market to raise money to clear the floating debt off, which are, we believe, the residue of an abortive issue, ought not to be bought. It would be better to allow creditors to foreclose than that things should go on as they have done."

This we regard as an entirely sensible view to take of the matter. Erie has long been an injury to sound American securities abroad, and especially in the London market, and every renewed attempt to make the affairs of the company better seems to end by making them worse. The effect of this is shown by the course of the stock. A year ago, before the panic, Sept. 1, 1873, Erie sold in New-York for 59⅞. The panic affected it but little, because very little is held here, yet by Oct, 14 it had fallen to 44¾. Although rallying during the Winter months to something like 47 to 48, it fell during the Summer to 32¼, and after reaching 37⅝ at the close of September, has again gone down as follows: Oct. 1, 35¼; 8th, 33⅛; 15th, 29⅞; 22d, 29⅝; 29th, 29; and yesterday to 28¼, or less than one-half what it was Sept. 1, 1873.

The condition of affairs shown by the report of the London accountants is very severely criticised in England. The accountants were commissioned on the 29th of April last by the London Banking Association, Limited, to discover the truth in regard to three questions: Whether the published accounts of the company are correct; whether the expenses chargeable against earnings have been so charged, or have been charged to construction or capital account; and whether the dividends have been properly earned. Without giving categorical replies to these inquiries, the report of the accountants furnishes material enough for judgment upon them. That of the London *Times*, which has special reasons for being strictly unprejudiced and impartial in this regard, is very unfavorable. That paper says: "According to it (the report) the difference between the actual profit earned and the profit credited in the company's report was $4,343,898. In other words, the profit actually earned by the company in the two years ending Sept. 30, 1873, was really about a million dollars, and they claim to have earned over five and a quarter millions." This is conclusive as to the correctness of the accounts, which was the first point to be investigated, and which, to a considerable extent, carries with it both the others. If the Directors of a company can represent themselves as having made five millions and a quarter for their shareholders, when they have made only a million, then they are quite capable of charging current expenses to construction account, or of bolstering up their stock by paying dividends out of borrowed money. When, as the *Times* remarks, "the accounts have apparently been kept in a slovenly, if not reckless, fashion since JAY GOULD'S time just as much as before," it can make little difference what form the accounts may take.

The report of the accountants, as we have said, is not flattering to the company or to its management, and offers but little encouragement to the unfortunate shareholder. And the accountants intimate that the balance sheet which they are enabled to make out by taking the books of the company and making such corrections as they have discovered the necessity of, is by no means complete or to be relied upon. "This balance sheet," they say, "presents a general view of the position of the company as on the 30th September, 1873, according to the books and inclusive of our corrections; but an authoritative examination and determination of the many questions both of law and fact which affect the nature, extent, and value of its multifarious liabilities and assets must be accomplished before a complete elucidation of its present financial position can be effected."

It would seem from this that the affairs of the company are incapable of any systematic and correct statement from the light afforded by the books of the company. It follows necessarily that, if this be the case, the shareholder cannot expect much. A company that cannot tell the real condition of its liabilities and assets is not likely to pay dividends regularly, however small, or to afford any guarantee of actual value for its shares, however low the nominal price of these may be. And if it be true that the company has been compelled, as is alleged, to raise money on its bonds to pay its floating debt, (of this there is no question,) and to pay such dividends in part as it has declared; and if there is doubt as to whether it is even earning money enough to pay its coupons as they accrue, then, as the London *Times* suggests, "it would be better to allow creditors to foreclose than that things should go on as they have done."

HOW TO GIVE WISELY.

It is obvious that the problem of pauperism and of charity will press itself on this community during the coming Winter, with urgent demands for solution. The Tammany orators have been spreading Communistic ideas during the campaign, and the public must reap the harvest in demands by the unemployed on the City authorities for work. The indiscriminate benefactions of last Winter are already drawing hither the idle and vagrant to the expected "feast of charity" this Winter. Many were pauperized then who will demand help now. The *Herald* is already urging the formation of grand committees of charity to advertise to the needy of the whole Union our readiness to assist.

We trust there will be no such spasmodic and sensational efforts to relieve the poor. Let us not make proclamation to the paupers of the whole North that we are preparing to feed and lodge them. On the contrary, let us quietly put in order our machinery of charity, that we may help judiciously when the time comes; but let us not commit the fatal mistake of the English Poor law, of giving the poor the impression that, whatever they do or neglect to do, they have a "right to relief." The American working classes have the habit and the power of taking care of themselves. Only in extreme necessity do they need help from outside.

One of the good results of last Winter's trouble and necessity was the formation of a society, long needed in this City, to furnish information both in regard to the poor and to charities, and to regulate the somewhat indiscriminate alms-giving of the community. This society, the Bureau of Charities, was controlled by some of our best citizens—such gentlemen as Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Mr. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, Mr. H. E. PELLEW, Rev. Dr. HALL, and others. Its associate members were some of our largest property-holders, such as Mr. WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Mr. A. T. STEWART, and others. Its operations during the first season, though somewhat crippled by the refusal both of some of the Catholic charities and of a leading Protestant society to furnish the names of their beneficiaries, were yet productive of great good, both in detecting the "repeaters" who live on various benevolent societies, and in exposing false or useless associations of charity. The work begun was one whose necessity is felt by all familiar with the wants of this Metropolis. As a labor requiring much delicacy and discretion, it was performed, all will admit, with wisdom and consideration.

Now, in the approaching Winter, which, it is plain, will be one of much pressure upon the laboring classes, and of suffering among the poor, what better organ could be found to direct the benefactions of the City than the "Bureau of Charities"? In place of forming a new and inexperienced committee, as the *Herald* recommends, and of advertising over the country the jubilee of alms-giving we are about to celebrate, why should not our citizens quietly obtain from the bureau the information they need—of where best to apply their gifts of benevolence? The bureau is thoroughly conversant with all the charities; it knows their modes of relief and their methods of management; it knows the names and addresses, by the thousands, of poor individuals; it can advise, or it can itself distribute to societies the money given. No additional cost is incurred, as the expenses of the bureau are all paid by previous subscriptions. The names of its managers are a guarantee that the distribution will be made with integrity and wisdom.

The system of this society is a pledge that the money will go direct to deserving objects, and solely to them, as they require lists of the names of all the beneficiaries and the sums allotted to each. Thus, for instance, persons wishing to aid "poor widows with small children," and fearing that gifts at the door or on the street would only do injury, and not knowing anything about the various societies for this especial object, could send their subscription to the Bureau of Charities, and request them to allot according to their discretion for this purpose.

So in the case of orphans, or the sick, or the deserving poor at home, or for homeless young girls, the ordinary giver is confused at the number of societies and "homes" in their behalf. We believe, for instance, that of homes and institutions for homeless girls and women, there are at the present time more than twenty-five in this City. How shall a benevolent but busy citizen find out about their respective merits? Or suppose he would aid destitute children, there are societies, asylums, schools, and homes without number for them—for sick children and well children, for colored and white, for Catholic and Protestant, for homeless and those with homes, for deaf, blind, and lame, for those with hip disease and those with deformed feet, for newsboys and bootblacks, for orphans and half orphans, for foundlings, and for waifs. How shall the kind-hearted but absorbed merchant or professional man distinguish between them, or know, when he has given, whether he has not been supporting some accomplished swindler and his large and idle family? The bureau can give him the precise information, or can distribute his gifts itself. We, think then, if the Bureau of Charities would let the public know that they are ready to advise or to direct the allotments of charity among our citizens during the coming Winter, much good would be done, and many mistakes saved.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

The troubles in Northern Spain continue to attract much attention in Europe, and to confirm the opinion of all students of Spanish politics that disorder may for many years be the normal condition of the most picturesque and unhappy of European countries. The Carlist forces seem sufficient to keep warfare alive in the towns along the Biscayan coast, and the mysterious and difficult mountain passes afford a secure shelter for the troops of peasant banditti from time to time pursued by the Republican armies. The letters of our special correspondent have given a lively picture of the events which have recently transpired in the vicinity of Irun, and other Northern Spanish towns thus far imperfectly garrisoned by the soldiers of the recognized Government. The desultory fighting is evidently characterized by the same blood-thirstiness which has distinguished all Spanish revolutions since 1868, and which was most conspicuous in the sanguinary encounters of Saragossa and Valencia in the Autumn of 1869. The occasional dissensions in the Republican ranks have been seized upon by the pretender CARLOS and his followers as a reason for fresh encouragement; and even the summary orders from Paris, expelling from the towns on the French side of the Franco-Spanish frontier all Spaniards, without reference to age, quality, or political condition, appear to have had little effect in checking hostilities whose long duration is rendered probable by the facilities for retreat among the mountains enjoyed by the Carlists.

The Republican Government has done wisely in ordering a large body of troops to proceed by sea to some of the northern ports of Spain, and to give the Carlists a decisive battle, with a view to breaking up their forces and blockading the rivers and harbors by which they are constantly receiving supplies. This movement, with the sudden decision of France to maintain an entirely neutral attitude, may possibly result in a hard blow to the prospects of the Carlists. But there is no doubt that these deluded people have been strongly confirmed in their belief that they can eventually gain control of Spain by the comparative apathy with which the Republican army-leaders have latterly regarded them. The Madrid Government has found it somewhat difficult to secure many reinforcements for the regiments which are to attack the Carlists; and the latter, conscious of this, believe that in time they will be able to make terms with the present masters of the country. Although the Republicans still hold Irun, as well as most of the stations along the principal line of rail between Bayonne and Madrid, they have not thus far succeeded in clearing the broken country in the North of rebel bands, which are constantly engaged in damaging incursions on the towns and villages among the hills, or in protecting the landing of smuggled arms and ammunition. Don CARLOS himself seems to have recovered courage enough to lead the troops of misguided peasants who are now besieging Irun; and the capture of many of the guerrilla bands which have been operating in his behalf in the south of Spain—tearing up railroads, stopping trains and robbing the passengers, burning small and defenseless towns, and shooting unprotected people—has checked his ardor but little. The contest over the possession of Irun, if the Republicans can send a large number of soldiers from Madrid, may result in the close of the struggle which has so long disturbed the country; but if those soldiers cannot be sent, the whole affair may be indefinitely protracted. The Republican Generals now have an excellent opportunity to bag Don CARLOS and the greater portion of his available forces, and to cut off his main source of supply.

But the chief difficulty in stamping out the Carlist movement is found in the fact that it is wide-spread, and that many thousands of small banditti engage voluntarily in it for the sake of the plunder which they may obtain. The army which Gen. MORIONES is now directing upon Estella, in the rear of the present Carlist forces, would need to be of colossal dimensions to cover all the sections troubled by demonstrations hostile to the present Government. Wherever the priest's intrigue and the discontent fostered by it among the ignorant exist, there a so-called Carlist stronghold is at once established. Revolt against the "powers that be" is daily preached by the clergy in front of the sacred altars of the little churches in a thousand hamlets. By this means many sincere converts to the cause of a Catholic monarchy are made, and hundreds of robbers find in their profession of faith a pretext for murder and plundering. As soon, however, as the Republicans either lay hands upon Don CARLOS or cut off his main sources of supply the scattered banditti will begin to take to their hiding places. To accomplish this the Republicans will, unluckily, need a much larger force than they seem able to muster at present. The six or seven thousand men whom they are now endeavoring to place upon the scene of action are by no means enough to guard the hundred mountain byways through which CARLOS and his people, if defeated, might escape; and the "army of observation" which the French have placed along their frontier could do little toward checking the flight of the Pretender and his adherents. The Pyrenees have been from the beginning of the insurrection up to the present siege of Irun the most effective allies of Don CARLOS and his motley supporters.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Mignon" was sung at the Academy of Music, last evening, by Mlle. Albani and the artists who took part in Wednesday's representation. The performance does not call for review; as its predecessor, it was smooth, and occasionally effective, but we cannot place it on a plane with most of the entertainments given this season. At to-day's matinée "Aïda" is to be the opera, and for next week, "Ernani," "Lucia," and "Rigoletto" have been chosen for recital.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

The first matinée performance of the Soldene English Opera Bouffe Company may be attended at the Lyceum Theatre to-day. "Généviève de Brabant" is to be the opera. It is interpreted, as we have already had occasion to remark, with great spirit and artistic finish; the stage-costume of the work is brilliant enough to clothe a spectacle, and the libretto has been freed from its native coarseness. These considerations ought to specially commend the entertainment at the Lyceum to the notice of ladies desirous of witnessing a light, varied, and showy representation.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

It should be borne in mind that the last matinée performance of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" is to occur at Wallack's to-day. The reproduction of Feuillet's play has been one of the happiest ventures of the season, and, as acted by Mr. Montague and Mr. Wallack's whole company, the play might have been kept upon the bills with profit some weeks longer. Previously-consummated arrangements forbidding this, let it not be forgotten that the final day recital of "The Romance" will be offered this afternoon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"The Belle's Stratagem" will be presented at the matinée at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this afternoon, and after to-night's recital will disappear from the programme. Mr. Daly's comedy revivals are at all points creditable to the skill and taste of the manager, and those persons who miss seeing one of the series overlook a good thing. For next week, a reproduction of "Masks and Faces," with Mr. Fisher, Miss Davenport, and Mrs. Louise Allen—the latter a débutante—is promised.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

As Miss Morris' engagement at the Union Square Theatre terminates with the coming week, but a few additional representations of "The Hunchback" are to take place. That sterling comedy is to be acted twice to-day, once at the matinée and once at night.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A matinée performance—the last in which Miss Cushman is to figure—will be given at Booth's Theatre to-day. "Guy Mannering" is the play.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The first of this season's series of these most important and successful entertainments may be enjoyed at Steinway Hall this evening. Berlioz's "Childe Harold," Beethoven's "Eroica," and the new piano-concerto by Grieg make up a fine inaugural programme.

GENERAL MENTION.

The frequenters of matinée entertainments must really suffer, to-day, from an *embarras du choix*. Sixteen or seventeen representations occur this afternoon. In addition to those particularly noticed above, we observe that performances may be enjoyed at Barnum's Hippodrome; at the Park Theatre, where *Col. Sellers* still holds forth; at Wood's Museum; at Steinway Hall, tenanted by Mr. Maccabe; at Niblo's, where "The Deluge" withdraws speedily; at the Colosseum; at Bryant's Opera-house and at the San Francisco Minstrels' hall, and at the Olympic Theatre.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Many Assemblymen are elected by very small majorities in this State.

The Republicans in Congressman Foster's district are especially happy over Butler's defeat.

Gov. Talbot, Republican, has in Butler's district more than 2,200 majority. Butler's minority is 971.

Tuesday was not a good day for constitutional amendments. They nearly all went down with the Republicans.

The Providence *Journal* thinks that the "Republican Party has seen darker days than this." We hope it will soon be lighter.

The Boston *Herald* promises that the Massachusetts new Congressional delegation shall present an unbroken front in favor of honest money.

The Boston *Advertiser* ventures to inquire: "How many good Republican votes outside the Charlestown Navy-yard did each vote inside of it cost?"

The Brattleboro *Phœnix* predicts that the result in Massachusetts will hardly tend to encourage the effort to get a State constabulary in Vermont.

The Republican State Committee in Arkansas claims that, if there is a fair count, the Republicans will have two, if not three, of the Congressmen for that State.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is staggering under the delusion that the late Democratic victories have improved Gov. William Allen's chances for the Presidency.

Amid the booming of Democratic cannon, a Connecticut Republican paper pipes out its prediction that Marshall Jewell will be the next President of the United States.

The Binghamton *Republican* wants to know if John Morrissey demands the Senatorship, what the Democracy are going to do about it. This *is* a startling question.

The Democratic Committee in Butler's district reported before the election that the whole number of votes for Representative in Congress would be 16,533. The actual vote was 16,434.

The Boston *Advertiser* speaks of Mr. Gaston, the new Governor of Massachusetts, as a man universally respected, and commanding the confidence of all parties in his purposes and his judgment.

A New-Hampshire man, reading the Massachusetts election returns aloud, came to "Concord, for Representative to Congress: Ayer, (Rep.,) 13; Tarbox, (Dem.,) 289." Removing his spectacles he commented: "A heavy Kangaroo vote, that!"

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* attributes Gen. Butler's defeat to his arrogance, his rapacity, his supreme selfishness, his natural affiliation with every cause and every confederate that is base and contemptible, added to a wrongheaded lack of judgment that is astounding, as coupled with so much intellectual force.

Although Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., shared in the general defeat, the vote he received for Assemblyman in Putnam County was very creditable to the voters of the district. He was defeated by but 163 majority, while the Republican State ticket was in a minority of about 225 in the county.

Before the election the Lynchburg *Virginian* published this bit of news: "George Chahoon, whilom Mayor of Richmond, Va., under military rule, and who was convicted of felony in the Haunstein forgery case, and was pardoned by Gov. Walker, is now the Republican candidate for Congress in the Lake George District, New-York, with the certainty of election."

An Independent Democratic paper says: "With power comes responsibility. The Democrats must use their power wisely. They have gained it by the aid of many Republican votes. The fruits of the war must be firmly held. The constitutional amendments are as sacred as any part of that instrument. Equal rights for all must be accepted as Democratic doctrine. Honesty and economy in the Government must be the watchword of the renewed party." But it is in Massachusetts that they talk in that way

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

PROBABLE COMPOSITION OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the following lists the names of Republicans are printed in roman, Democrats in italics, and all others, including Liberal Republicans, Anti-Monopolists, and Independents, in small capitals:

THE SENATE.

Term ends.
ALABAMA.
1877. *George Goldthwaite.*
1879. George E. Spencer.
ARKANSAS.
1877. Powell Clayton.
1879. Stephen W. Dorsey.
CALIFORNIA.
1879. Aaron A. Sargent.
1881. NEWTON BOOTH.
CONNECTICUT.
1879. Orris S. Ferry.
1881. *William W. Eaton.*
DELAWARE.
1877. *Eli Saulsbury.*
1881. *A Democrat.*
FLORIDA.
1879. Simon B. Conover.
1881. *A Democrat.*
GEORGIA.
1877. *Thomas M. Norwood.*
1879. *John B. Gordon.*
ILLINOIS.
1877. John A. Logan.
1879. Richard J. Oglesby.
INDIANA.
1879. Oliver P. Morton.
1881. *A Democrat.*
IOWA.
1877. George G. Wright.
1879. William B. Allison.
KANSAS.
1877. James M. Harvey.
1879. John J. Ingalls.
KENTUCKY.
1877. *John W. Stevenson.*
1879. *Thomas C. McCreery.*
LOUISIANA.
1877. J. Rodman West.
1879. *A Democrat* (prob.)
MAINE.
1879. Lot M. Morrill.
1881. A Republican.
MARYLAND.
1879. *George R. Dennis.*
1881. *Wm. Pinckney Whyte.*
MASSACHUSETTS.
1877. George S. Boutwell.
1881. A Republican.
MICHIGAN.
1877. Thomas W. Ferry.
1881. A Republican.
MINNESOTA.
1877. William Windom.
1881. A Republican.
MISSISSIPPI.
1877. James L. Alcorn.
1881. Blanch K. Bruce.

Term ends.
MISSOURI.
1879. *Lewis V. Bogy.*
1881. *A Democrat.*
NEBRASKA.
1877. Phineas W. Hitchcock.
1881. A Republican.
NEVADA.
1879. John P. Jones.
1881. A Republican.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1877. Aaron H. Cragin.
1879. B. Wadleigh.
NEW-JERSEY.
1877. F. T. Frelinghuysen
1881. *A Democrat.*
NEW-YORK.
1879. Roscoe Conkling.
1881. *A Democrat.*
NORTH CAROLINA.
1877. *Matthew W. Ransom.*
1879. *A. S. Merrimon.*
OHIO.
1879. John Sherman.
1881 *Allen G. Thurman.*
OREGON.
1877. *James K. Kelly.*
1879. John H. Mitchell.
PENNSYLVANIA.
1879. Simon Cameron.
1881. *A Democrat.*
RHODE ISLAND.
1877. Henry B. Anthony.
1881. A Republican.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1877. Thos. J. Robertson.
1879. John J. Patterson.
TENNESSEE.
1877. *Henry Cooper.*
1881. *A Democrat.*
TEXAS.
1877. MORGAN C. HAMILTON
1881. *Samuel B. Maxey.*
VERMONT.
1879. Justin S. Morrill.
1881. George F. Edmunds.
VIRGINIA.
1877. *John W. Johnston.*
1881. *Robert E. Withers.*
WEST VIRGINIA.
1877. *Henry G. Davis.*
1881. *A Democrat.*
WISCONSIN.
1877. Timothy O. Howe.
1881. A Republican.

SUMMARY.

	43d Cong.	44th Cong.
Republican	49	43
Opposition	24	31
Vacancy	1	..

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist. ALABAMA.
1. *Frederick G. Bromberg.*
2. *Jeremiah N. Williams.*
3. *Taul Bradford.*
4. Charles Hays.
5. *John H. Caldwell.*
6. *Goldsmith W. Hewitt.*
At Large—*Roswell B. Lewis*, *William H. Forney.*
ARKANSAS.
1. *Lucien C. Gause.*
2. *W. F. Slemons.*
3. *William W. Wilshire.*
4. *Thomas M. Gunter.*
CALIFORNIA.
Will elect four members in September, 1875.
CONNECTICUT.
Will elect four members in April, 1875.
DELAWARE.
James Williams.
FLORIDA.
1. William J. Purman.
2. Josiah T. Walls.
GEORGIA.
1. *Julian Hartridge.*
2. *William E. Smith.*
3. *Philip Cook.*
4. *Henry R. Harris.*
5. *Milton A. Candler.*
6. *James H. Blount.*
7. *William H. Dabney.*
8. *Alexander H. Stephens.*
9. *Garret McMillan.*
ILLINOIS.
1. *Barney G. Caulfield.*
2. *Carter H. Harrison.*
3. Charles B. Farwell.
4. Stephen A. Hurlbut.
5. Horatio C. Burchard.
6. Thomas J. Henderson.
7. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL
8. Greenbury L. Fort.
9. Richard H. Whiting.
10. JOHN C. BAGBY.
11. *Scott Wike.*
12. *William M. Springer.*
13. *Adlai E. Stephenson.*
14. Joseph G. Cannon.
15. *John R. Eden.*
16. *William A. J. Sparks.*
17. *William R. Morrison.*
18. *William Hartzel.*
19. WM. B. ANDERSON.
INDIANA.
1. *Benoni S. Fuller.*
2. *James D. Williams.*
3. *Michael C. Kerr.*
4. *Jeptha D. New.*
5. *William S. Holman.*
6. Milton S. Robinson.
7. *Franklin Landers.*
8. Morton C. Hunter.
9. Thomas J. Cason.
10. *Wm. S. Haymond.*
11. James L. Evans.
12. *Allen H. Hamilton.*
13 John S. Baker.
IOWA.
1. George W. McCrary.
2. John Q. Tufts.
3. *L. L. Ainsworth.*
4. Henry O. Pratt.
5. James Wilson.
6. Ezekiel S. Sampson.
7. John A. Kasson.
8. James W. McDill.
9. Addison Oliver.
KANSAS.
1. William A. Phillips.
2. *John R. Goodin.*
3. William R. Brown.
KENTUCKY.
1. *A. R. Boone.*
2. *John Young Brown.*
3. *Charles W. Milliken.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Edward Y. Parsons.*
6. *Thomas L. Jones.*
7. *J. C. S. Blackburn.*
8. *Milton J. Durham.*
9. *Harrison Cockrell.*
10. *John B. Clarke.*
LOUISIANA.
1. *Randall Gibson.*
2. *E. John Ellis.*
3. Chester B. Darrall.
4. *William M. Levy*
5. *William B. Spencer.*
6. *Joseph H. Moore.*
MAINE.
1. John H. Burleigh.
2. William P. Frye.
3. James G. Blaine.
4. Samuel F. Hersey.
5. Eugene Hale.
MARYLAND.
1. *Philip F. Thomas.*
2. *Charles A. Robertson.*
3. *William J. O'Brien.*
4. *Thomas Swann.*
5. *Charles J. Henkle.*
6. *William Walsh.*
MASSACHUSETTS.
1. James Buffinton.
2. Benjamin W. Harris.
3. Henry L. Pierce.
4. Rufus S. Frost.
5. NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
6. *Charles P. Thompson.*
7. *John K. Tarbox.*
8. *William Wirt Warren.*
9. George F. Hoar.
10. JULIUS H. SEELYE.
11. *Chester W. Chapin.*
MICHIGAN.
1. *Alpheus S. Williams.*
2. Henry Waldron.
3. George Willard.
4. *Allen Potter.*
5. William B. Williams.
6. *George H. Durand.*
7. Omar D. Conger.
8. Nathaniel B. Bradley.
9. Jay A. Hubbell.
MINNESOTA.
1. Mark H. Dunnell.
2. *H. St. Julian Cox.*
3. William S. King.
MISSISSIPPI.
Will elect six members in November, 1875.
MISSOURI.
1. *Edward C. Kehr.*
2. *Erastus Wells.*
3. *William H. Stone.*
4. *Robert A. Hatcher.*
5. *Richard P. Bland.*
6. *Charles H. Morgan.*
7. *John F. Phillips.*
8. *Benjamin J. Franklin.*
9. *David Rea.*
10. *R. A. De Bolt.*
11. *John B. Clark, Jr.*
12. *John M. Glover.*
13. *Aylett H. Buckner.*
NEBRASKA.
Lorenzo Crounse.
NEVADA.
William Woodburn.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Will elect three members in March, 1875.
NEW-JERSEY.
Dist.
1. Clement H. Sinnickson.
2. Samuel A. Dobbins.
3. *Miles Ross.*
4. *Robert Hamilton.*
5. *Augustus W. Cutler.*
6. *Frederick H. Teese.*
7. *Aug. A. Hardenburgh.*
NEW-YORK.
1. *Henry B. Metcalf.*
2. *John G. Schumaker.*
3. SIMEON B. CHITTENDEN
4. *Archibald M. Bliss.*
5. *Edwin R. Meade.*
6. *Samuel S. Cox.*
7. *Smith Ely, Jr.*
8. *Elijah Ward.*
9. *Fernando Wood.*
10. *Abram S. Hewitt.*
11. *Benjamin A. Willis.*
12. *N. Holmes Odell.*
13. *John O. Whitehouse.*
14. *George M. Beebe.*
15. *John A. Bagley.*
16. Charles H. Adams.
17. Martin I. Townsend.
18. Andrew Williams.
19. William A. Wheeler.
20. Henry H. Hathorn.
21. Samuel F. Miller.
22. George A. Bagley.
23. *Scott Lord.*
24. William H. Baker.
25. E. W. Leavenworth.
26. C. D. MacDougall.
27. Elbridge G. Lapham.
28. Thomas C. Platt.
29. *Charles C. B. Walker.*
30. John M. Davy.
31. George F. Hoskins.
32. Lyman K. Bass.
33. AUGUSTUS F. ALLEN.
NORTH CAROLINA.
1. *Jesse J. Yeates.*
2. John A. Hyman.
3. *Alfred M. Waddell.*
4. *Joseph J. Davis.*
5. *Alfred M. Scales.*
6. *Thomas S. Ashe.*
7. *William M. Robbins.*
8. *Robert B. Vance.*
OHIO.
1. *Milton Sayler.*
2. *Henry B. Banning.*
3. *John S. Savage.*
4. *John A. McMahon.*
5. *Americus V. Rice.*
6. *Frank H. Hurd.*
7. *Lawrence T. Neal.*
8. William Lawrence.
9. *Early F. Poppleton.*
10. Charles Foster.
11. *John L. Vance.*
12. *Ansel T. Walling.*
13. *Milton I. Southard.*
14. *John P. Cowan.*
15. Nelson H. Van Vorhes.
16. Lorenzo Danford.
17. Laurin D. Woodworth.
18. James Monroe.
19. James A. Garfield.
20. *Henry B. Payne.*
OREGON.
George A. La Dow.
PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Chapman Freeman.
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. *Samuel J. Randall.*
4. William D. Kelley.
5. *John Robbins.*
6. Wash. Townsend.
7. Alan Wood, Jr.
8. *Heister Clymer.*
9. A. Herr Smith.
10. *William Mutchler.*
11. *Frank D. Collins.*
12. Winth. W. Ketcham.
13. *James B. Reilly.*
14. John B. Packer.
15. JOSEPH POWELL.
16. Sobieski Ross.
17. *John Riley.*
18. Laughorne Wister.
19. *Levi Maish.*
20. *Louis A. Mackey.*
21. *Jacob Turney.*
22. *James H. Hopkins.*
23. *Alexander G. Cochran.*
24. John W. Wallace.
25. *George A. Jenks.*
26. *James Sheakley.*
27. *A. G. Egbert.*
RHODE ISLAND.
1. Benjamin T. Eames.
2. Latimer W. Ballou.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. Joseph H. Rainey.
2. Charles W. Buttz.
3. Solomon L. Hoge.
4. Alexander S. Wallace.
5. Robert Smalls.
TENNESSEE.
1. *William McFarland.*
2. Jacob M. Thornburgh.
3. *George G. Dibrell.*
4. *John W. Head.*
5. *John M. Bright.*
6. *John F. House.*
7. *Washington C. Whitthorne.*
8. *John D. C. Atkins.*
9. *William P. Caldwell.*
10. *H. Casey Young.*
TEXAS.
1. *John H. Reagan.*
2. *David B. Culberson.*
3. *James W. Throckmorton*
4. *Roger Q. Mills.*
5. *John Hancock.*
6. *Gustave Schleicher.*
VERMONT.
1. Charles H. Joyce.
2. Dudley C. Denison.
3. George W. Hendee.
VIRGINIA.
1. *Beverly B. Douglas.*
2. James H. Platt.
3. *Gilbert C. Walker.*
4. William H. H. Stowell.
5. *George C. Cabell.*
6. *John R. Tucker.*
7. *John T. Harris.*
8. *Eppa Hunton.*
9. *William Terry.*
WEST VIRGINIA.
1. *Benjamin Wilson.*
2. *Charles J. Faulkner.*
3. *Frank Hereford.*
WISCONSIN.
1. Charles G. Williams.
2. Lucien B. Caswell.
3. Henry S. Magoon.
4. *William Pitt Lynde.*
5. *Samuel D. Burchard.*
6. Alanson M. Kimball.
7. Jeremiah M. Rusk.
8. Alexander S. McDill.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	43d Congress.		44th Congress.	
	Rep.	Opp.	Rep.	Opp.
Alabama	5	3	1	7
Arkansas	3	1	..	4
California	3	1	..	..
Connecticut	3	1	..	..
Delaware	1	..	..	1
Florida	2	..	2	..
Georgia	[illegible]	7	..	9
Illinois	[illegible]	5	7	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
Iowa	9	..	8	1
Kansas	3	..	2	1
Kentucky	..	10	..	10
Louisiana	6	..	1	5
Maine	5	..	5	..
Maryland	2	4	..	6
Massachusetts	11	..	5	6
Michigan	9	..	6	3
Minnesota	3	..	2	1
Mississippi	5	1	..	..
Missouri	4	9	..	13
Nebraska	1	..	1	..
Nevada	..	1	1	..
New-Hampshire	2	1	..	..
New-Jersey	6	1	2	5
New-York	24	9	15	18
North Carolina	3	5	1	7
Ohio	13	7	7	13
Oregon	..	1	..	1
Pennsylvania	22	5	11	16
Rhode Island	2	..	2	..
South Carolina	5	..	5	..
Tennessee	7	3	1	9
Texas	..	6	..	6
Vermont	3	..	3	..
Virginia	4	5	2	7
West Virginia	1	2	..	3
Wisconsin	6	2	6	2
Total	199	93	101	174

There is not yet certainty as to the result in six districts, these being the First Alabama, Third and Fourth Illinois, Sixth Louisiana, Fifth New-Jersey, and Twenty-third Pennsylvania. We have conceded four of these to the Democrats, and claim two for the Republicans.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The national billiard tournament was resumed yesterday afternoon at Tammany Hall. The first three-ball game of 300 points was played between Cyrille Dion and A. P. Rudolph, commencing at 2:16 P. M. and ending at 3:28 P. M. This game was won by Dion in twenty-two runs, during which he exhibited great skill in making several shots. His highest run was 73 points, on the eleventh inning, and the average was 14 2-7. The highest run made by Rudolph was 35, and at the close of the game he had scored only 117 points. The second three-ball game of 300 points was played between Maurice Vignaux and E. Daniels. The lead was won by Daniels, who failed to count on the first inning. This game was won by Vignaux in one hour and forty-five minutes. His largest run was 98 on the sixteenth inning, and the average was 12⅔. Daniels made 175 points, and during the game exhibited proofs of remarkable skill in making several difficult shots. On several of the innings he kept his balls moving all around the table and repeatedly elicited applause by his skillful playing. Vignaux, on the contrary, managed to keep the balls together. The attendance in the hall during the afternoon was larger than usual. Mr. Bryant acted as referee and Mr. Knight as game-keeper.

The contestants in the opening game of the evening seance were George Slosson and Joseph Dion. During the first few innings the play was but indifferent, but on his seventh inning Slosson got the balls together in the right hand upper corner, and by delicate nursing rolled up to his credit a well-earned 54.

Dion, at the beginning of his eighth inning, found the balls scattered, but, by some masterly position shots, he brought them together, and by manipulating them delicately along the cushion, he made a run of 111, thus accomplishing the largest run yet made during the tournament. This left the score 144 to 109. Slosson then made 14, but upon his missing a difficult cushion shot, Dion again went in, and gathering the balls together against the cushion, extracted a good 65 out of them before he surrendered them. The game was won by Dion in the twentieth inning, Slosson's score being 183. The winner's average was 15, and the loser's 9 3-20.

After a short intermission Daly and Vignaux took their cues for the second game of the evening. The latter was the favorite in the betting at $100 to $60. Daly won the lead, but missed his first shot. Vignaux, coming in to good balls, scored 15, and Daly followed with 3, slipping up on an easy stroke. Vignaux's third inning netted him 24. At 15 the balls ran into an almost impossible position, but by a well judged and no less well executed massé shot, which sent the cue ball from one end of the table to the other, he scored the shot and brought the ivories well together.

In his fifth inning Daly scored 11. At the ninth shot he had the balls well together in the corner, but unluckily they froze and he had to play from the string, thus losing the advantage gained by his generalship. In his ninth inning he scored 23 by masterly playing, Vignaux following with a run of 6, which was ended by the missing of an easy stroke. The thirteenth inning added 19 to Vignaux's string, putting the string 95 to 52 in his favor. But in the next inning Daly went in for one of his old time nursing plays, and manœvred the balls prettily for 52, the score now standing—Daly 104, Vignaux 95. This run abounded in pretty position and nursing play. Daly's play at this stage of the game was by no means up to its usual mark. Vignaux's seventeenth inning went for 41. At this point Daly claimed no count, and, the referee deciding in his favor, Vignaux retired to his seat, after entering a protest. Daly's next run was 21, and ended by a miss of a shot which an ordinary amateur would look upon as easy. But he redeemed his reputation in the twenty-first inning by a beautiful run of 60, which gave him the lead by a string of 198 to Vignaux's 194. In the next inning he made 30 neat strokes, and Vignaux following with 36, the game stood 231 to 230, with Vignaux leading. From this point the game was pluckily contested, both men doing their best, and playing with rare skill and caution. When the score stood 283 to 260, in Vignaux's favor, Daly got the balls in good position, but slipped up on an easy stroke and gave the balls to Vignaux, who made 9 and the game. The winner's average was 10. That of the loser was 8 13-15.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

A NIGHT WATCHMAN KILLED AT GREENWICH, CONN.—NO CLUE TO THE ASSASSINS—DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

The villages of Greenwich, Cos Cob, and Riverside, Conn., were thrown into a state of intense excitement on Thursday evening by the discovery that a deliberate and cold-blooded murder had been perpetrated in their midst. The victim in the case was George E. Lockwood, aged thirty-three years, a brother of Mr. Frederick Lockwood, conductor of the Boston lightning express train. He had been employed since the 1st day of April last as night watchman to protect the numerous oyster-beds at the mouth of Cos Cob or Mianus harbor from the thieving operations to which they had long been subjected. A short time ago he preferred a complaint against four young men, respectively named James Lockwood, James Cooney, Rowland Burr, and Lewis E. Tyler, who were arrested on a charge of robbing the oyster-beds, and their examination was set down to take place before Justice S. M. Brush on Monday next, until which time they were permitted to go.

On Tuesday, Oct. 27, Mr. Lockwood, who was a single man, and lived alone on Capt. Knapp's Island, at the mouth of the Cos Cob, after assisting in the discharge and loading of a sloop at Cos Cob, proceeded down the bay on the vessel until nearly opposite his place, where he got into his own boat and departed, in the best of spirits, and perfectly sober. From that time he was never seen alive by his friends. On being missed, Capt. Knapp's Island was visited, and articles which he had with him when he left the sloop were found in his place of abode, but no further trace of him could be found. The waters in that neighborhood were raked, and cannons fired to cause the body to come to the surface in case he had been drowned, but without effect. On Thursday afternoon, as Mr. John H. Merritt, of Greenwich, a fish dealer, was arranging some traps for frost fish on the eastern shore, and near the head of Indian Harbor, he discovered the body of the missing Mr. Lockwood, with a horrible wound below the left ear, and another ugly wound on his right leg. Information was immediately given to Justice Joseph G. Merritt, of Greenwich, who at once commenced an investigation by holding an inquest in the case. Drs. McComb, of Riverside; Trowbridge, of Stamford; Mead and Brush, of Greenwich, made a post-mortem examination, and gave their testimony yesterday before the jury impaneled in the case to the effect that the wound in the neck, just below the left ear, was about one and a half inches long, and from one and three-quarters to two inches deep; that it had been inflicted with some sharp instrument, which had also divided the internal carotid artery, and that it must have caused almost instant death. Another wound was found on the right leg, on the under side, just below the bend of the knee. This wound was two inches deep, and had the appearance of a wound made by a bullet, but probing failed to discover any ball or other substance. Though very severe, the wound in the leg would not be likely to cause death. All the hair had been removed from the head of the deceased, also his heavy mustache had disappeared, and left both the head and upper lip as clean and smooth as though none had ever been there. All the doctors expressed their inability to account for this circumstance, except that scalding water had been applied to the parts in question.

In reply to questions put to the medical gentlemen in regard to the probability of the wounds having been inflicted with a boat-hook or oyster-rake, they stated that they considered those weapons incapable of producing such a wound as that found on the neck of deceased. Nothing but a sharp instrument, such as a knife or dirk, could, in their opinion, have caused the wound, which must also have been inflicted by some person other than the victim himself.

A number of witnesses were examined as to the identity of the deceased and the time that he was last seen, but nothing was elicited to throw suspicion upon any person in regard to the commission of the murder, beyond the fact that the oyster thieves were incensed against him for interfering with their operations.

The investigation will be continued on Friday next.

THE MAYORALTY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—The Republican primary meetings, to elect delegates to the City Convention, to nominate a candidate for Mayor, this evening, were the largest ever held. All but two of the delegates elected are in favor of the re-election of Doyle, the present incumbent.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, NOV. 7,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

ITALY.

THE POPE AGAIN INDISPOSED.

LONDON, Nov. 7—5:30 A. M.—A special telegram to the *Daily News*, from Rome, says the Pope intended to receive a deputation yesterday morning, but fainted on entering the hall. The physicians pronounced his indisposition slight.

FRANCE.

AN EXHAUSTIVE REPLY TO THE LAST SPANISH NOTE IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The *Times* correspondent at Paris telegraphs there is good reason to believe that the Duke Decazes' answer to Spain's last note will not be presented on Monday next as has been reported. A very exhaustive reply is preparing, calculated to put an end to discussion by its completeness, and give proof of the good will of France.

BUENOS AYRES.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS SOUTHWARD FROM BUENOS AYRES.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 6.—Advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 30th ult. The citizens are favorable to Gen. Mitre. The city was tranquil, but the state of siege continued.

Relations with Uruguay were pacific, but communications with Montevideo were still interrupted. The insurgent army under Rivas had retreated southward, and the Government troops pursuing, had captured one piece of artillery. This was effected probably in the engagement of the 26th ult. at the mouth of the Salado. The insurgents regard that affair as unimportant, and say the retreat was necessary to insure future success.

The insurgent Gen. Cerredondo was advancing on Mendoza, where a battle with the Argentine forces under Rocca was imminent.

The Government was confident of Rocca's success, and hopeful of suppressing the insurrection before the end of November.

LOUISIANA.

MARSHAL SELYE AND LIEUT. HODGSON ARRESTED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

MONROE, La., Nov. 6.—The Deputy Sheriff of Lincoln Parish came in this afternoon with warrants from Judge Trimble, District Judge, for the arrest of Marshal Selye and Lieut. Hodgson for contempt of court, in refusing to obey a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Trimble in the case of the prisoners from Claiborne Parish last week. Lieut. Hodgson was arrested at the Washita House, and Marshal Selye, who was in the hotel, made his escape, when the Sheriff's posse divided and went in different directions. One squad went to the house of J. T. Ludeling, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. One of the posse states that Chief Justice Ludeling met the posse on the piazza, and said Selye was not in the house; he had been there half an hour before, but gone off. He did not know where. Judge Ludeling said Selye came to ask for legal advice, and he advised him to surrender, and that owing to his position in the State he did not want anything to do with it. The posse insisted on searching the house, and Judge Ludeling showed them around down stairs.

The door leading up stairs was found locked. The posse insisted on going up stairs. After considerable delay Mrs. Ludeling produced the key. The posse searched up stairs, and found nothing. They then obtained a candle, and in the garret, dark as midnight, they found Selye, his clothing being badly soiled with plaster. Selye surrendered, was disarmed, and led down stairs almost fainting. Judge Ludeling, refreshed him with a glass of brandy. Selye begged for protection, and when told by young Sholars, the son of old Dr. Sholars, arrested by Selye last week, "You treated my old father like a dog, Sir," he replied, "it was not me. It was Lieut. Hodgson." The posse assured Selye not a hair of his head should be hurt.

AFFIDAVIT CONCERNING THE ARREST OF CITIZENS IN LINCOLN PARISH.

MONROE, La., Nov. 6.—Concerning the arrest of citizens in Lincoln Parish before the election, and the cutting of telegraph wires at the same time, the following affidavit has been made:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF LINCOLN.—Before the undersigned legal authority appeared James McNally, a private soldier in Co. B, Third United States Infantry, who after being by me sworn, declared upon oath that on Sunday, the 25th of October, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon he was on sentry, guarding six prisoners for Lieut. Hodgson, up stairs in the Court-house, in the parish and State aforesaid, when Lieut. Hodgson and Mr. Selye came up stairs, and the Lieutenant said to Mr. Selye, "Let us handcuff this man (referring to one of the prisoners) immediately." "We have some other business to attend to which you have ordered me to do." Hodgson then addressed a corporal, saying; "Corporal, get two of your men and report to me immediately." "Mr. Selye I will get those troops, and put them down at the jail, and from there we will go down to the creek and do what is necessary." In about half an hour after this conversation, the Lieutenant, Mr. Selye, a corporal, and two privates went out in the direction of the place where the telegraph wires were cut, and in about half an hour more I saw them coming back from that direction. When Lieut. Hodgson gave him instructions in regard to guarding the prisoners he told him if any of the prisoners offered him money to get away, to take the money and knock them down. Hodgson told him to take all he could get, and he would uphold him in so doing.

(Signed,) JAMES McNALLY.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on this, the 27th day of Oct., A. D. 1874.

(Signed,) L. M. GAHAGAN, J. P.

MISSOURI.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—The official returns for this county give Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, 2,065 majority, and Coleman, for Lieutenant Governor, 1,479. On the county ticket Thomas, Republican, gets 1,068 majority, and is the only Republican candidate elected on the county ticket. Of the fourteen Representatives to the Lower House of the Legislature, eight are Republicans and six Democrats. The vote ran behind the registration about 8,000. The reported majorities from sixty-three counties, embracing the most populous and heaviest Democratic counties in the State give Hardin 32,000 majority. The Tenth Congressional District gives Judge Debbet, Democrat, 324 majority over Hyde, Republican, the present incumbent. The returns from the other districts are not yet complete. The Democrats claim they will have a majority in the House of 50, and in the Senate 25.

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MARRIED.

CHALFANT—PIRTLE.—At Grace Church Rectory, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, Nov. 5, 1874, by Rev. William A. Snively, WILLIAM L. CHALFANT, of Pittsburg, Penn., and E. ASHLEY PIRTLE, daughter of Hon. Henry Pirtle, of Louisville, Ky.

CUMMINGS—BYRON.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at Tarrytown, by Rev. G. M. Stone, D. D., CHARLES M. CUMMINGS, of New-York City, to Mrs. FANNIE S. BYRON, of Tarrytown, only daughter of Cornelius Curtis, Esq.

IVERS—SNEDEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at Hoboken, by Rev. W. R. Maul, Mr. CHARLES IVERS to Miss AGNES SNEDEN.

SUYDAM—MOORE.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, 1874, by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., MARY MOORE, adopted daughter of the late Archibald Dunlap Moore, and JAMES ADRIAN SUYDAM, all of this City.

VAN WAGENEN—LOUDERBACK.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 5, at the Collegiate Church, corner 5th av. and 29th st., by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., assisted by Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D., HUBERT VAN WAGENEN to CORNELIA, daughter of David Louderback, Esq., all of this City.

WHITLOCK—PERSSE.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, D. D., HAMILTON L. WHITLOCK, of Albany, N. Y., to ISABELLA T., second daughter of the late Dudley Persse, of this City.

DIED.

BLACKSTOCK.—On Nov. 5, at his late residence, in Summerfield Place, Port Chester, JAMES BLACKSTOCK, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral from Summerfield Church, Port Chester, on Monday, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Woodlawn, at 12:30. Port Chester train leaves Grand Central Depot at 9:05 A. M.

BURDICK.—On Friday, Nov. 6, 1874, LUCY S. BURDICK, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son, S. P. Burdick, M. D., 351 West 34th st., Sunday, Nov. 8, 12:30 P. M.

BROWNING.—At the residence of her son, Thomas B. Browning, West Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday, Nov. 6, MARGARET, widow of William Browning, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, Samuel Browning, No. 355 West 57th st., on Sunday, Nov. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BEADEL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, HENRY BEADEL, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 134 5th av.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

BULKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., Nov. 4, LOT BULKLEY, in the 32d year of his age.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Southport, on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2:30.

GREEN.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 6, of pneumonia, Mrs. A. E. GREEN, relict of Prof. Jacob Green, in her 70th year.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. D. McLaren, No. 372 Lewis av., Brooklyn, on Monday, 9th inst., at 9:30 A. M., and in the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, N. J., at 2:45 P. M. of the same day.

HULL.—Suddenly, Nov. 6, at Newburg, Mrs. ANNA M. H. HULL, widow of the late Commodore Isaac Hull, United States Navy.

The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

MARTENSE.—At Flatbush, Wednesday, Nov. 4, ELIZA MARTENSE, eldest daughter of Jacob V. B. and Eliza Ann Martense, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RUESTOW.—At Jersey City, Nov. 6, JULIA ANN, beloved wife of Charles F. Ruestow, aged 26 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, corner of Grove and Montgomery sts., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on Sunday, the 8th. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TUTTLE.—At Paterson, N. J., Nov. 6, 1874, of diphtheria, LILIAN HOBART, youngest daughter of Socrates Tuttle, aged 7 years and 7 months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of S. Tuttle, Elison st., Paterson, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

WALKER.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, GUILIELMA FOSTER, wife of the late Isaac Walker.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 9, at 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, No. 146 5th av.

WELLS.—At Ravenswood, Long Island, on Friday, 6th inst., of pneumonia, HENRY WELLS, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILCOXSON.—At the residence of Consul General Badeau, in London, on the 17th day of October, MARTIN VAN BUREN WILCOXSON, formerly of this City, in the 45th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WILKINS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, after a brief illness, CATHERINE VAN RENSSELAER, widow of the late Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, of Westchester.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av. and 44th st., on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock.

YATES.—On Sixth day, Eleventh month, 6th, ELIZABETH YATES, aged 92 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the late residence of George F. Cowledge, No. 216 West 45th st., New-York City, on Third day, 10th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

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The recent organization of a public school system in Great Britain has naturally provoked great activity in the preparation of educational literature, and it is extremely interesting to note the efforts made by the different publishers to anticipate the demand for improved text-books in all the departments. Thus far comparatively little seems to have been done in England in the way of producing strictly elementary works. In this country the imperative necessity of placing in the hands of the younger scholars text-books just as excellent in their way as the best used in the higher grades was long ago recognized. Educators of the first ability and of the most thorough experience have given their best thought to the production of these works, and as a consequence we have readers, arithmetics and other elementary works, which may be accepted as nearly perfect in their respective departments. Our superiority in this regard was emphatically recognized at the Vienna exposition last year, by the award of numerous medals of merit to the publishers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati, while the special distinction of a medal of progress was conferred upon Prof. Arnold Guyot—an honor not attained by any other author, American or foreign—for the excellence of his geographical text-books and wall maps. It forcibly illustrates the reluctance of the public of Great Britain to depart from long-established customs even in the form of their text books, that in this branch of study, where our superiority was so emphatically recognized, they still cling to the plan long ago abandoned in our schools, of giving the text in one book and the atlas in another, instead of combining the two in one convenient quarto volume. A single attempt has been made by an Edinburgh publisher to introduce the American form of geographical text-book but we believe that only partial success has rewarded the experiment. More recently two or three series of readers modeled to some extent upon those which are so widely used in our own schools have been published, but they fall far behind similar American books in nearly every one of the particulars which have been such careful objects of study by all our educators. The selections themselves are unexceptionable, but they do not exhibit that careful grading in their arrangement and classification which are such marked characteristics of the more modern series among those used in our schools. It is in text-books of the higher grade that the skill and knowledge of English authors is most easily apparent. The universities have created a demand for literature of this sort, and at the same time they have produced the scholars who know well how to supply the want. While the list of our own college text-books is by no means insignificant, and is honorably and steadily increasing, American authors have shown greater facility in appropriating and adapting the labors of others in this field than they have exhibited in producing original works. The want in England of text-books for institutions corresponding to our high schools is comparatively so recent that it is only lately that publishers there have clearly discerned the precise class of works which they must produce in this line to meet the new condition of affairs. With a degree of enterprise which does them credit, they have promptly aimed to give their public books which they have foresight enough to see must soon be in extensive demand, if, as there is every reason to believe must be the case, this movement for the establishment of a more comprehensive educational system proves permanently successful.

Text books in the various departments of science, were the first produced. More recently, history has been ventured upon, and with a degree of success which is most gratifying not only to those interested in the schools, but especially to the literary public. In no branch of study were well digested and compact manuals more needed, and at no time could they have been more intelligently prepared. Historical literature has accumulated so rapidly within the last few years; it has contained so much that is of the highest value; those who have patiently and laboriously gone to the original sources to test conclusions by the investigation of facts upon which a more dispassionate judgment might be pronounced in these later times, have brought to light so much, not only of interest but of importance, that those desirous of entering upon a general course of historical study or reading have found the difficulties in their way so far increased as to be not only discouraging, but almost insurmountable. A glance at the shelves of any well-furnished library and at the long rows of volumes bearing the names of Hume, Gibbon, Macaulay, Froude, Burton, Grote, Mommsen and Curtius, is enough to drive one, even of unlimited leisure, to despair, unless he is prepared to give his lifetime to study in this particular department. Only by the wisest and most deliberate selection of the subjects and of the periods to be studied, as well as by the most steadfast adherence to the line of investigation determined upon, is it ever possible to reach results at all satisfactory. Then, too, the most competent adviser must hesitate to suggest a course of reading in this department until he knows the age, the tastes, and the stage of intellectual development already reached by the one who intends to enter upon this study. Younger readers need picturesque detail to fix their attention. There is little meaning or significance to them, for instance, in the bare statement that the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, having fled from religious persecution in the Old World. They need to be told of the actual trials through which our forefathers passed, and of the heroism which they manifested. Maturer minds may dispense, to a great extent, with these details, but it has only been within a comparatively recent period that histories have been produced which have been scholarly enough to command respect without being so massive as to deter any but the most industrious from attempting to read them. Grote and Gibbon can, of course, never be superseded, but the closer analysis and more masterly groupings of Curtius and Mommsen must generally be received as quite sufficient by those who wish to learn the lessons contained in the history of Greece or Rome. If there is a long distance between these scholarly works and the histories which the demand for better historical text-books has produced, the vast advance exhibited in these text-books over any heretofore in use, is so notable as to call for special comment. Freeman's Historical Course, of which five or six volumes have been issued is as valuable as the name of its very competent editor would indicate that it must be. It adheres, however, to the plan of treating each country by itself. History must, of course, at some time or other be studied in this manner. Each citizen of every country must know the history of his own country as a whole. But the movements which have produced the greatest results in the history of the world have not been confined within the limits of nations, and it is only by investigating their origin and by tracing out their results, irrespective of such limitations, that their significance and importance can be fully comprehended. These eras, too—for their opening as well as their close is generally clearly defined—cover the periods which contain by far the most of history that is worth knowing. These considerations evidently suggested the preparation of this most admirable and valuable series—*The Epochs of History*—which, so far as it has gone, deserves unqualified praise. 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It will be easily understood that within the limits which we have named there is little opportunity for rhetorical display in the way of picturesque description. In each of the volumes, however, the narrative runs forward smoothly, and simply as history is extremely readable. Fortunately, the typographical arrangement of the volumes is not such as to constantly impress upon the eye the fact that they were primarily designed as text-books. The form and dress which the Messrs. Longman gave the series, indicated that they did not suppose it would ever find its way beyond the school-room, but the American publishers recognizing the fact that it was certain to have much wider popularity here, have issued it in an exceedingly attractive style, fitting it for the library as well as for the class-room, and thus for once we have an American reprint which is decidedly superior to the English edition. Excellent judgment was shown by the originators of the project in selecting for the initial volumes eras of such great importance, and of such general interest as those to which these three manuals are devoted. According to the scheme of the Messrs. Longman, future volumes are to be devoted mainly to eras in English history, some of which may not be of special interest here, and Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. accordingly announce that they have arranged for the editing of forthcoming volumes by American authors wherever this may prove desirable, and that they have in preparation original volumes upon those eras the chief interest of which centred in events occurring upon this continent—such, we take it, as the wars of the Revolution and of the Rebellion. With these improvements, the works of this series are not only sure to be widely popular in our schools as text and reference books; they must give a great impetus to the study of history by bringing it within the power of men of limited leisure, who have any taste for reading, to gain a clear and intelligent idea of the causes, the chief events, and the immediate results of those movements which have been of sufficient importance to be felt beyond the boundaries of nations and to affect the race as a whole. Besides this, students of history will themselves be grateful for such compact and reliable manuals, since they will furnish invaluable aid in keeping the leading events of the great eras clearly before them in their regular order and true relations. If the educational movement in Great Britain, of which the *Epochs of History* is one of the fruits, is to result in giving us many works of such substantial value as these, its progress will be watched eagerly here, and its influence will be little less beneficial in this country than in the United Kingdom.

THE ENGLISH IN IRELAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A. In three volumes. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1874.

In New-York, two years ago, Mr. Froude delivered the lectures on Ireland which were regarded, in a measure, as anticipatory of the work of which the third and last volume has just been issued. Those persons, however, who heard the lectures had the tone and purport of the book only faintly foreshadowed. Sufficient was said to render it very certain that the forthcoming history of Ireland would not satisfy the extreme demands of some sections of the Irish people, but the desire for impartiality then expressed led to the hope that a tolerably candid picture would be given. How far that hope has been sustained will be the first questions suggested at the present time.

For about a quarter of a century Mr. Froude's opinions upon certain leading topics have been very much canvassed, and perhaps quite as little understood. Surrounded from earliest youth, as Mr. Froude was, by association with the English Church, and educated for the Ministry of that Church, the change of direction which his thoughts took at Oriel College have been curiously but very vaguely criticised. The appearance of the *Nemesis of Faith*, a book which was afterward publicly burned by the University of Oxford, served only to mystify men's minds the more, although it also terrified and shocked the more orthodox of the old school of Theologians. At the same time the literary powers of the author could not be denied. In the remarkable essay on "The Book of Job" this was further evinced, and presently the contributions which Mr. Froude supplied to one of the quarterlies on various prominent characters in English history began to point, as some people imagined, to definite religious views. The History of England was certainly not appreciated at its true value when it was first published. People were struck by the power of the author's pen no less than by the high literary merits of the work, and they were fascinated by the vividly-colored scenes of special events that were put before them with startling dramatic effect. It was not till some time had elapsed, and when the history came to be read in a calmer mood, that critics began to weigh the real worth of Mr. Froude's statements. Then they were challenged, and soon it became apparent that the author had been often led away from the strict limits of impartiality by a too evident religious prejudice. This was the great blemish of what would otherwise have been, more than it is, a standard authoritative history, and we regret very much to find that the same blemish belongs to the *History of Ireland*.

The views which stopped Mr. Froude on his way to orders in the Church, and which were delineated in the "Nemesis," have ripened, contrary to what many persons expected, into a violent antagonism to Catholicism; so violent, that in dealing with a Catholic country like Ireland, Mr. Froude writes entirely from one side, and consequently fails altogether to do sufficient justice to the people. He supports the Government in every act, palliates all its blunders, and eulogizes the Orange Party for atrocities which were certainly as great as any ever committed by the Catholics of the South. It is difficult to believe that if Mr. Froude had written this book when he was a Fellow of Exeter College it would not have had a very different character. As it is, we must consider it as one-half only of the true picture, of which the other half remains to be filled in by a future writer. Not that we impugn Mr. Froude's honesty. He has given us what he believes to be a candid and truthful account of the rule of the English in Ireland, but he has relied for his facts on State papers exclusively, and he has avoided recourse to popular sources of information altogether. He has not taken all the evidence he could get and then weighed the balance on either side, but he has been content to hear the version of one party only, and that party happens to be the Government. Assuming that an impartial history was not to be had, we are not sure that this is the side whose voice was most asked for. A well judged sketch of the popular side of the question would have been more useful, especially if bereft of the exaggerations that have been allowed to grow up around it. But Mr. Froude chose the other side, and in so doing he committed himself also to an unvarying support of the authorities, and to a blindness for all excuse on the part of the people for any disaffection which they may have expressed.

The only instance we can find which seems at all like an exception to this, is one affecting a general theory. Mr. Froude clearly believes that it was the duty of England, in dealing with Ireland in olden times, to crush out the Roman Catholic religion. But, except Cromwell, he can not find any of the past rulers of the country who were firm enough to do it. He praises Cromwell's intolerance and fanaticism, and considers that in these two feelings lay the secret of good government for Ireland. He does not doubt that a religious belief can be crushed out, if only the ruling powers choose to do it. The statement, however, may be disputed. We have yet to see what the effect of the present German policy against the Catholics will be, but in the past there is but one notable instance alleged of a creed being destroyed by persecution, and it is doubtful whether that was altogether complete. The feature in the British policy toward Ireland which Mr. Froude finds most fault with—indeed, it is almost the only one with which he finds any fault at all—is the tolerance, amounting oftentimes to protection, awarded to the Roman Catholic Church. To this he attributes the failure of many of the laws that have been made for the benefit of the country, thus following, in some respects, an opinion long ago expressed by another living historian not less prominent than himself. It is not, however, to views of this kind that we have any objection. A historian is as well entitled as anybody else to express his own opinions, but the public has the right to expect from him impartiality in the statement of facts and the formation of judgment. Mr. Froude is fully entitled to the belief that if England had destroyed all vestige of the Roman Catholic faith in Ireland the country would have been peaceful and prosperous. And he is also entitled to express that opinion when he holds it with sincere belief of its correctness. But in order to prove that it is correct he ought not to hold back circumstances which militate against it, neither should he be allowed to withhold evidence which goes to contradict his inferences that all the blame for Ireland's discontent rests upon the people, and especially upon the Roman Catholic portion of the people, and none whatever upon the government. But all this he has done. His book is full of the atrocities that disgraced the country before the union; but they are all the atrocities of one party. The other side is set up as just and merciful—in fact, too merciful; a conclusion which we know but too well to be very wide of the truth. So far, indeed, is Mr. Froude led away by this desire to cast all the odium upon the people, that he gives no sufficient weight to one of the most prominent features in the policy of the Government during the eighteenth century—that of making religious belief the standard of difference between loyalty and disloyalty, and using the Orangemen to conflict the Catholics. This seems a little remarkable, since he could equally well have turned it to his purpose if he had so wished, and yet we are reluctant to think that it is due to a mere oversight.

One example will suffice to illustrate the defects which we have thus noticed, and we select this one out of many because it is an incident, the memory of which still burns in the hearts of the peasantry in some portions of Ireland. It will be found in the second volume, and is the account of the accusations against Father Sheehy, the parish Priest of Clogheen, in Tipperary. This man was charged by the Government with having aided in the rescue of a prisoner. He escaped from the authorities, but after some time offered to give himself up on condition that he might be tried in Dublin, where, notwithstanding the number of his friends in Tipperary, he believed that there would be less chance of the Government packing a jury, and, therefore, more probability of a fair trial. The terms were accepted, and the man was tried in Dublin and acquitted. But, in accepting the terms, the Government had adopted an artifice. They divided the accusation, holding back one of the specific charges. They then, immediately upon his acquittal, arrested Sheehy on the second indictment, took him back to Clogheen, procured a jury of their own supporters, tried and convicted him; and Father Sheehy was hanged. We do not think that any impartial person, whatever his religious convictions may be, will justify the action of the Government in that matter. It was as direct a violation of the spirit of a solemn agreement as was ever made. But Mr. Froude justifies it. Whether he would have done the same if Father Sheehy had been a Protestant we do not know, but we are inclined to think that he would not have mentioned the case at all if mention could possibly have been avoided. At least he has omitted all reference to a whole category of proceedings which reflect lasting discredit on both the Orangemen and the Government; a fact which we are convinced that the most ardent Protestant will agree with us in describing as utterly incompatible with the impartiality that should belong to the historian.

The third volume brings the history down to the 2d of July, 1800, the day upon which the act of union finally passed through the British Parliament; and Mr. Froude has shown much tact and judgment in giving special prominence to the speeches delivered at the time by most able Irish statesmen upon the necessities for that act. Foremost among these he places Lord Clare, a man with whom he must find many points for difference, but whom, nevertheless, he readily quotes as having put forward in the Irish House of Lords some of the strongest arguments in favor of the union.

Mr. Froude has very well described the constitution and character of the Irish Parliament, and his picture of the rebellion of 1798, although still a little distorted by personal feeling, is drawn with a bold hand and much truthfulness. We only wish he had extended the truthfulness a little further and depicted the faults of both sides in equally vivid colors. In many respects, nevertheless, the third volume is the best. Although it covers but ten years, those years were the most prolific in events such as Mr. Froude's pen most powerfully describes; and, although he does not seem to have thrown into his work that heartiness which is apparent in many portions of his English history, he has made very good use of the material thus afforded for a powerful literary effort. Nowhere else has the eventful period between the announcement of Wolfe Tone's project for the Society of United Irishmen, and the final suppression of the great Rebellion, been presented in so fascinating a form. Here the real attractiveness of Mr. Froude's powers shines forth in much of its old brilliancy; threatening, however, most strongly to blind men's eyes to the faults that lie behind, and which we have endeavored to point out. We have no desire to detract in the least from its merits, even by setting forth its blemishes. But the perfection of the literary work is so great that it is the more necessary to indicate the defects in the historical work, lest in its most important feature the value of the book be misjudged.

And as *The English in Ireland* serves to define more than any of his previous works Mr. Froude's religious prejudices, so also does it reflect his political tendencies, which, equally with the other, have long been sought for in vain. He is a determined opponent of the English Liberal Party, and a stanch political enemy of Mr. Gladstone. He goes out of his way to denounce the policy of Mr. Disraeli's predecessor as a concession to Fenianism, and he points to the Viceroy under Mr. Gladstone's administration as an agent of the Pope. He enumerates some of the evils which he believes have sprung from the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland, and regards every change that has recently taken place in what is known as Irish policy, as a concession to the Roman Catholic party. Since the history professedly concludes with the act of union, all this was clearly unnecessary. But Mr. Froude has written this work under an apparently overpowering impulse to see in everything a Romanist tendency, and to condemn it on that account with all the vigor of which he was capable. As a partisan he might have done this and still been beyond the reach of criticism; but as a historian we claim that he should have allowed his feelings to be more balanced by considerations of impartiality. History is not the place in which prejudices, or even personal opinions, should predominate, and Mr. Froude's reputation cannot shield him from having infringed upon this principle. As a literary production, although not in our judgment everywhere equal, certainly not superior, to previous writings, this history must ever hold a high place in English classical literature. In some particulars, too, the views expressed in it are such as will receive both respect and approval at the hands of statesmen and publicists. As a book it may be read from beginning to end with unfaltering pleasure, for everywhere the skill of the writer clothes the subject with interest. But as a history it is incomplete, not as representing one-half of the prospect, but because it fails to depict both halves. It has the quality, nevertheless, which by a large number of people will be esteemed as a very considerable merit, that it sets forth Mr. Froude himself, his character, his ideas, his feelings, his opinions, more clearly than has ever yet been done in any work to which his name has been attached.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Strength and Beauty. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

A Sack of Gold. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

By Still Waters. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

Bourdalone and Louis XIV. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

What Might Have Been Expected. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe. Boston: W. F. Gill & Co.

The Frozen Deep. Boston: W. F. Gill & Co.

Christian Truth and Modern Opinion. New-York: Thomas Whittaker.

Works of Rev. Sydney Smith. Boston: R. Worthington & Co. London: Longmans & Co.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

The following circular has been issued from the Surgeon General's office:

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—Medical officers will forward with the sanitary reports of Dec. 31, 1874, a special report on the following subjects, to be made as full and as carefully prepared as possible, as the results are desired for publication.

1. On the food of the army, its quantity, quality, and mode of preparation. What is the character of the articles forming the regular ration as furnished to the post? What is the average amount of saving for post fund? What articles of food, and in what amount, are purchased by the post fund, obtained from post garden, or by hunting or fishing? Ice, how obtained and in what quantities furnished?

How is the cooking done for the men? Give bill of fare for a week at different seasons. Is the food of the men inspected daily? How often is it inspected by the medical officer? Have any complaints been made by the men about the food, and have any cases of disease occurred which may be attributed to the food or its mode of preparation? If so, specify. Character of kitchen and bakery fixtures. Has any special apparatus, such as the Warren Cooker or the felt box been tried? If so, give results. Character and amount of extra articles furnished by the Commissary Department for officers' use. Diet of the Sick and Hospital Fund. Remarks, suggestions, and recommendations.

2. Duties of medical officers in scouting parties and expeditions. Nature and amount of medical supplies required, how carried, means of transportation for wounded. Remarks.

3. On military punishments and their effect on the health and morale of the soldier. Give instances, recommendations, &c.

4. Personal cleanliness of the men. What are the post regulations, if any, with regard to bathing? What facilities are afforded? How often are the men's blankets washed?

The above report must be forwarded promptly to the Medical Director on or before Jan. 1. Medical Directors will forward them with their own observations and comments on the points above referred to.

By order of the Surgeon General.

C. H. CRANE,
Assistant Adjutant General United States Army.

SHIP-BUILDING IN EAST BOSTON AND CHELSEA.

The Boston *Traveller* Thursday says: "Mr. Joshua Weston is preparing the designs for a ship of 1,200 tons, which he will work on during the Winter. He intends to build her principally on his own account, and will sell her. Mr. Charles E. Sampson is also at work on a ship of 1,200 tons, which he is building for a Boston merchant. Mr. Justin E. Taylor has part of the frame for a bark of 750 tons, in the yard near Chelsea Bridge, on the East Boston side. She will be 150 feet long, 33 wide, and 20 deep, with 7 feet height between decks. These three vessels will have white-oak frames, and be built under the inspection of our principal marine surveyors. The new ship Spartan, built by Mr. Robert E. Jackson, is now lying at the end of Lewis Wharf, loading for San Francisco, and is nearly rigged. The ship Saratoga, built by Messrs. Campbell & Brooks, is at East Boston, fully rigged, and taking in ballast. She will proceed to New-York, and there load for San Francisco. The new ship America is still in the hands of the riggers. At Chelsea, Messrs. Pierce & Montgomery are preparing to build a ship of 1,000 tons. A gang of men are now in the woods getting timber out for her frame. Messrs. Smith & Townsend, at East Boston, have a ship of $1,200 tons nearly planked. Campbell & Brooks have a bark of 700 tons in frame, and Mr. Abiel Gore has also two or three vessels on hand."

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The latest returns of the vote for Aldermen at Large indicate that Mr. Billings, and not Mr. Kuhne, has been one of the two successful Republican candidates.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

INTERESTING STATISTICS SHOWING THE INCREASE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The United States Commissioner of Education has published his annual report for 1873. Notwithstanding the disasters which have fallen upon the industries of the country, he states that on the whole the past year was one of substantial progress in educational matters. In Alabama the Board of Education has labored under great embarrassment, from the difficulty of securing from an impoverished people the needful funds for the support of free schools.

Arkansas has labored under similar embarrassment with respect to funds. The State certificates, with which taxes and teachers have been too generally paid, having fallen to less than half their face value, school sessions have had to be cut down to three months, and teachers, unable to secure even half their salaries, have very often abandoned the profession or left the State. Fifteen towns have, however, organized town-school systems, under a special act, and in these the schools "are believed to be doing reasonably well."

Louisiana has struggled through the year under kindred financial troubles with the two neighboring States just named, and as, by an unfortunate change in the School law of Texas, the public school system in that State has been almost broken up, the outlook for education in the South-west is not encouraging, except in Mississippi, where opposition to the free school system seems to have greatly diminished.

The new State Superintendent of Instruction in Florida reports an increase of fifty-six schools in 1873, making, with 113 added in 1872, an addition of 169 to the 331 previously existent.

Georgia, after a cessation of public school teaching for a year, (except in certain towns,) has again set her schools in operation, and an earnest Superintendent is doing obviously his best to make the new effort a success. In the larger towns school systems including all grades have been established, with normal classes every Saturday for the whole body of teachers in each town—109 academies and high schools.

South Carolina shows an increase of ninety-eight free schools and 147 new school-houses over 1872, with an additional school attendance of 7,491, and an additional expenditure of $113,981 37 for public schools.

North Carolina has increased by about seventy-four per cent. her receipts for free schools, and by about one hundred and ninety per cent. the attendance of them.

Kentucky has friends of education who have pressed forward, amending her School law, advancing the qualifications of her teachers, improving her school-houses, and taking steps toward a general education of her colored population.

In Virginia, though there has been a slight falling off in receipts and expenditures for school purposes, as well as in enrollment and average attendance, there are 501 new schools, while a great number of school-houses built during the year, and a large increase in the value of school property, combine with the declarations of both political parties in the last canvass to show that the purpose of the people is to build up the public school system solidly and permanently.

The returns from Tennessee are imperfect, but enough appears to indicate that the organization of the State system has gone steadily forward under the direction of the Superintendent.

MIDDLE AND NORTHERN STATES.

Maryland has lengthened her school year sixteen days; expended for teachers' salaries $14,000 more than in 1872; for school-houses $7,000 more, and for general school purposes $97,083 more; at the same time adding 12,198 to her school enrollment and making fair beginnings in an effort to give her colored children equal advantages for education with the whites. Delaware still remains without any State supervision of schools, but in her two lower counties some improvement is observable. In Wilmington, her chief town, a well-organized school board reports one new school-house, 300 additional sittings for pupils, an increase of six teachers, and considerable improvement in methods of instruction and provision for the education of colored children.

Pennsylvania shows an increase of 22 school districts, of 306 schools, of 309 graded schools, of 721 teachers, and of six days in the average duration of her school term, with an aggregate of school property estimated at $21,750,209, and a total expenditure for school purposes of $8,812,969 25. A large new normal school, with capacity for boarding 300 pupils and instructing 800, has been added to the six previously existent, and three more are in progress.

New-Jersey reports 83 new school-houses, with great improvement in the condition of the older ones; an increase of three days in the average school term; a liberal advance in teachers' salaries; $74,244 74 beyond 1872 for building and repairing schools; $233,998 13 beyond for general school purposes, and $388,040 beyond for the estimated value of school property.

New-York reports a receipt of $11,556,037 80 for public school purposes, and an expenditure of $10,416,588 for the same, with a total expenditure of $116,652,930 57 in twelve years past. Of the grand annual expenditure, nearly $7,000,000 have gone for the salaries of teachers; nearly $2,000,000 for building and improving school-houses; $174,339 23 for supporting eight normal schools, and $7,690 94 for supply of school instruction to the few Indians in the State. Normal school training in New-York City has the great additional facility of a new normal college building, costing $350,000, and accommodating 1,500 pupils. Secondary instruction has been encouraged by an allowance by the State of $125,000 to 218 academies, in which 6,123 pupils out of 31,421 pursue classical or higher English studies; superior is given by twenty-five universities and colleges, which number 3,529 students in college classes proper and 1,507 in preparatory. Professional is provided for in fourteen theological, fourteen medical, six scientific, and four law schools, with 3,507 students.

NEW-ENGLAND STATES.

Connecticut publishes a decade-table showing that, though the number of children enumerated has increased only 21,257 in ten years, the increase of interest in public schools has been such as to raise the amount secured for them from all sources to $1,442,669 01 in 1873 against $390,454 20 in 1864.

Rhode Island shows that in 1863 her towns raised nearly $100,000 for the support of schools, and that in 1873 the same towns raised over $300,000 for the same purpose. The increase of schools in the same time was 207; of teachers, 98.

The returns from Massachusetts for the school-year 1871-72 show $5,476,927 65 raised by taxation for public schools alone. The estimated value of school-houses in the State was over $20,000,000 at the close of 1873 against $13,770,069 at the beginning of 1870; 176 high schools and 58 incorporated academies are returned.

Maine shows a smaller number enrolled in schools, but a decidedly better average attendance.

New-Hampshire presents 222 new or newly-repaired school-houses, forty-four new schools, sixty-seven additional graded schools, but a diminished average attendance.

Vermont, reporting biennially, makes no statement as to public schools for 1873.

As a rule throughout the New-England States, the condition of secondary, scientific, and collegiate instruction appears to be not only fully up to the standard of preceding years, but even in some respects beyond it.

GREAT LAKE AND NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI STATES.

Ohio having changed the legal school age from 5-21 to 6-21 exhibits, probably from this cause, an apparent falling off in school population of 81,566. She raised in 1873, for school purposes, $7,705,603, against $7,420,338 in 1872.

Michigan raised for school purposes in 1873, $3,939,528, against $3,563,479 in 1872. The condition of the public schools is reported to have much improved under county supervision.

Indiana, without giving full statistics for 1873, claims a net increase of school revenue amounting to $165,581 over 1872, with 465 new school-houses, built at a cost of $872,900. The permanent school fund has been augmented, and more than the usual amount raised by taxation.

Illinois shows a school population larger by 27,135 than in 1872, a smaller enrollment in schools, but an average attendance about the same. Her school revenue, $9,259,441, has been $1,759,319 beyond that of the preceding year.

Wisconsin, for a comparatively new State, without the aid of large and wealthy cities, has raised for school purposes $2,628,027, and expended for repairs of school-houses $307,934.

Minnesota, out of 196,075 children scattered over her great surface, shows the fair proportion of 124,583 enrolled in her free schools, with about 3,358 more in pay schools. During the past year 228 new school-houses have been erected, at a cost of $203,311.

Iowa reports $4,519,688 raised to instruct a school population numbering 491,344, of whom 347,572 are enrolled in public schools, and 12,132 in private ones. The sum of $1,163,954 has been expended in this State in the erection of new school-houses and supply of libraries and apparatus.

MISSOURI RIVER STATES.

The system in these States is essentially the same as throughout the North-west. In Missouri, the oldest and greatest of these States, the enrollment in public schools is 389,956 out of 673,493 children of school age, and the amount raised for the support of schools is $1,790,314.

Kansas has 121,690 in her schools, out of a school population reaching only 184,957, and has devoted to the education of this number $1,863,098, with $515,071 for school building and repairs, the increase of school-houses for 1873 being 696, and that of enrollment 15,027.

Nebraska, with a school population of 63,108, has on her school lists 37,872, and has raised for school purposes $793,660.

STATES ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Nevada returns 5,675 children of school age, and in her seventy-six schools 3,478.

Educational activity in Oregon has been very greatly stimulated during this the first year of the service of the State Superintendent. The establishment of graded school systems in the towns has not advanced as rapidly as could be desired.

California justifies the general sense of her importance by reporting a school population of 141,010, and a school enrollment of 107,563, her school revenue reaching $3,351,790, or about $23 70 for each enrolled child. Clear evidence of popular favor toward her public schools comes in the fact that within eight years 15,294 children have been transferred from private schools to them.

THE TERRITORIES.

For the first time, reports, more or less complete, have been received from all the territories. The exhibition is encouraging, evincing desire for educational advantages and efforts to secure them, even where present circumstances are unfavorable.

Excluding Alaska, the territories give an aggregate of 69,638 children in the schools, and of $838,826 for the instruction of them.

The District of Columbia stands first among the territories as respects the number enrolled as scholars, 16,770; Utah comes next, reporting 15,839; while in the amount raised for educational purposes, Colorado heads the list, her school revenue, for a school enrollment of 7,456, being $257,557, against $220,514 in the District of Columbia.

The most striking progress is presented in New-Mexico. This Territory is able to report 5,304 scholars in the schools.

RECOGNITION OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

In many of the States these schools form the recognized and legal link between the grammar schools and universities. In many more they are rapidly assuming that work of preparation for university and college training which has been wont to be performed by pay academies.

EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Commissioner estimates the population between the ages of six and sixteen in the thirty-seven States and eleven Territories, at about 10,288,000. Massachusetts heads the list with an expenditure per capita of $21 74; Nevada, $17 35; California, $14 92; Nebraska, $11 92; Connecticut, $11 60; Rhode Island, $11 60; Illinois, $10 18. North Carolina shows the smallest expenditure, the amount per capita of school enumeration being 55 cents; Alabama, $1 21; Florida, $1 49; South Carolina, $1 60. Colorado heads the list of Territories, with an expenditure of $17 50 per capita of enumeration, Montana coming next with an expenditure per capita of $9 43. In the District of Columbia the expenditure per capita was $9 42; in New-Mexico, $1 77.

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

A summary is presented of the leading statistics of the public schools in fifty principal cities in the country, embracing a population of over 6,000,000, and a school population of 1,739,114. Few comparative estimates can be made, owing to the diversity of ages embraced in the enumeration of the school population.

SCHOOL EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the fifty cities (with the exception of Indianapolis) for public schools in 1873 was $17,335,519, the current expenditure being $13,996,284, or an average expenditure of $13 91 per capita of the enrollment in public schools.

PAROCHIAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Twenty-five of the cities, of which St. Louis is the chief, report 102,688 pupils in parochial and private schools, the number of such pupils in St. Louis being 17,346 or about 14 per cent. of the number of children of school age. There is no law or regulation in any State or city requiring from proprietors of private schools periodical reports of the number and grade of their pupils. At present it is impossible to determine what proportion of the youth of school age in the large cities are under school tuition.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Hopeful progress is manifest in the growth of special schools for the training of teachers for our public schools. Statistics are given of 113 normal schools and normal departments, having 877 instructors and 16,620 students. Eleven of these were established or organized in 1873, the most notable being the Massachusetts State Normal Art School.

TEACHERS REQUIRED—PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Allowing forty pupils to each teacher, the number required to teach the youths between six and sixteen years of age is estimated at 260,000. It is estimated that the public-school teachers in Massachusetts teach on an average three years. Perhaps this period of service would be a high average for the whole country. Hence, confining the estimate to the school population between six and sixteen years of age, the number of new teachers which should be prepared each year to take up the work would be 86,666.

BUSINESS INSTITUTES.

Statistics are given of 112 of this class of schools, having 514 instructors and 22,397 pupils.

SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

The report presents a summary of the statistics of 1,030 schools for secondary instruction, commonly denominated academies, seminaries, institutes, &c., including college preparatory schools. The number of instructors in these schools was 5,748; number of students, 131,057; total number of volumes in libraries, 559,188.

COLLEGIATE PREPARATORY STUDENTS IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

A summary is given of the number of pupils reported in the schools in each State, in classes preparatory to the universities and colleges and the scientific schools, during the year 1873. The total number reported in courses preparatory to the classical colleges was 38,875. The total number reported in courses preparatory to the scientific schools or to the scientific departments of colleges was 6,477. Of this number 1,233 were in the city high schools, (public,) 3,818 were in academies and other preparatory schools, and 1,426 were in preparatory departments of scientific schools or of colleges.

SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION OF WOMEN.

The number of institutions reporting in 1873, not including the five colleges for women in the State of New-York, was 205, with 2,120 instructors and 24,613 students; 107 of the number are designated as colleges; 6,321 of the students were in the preparatory departments, 17,267 were reported to be in regular or advanced courses of study, and 1,025 in special and post-graduate courses. The number of volumes reported in the library was 213,675.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

The report embraces statistics of 323 institutions claiming the rank of colleges or universities, not including colleges of science and agriculture, 287 of the number reporting collegiate students, and 282 giving dates of charters. The number of professors and instructors reported was 3,108; number of unclassified students, 1,683; number of students in preparatory classes, 25,165; number of students in regular college classes, 25,010; number of women in preparatory classes of the colleges, 5,101, in regular college classes, 2,349. Of the 323 colleges, 289 report libraries, the aggregate number of volumes being 1,930,124; 159 report increase in libraries during the year of 85,092 volumes. The aggregate amount of corporate property reported by 170 colleges was $44,813,876; the aggregate endowments reported by 157 colleges was $20,232,511.

TOO MANY COLLEGES—NEED OF CONCENTRATION.

The absence of several important items in the reports of many of the institutions leads the Commissioner to remark: "Quite a large number of colleges, it would seem, do not reach the standard. They assume the name, having as yet insufficient facilities for doing the work of a college. What is needed is concentration and combination of means and energies. A small number of vigorous colleges in a State, even in germ, would be of more value than a dozen or a score of feeble ones. They would not only raise the standard and character of collegiate training, but would also exercise a powerful influence for good on every grade of instruction, even to the lowest."

THE RISE OF COLLEGES FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

The claim of our colored citizens to an education which may fit them for the full privileges and high responsibilities of their new position is leading to increasing openings for the entrance on a course of collegiate and professional instruction. Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, reports 81 students in its preparatory school and 94 in its college classes. Howard University, District of Columbia, reports 60 unclassified and 36 collegiate, besides law, medical, and normal students. Berea College, Kentucky; Fisk University, Tennessee; Alcorn University, Mississippi, and Straight University, New-Orleans, La., have all opened their doors to students "without distinction of sex or race."

SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE.

The number of schools of science, (including special scientific departments of universities,) embraced in the Commissioner's tables is sixty-eight, reporting 650 professors and instructors, 6,396 students in regular courses, 533 in special courses, 98 in post graduate courses, 1,426 in preparatory courses; 193,000 volumes in libraries, about 14,000 volumes having been added to them during the year.

SCHOOLS OF THEOLOGY.

The number of schools of theology in the country in 1873 was 110, having 573 professors and 3,838 students; volumes in libraries, 362,484; increase in libraries during the year, 36,393 volumes. The aggregate corporate property of the schools, so far as reported, was $7,768,498; endowments, $5,455,097. Of the 110 theological schools and theological departments of colleges in the United States, 20 are Presbyterian, 16 Roman Catholic, 16 Baptist, 15 Lutheran and Reformed, 10 Protestant Episcopal, 10 Methodist, 8 Congregational, 2 Christian, 2 United Brethren, 2 Universalist, 2 unsectarian, and one each Unitarian, Moravian, New Jerusalem, and Union Evangelical.

SCHOOLS OF LAW.

The report of the Commissioner gives statistics of 37 of these schools, having 159 Professors and instructors, and 2,174 students. The number of volumes reported in special libraries was 52,990. Number of graduates from the schools for the year was 706.

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

The number of schools of medicine and surgery (including dental surgery) summarized in the report is 81, with 1,100 instructors and 7,748 students. They are classed as follows: Fifty-nine "Regular," with 780 instructors and 6,491 students; 3 "Eclectic," with 26 instructors and 310 students; 8 "Homeopathic," with 136 instructors and 499 students; 11 "Dental," with 448 students.

Schools of Pharmacy.—Thirteen of these schools reported 48 instructors and 933 students.

UNITED STATES MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

A tabulated statement of the results of the examinations of applicants for admission to these academies in 1873 is presented as suggestive of the condition of elementary instruction. The Board of Visitors of the Military Academy for 1873 remark in their report:

"The fact that of 134 appointees so large a number as forty-nine were rejected on the literary examination was a surprise to the board, as no doubt it will be to the country. This board takes occasion to say, from its own observation on the spot, that this result is due, not to any undue elevation of the standard of admission, nor to any excessive severity in the examination, but in some cases to inconsiderateness in making appointments; in others, to the failure of the appointee to appreciate the honor and duty to which he is called; in a few others, to the lack of facilities for preliminary education; and, most of all, to want of thoroughness in the schools of the country with respect to their primary work. This academy owes it to itself, and to its influence, as a national institution, on the whole system of popular education, to render and publish to the world this honest verdict. If our school boards and superintendents and teachers, in the North and in the South, in the East and in the West, will but heed the verdict, and use due diligence to correct this great defect, some abiding good may come from the mortifying experience of this year's examination of candidates for admission to the academy."

DRAWING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In advocating drawing in the public schools, the Commissioner says:

"Whoever succeeds in having all the public school children of the country properly trained in elementary drawing will have done more to advance the manufactures of the country, and more to make possible the art culture of the people, than could be accomplished by the establishment of a hundred art museums without this training. Just as libraries are worthless to those who cannot read, so are art galleries to those who cannot comprehend them. Just as all literature is open to him who has learned to read, so is all art to him who has learned to draw, whose eye has been trained to see, and his fingers made facile to execute. We have begun at the wrong end. We asked for art galleries when we needed drawing schools; but the evil is not irremediable. Let drawing be generally taught, and our art galleries and museums, poor as they are, will at once grow more and more valuable, for they will then begin to be of use."

INSTRUCTION FOR DEAF MUTES.

There are in the United States 40 institutions for the instruction of deaf mutes. The number of instructors employed in them is 289. The number of inmates under instruction in 1873 was 4,534.

Instruction for the Blind.—The number of asylums for the blind is 28, having 545 teachers. The number of inmates under instruction during the year was 1,916.

ORPHANS AND HOMELESS YOUTHS.

There are probably more than 400 institutions of this character in this country, sheltering not less than 45,000 poor and unfortunate children. Information concerning 178 of these asylums is given in the report. They were under the supervision and care of 1,484 persons, and contained over 22,000 inmates, most of whom were probably under instruction.

REFORM SCHOOLS.

The number of institutions distinctively known as reform schools which furnished information to the bureau was thirty-four. The number of commitments during the year was 6,858. The number who received instruction in reading in the year was 1,675; number taught to write, 1,908. Number of volumes reported in the libraries of these schools was 27,747.

THE CENSUS OF 1870 AND THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1873.

The number of instructors in all classes of educational institutions in 1870, according to the census, was 221,042; number of pupils, 7,209,938. According to the Commissioner's report there were, in 1873, in all classes of institutions about which information was obtained, 246,932 teachers and 8,723,945 pupils.

OTHER TOPICS OF THE REPORT.

The remaining pages of the report are given to the subject of school superintendence; cost of education and police in several cities; ventilation of school-houses; women as school officers; the education of women at home and in foreign countries; the educational features of the Vienna Exposition; some results of the Commissioner's visit to the Exposition; a statistical review of primary, secondary, superior, and special education in foreign countries, &c. In closing his report the Commissioner says:

"In view of the appalling number of children growing up in ignorance on account of the impoverished condition of portions of the country in which slavery has been lately abolished, and in view of the special difficulties in the way of establishing and maintaining therein schools for universal education, and in consideration of the imperative need of immediate action in this regard, I recommend that the whole or a portion of the net proceeds arising from the sale of public lands shall be set aside as a special fund, and its interest be divided annually, pro rata, between the people of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, under such provisions, in regard to amount, allotment, expenditure, and supervision as Congress in its wisdom may deem fit and proper."

MONSTER PIKE.

Mr. Frank Buckland writes in *Land and Water*: "His Royal Highness Prince Christian was so very kind, on Wednesday last, as to send me, in charge of Mr. Keene, head fisherman in the Windsor Park, the most splendid pike I ever beheld. Having understood that Rapley Lake, near Bagshot Park, which belongs to the Royal domain, had not been dragged for upward of fifty years, Mr. Keene put in the nets in order to report to the Prince what stock of fish he had there. The net brought out a number of carp, tench, &c. Keene thought from the commotion in the net that he had caught an unusually large fish. When the net shoaled he was delighted to find a monster pike in it. The fish ran between his legs and nearly upset him. He took his prize at once to Cumberland Lodge to the Prince, who was good enough to send it on to me immediately. This magnificent fish weighed no less than thirty-five pounds; length, three feet ten and a half inches; girth, two feet. I never saw a fish in such perfect condition before; the eye was exceedingly beautiful, the head shone like smoked mother-o'-pearl, every scale was perfect, and fins as red as a perch; four black bars extended some distance from the tail upward, giving the fish a zebra-like appearance. Mr. Keene asked me what I thought was the age of the fish. I guessed off-hand from twelve to fifteen years, and it really appears that I was not very far wrong, for about twelve years ago Sir James Clark's butler put six or eight jack, weighing about a pound and a half each, into Rapley Lake. This great pike was probably the last of them, who had very likely eaten up all the rest. The fish was a female; the roe weighed three and a half pounds, and contained over 43,000 eggs. The only regret I have is that this fresh-water shark was not kept alive and sent to Brighton Aquarium. He should have been tethered by the gills till I came with a carrier for him. That this part of the royal domain is well adapted for growing big pike is evident, inasmuch as not many years ago a lad, who had gone into Englemere Pond (near Ascot Heath) to bathe, was attacked and severely worried by a pike. I have made two molds of this grand fish. This pike is undoubtedly the largest pike in my collection, and the two next approaching in size are a pike from the Norfolk Broads, thirty-two pounds, and Mr. Rooper's celebrated pike, which he was fortunate enough to catch with rod and line in Loch Awe, in 1869. I need hardly say that I and the public in general are much obliged to his royal Highness Prince Christian for preserving this fish, and enabling me, in the interest of science, to perpetuate its magnificent proportions and unusual weight."

DEATH OF THE INVENTOR OF DISSOLVING VIEWS.

The London *Daily News* of Oct. 19 says: "Mr. Henry Langdon Childe, who was known to a previous generation as the father of this invention, died a few days ago at Mostyn road, Brixton, in his ninety-third year. He belonged to a family of painters, his eldest brother having been President of the Society of British Artists, and his other brother, James Waring Childe, having been in his day a distinguished portrait painter. His first magic lantern was made when he was only in his fifteenth year. Afterward he began to paint on glass, and produced slides illustrating natural history, astronomy, costumes of country, and he was engaged to give a series of entertainments at the Sanspareil Theatre, (afterward the Adelphi,) of which Mr. Yates (the father of Edmund Yates) and Mr. Rodwell were the managers. In 1807 he first produced his famous dissolving views, which he perfected about the year 1818, and exhibited them at the Adelphi, then under the management of Mr. Yates. To one of these entertainments the Duchess of Kent, with the Princess Victoria, came, and at the close of the performance the Princess requested to see Mr. Childe and learn how it was done. He exhibited at Her Majesty's Theatre, in Lent, during the years 1837-40, in conjunction with Mr. Howell, who lectured on astronomy. The Lord Chamberlain stopped the performance. When they applied to Parliament, Mr. Thomas Duncombe, member for Finsbury, moved that it be allowed to be continued, when the resolution was carried by a majority of 48, in 1838. The Polytechnic was opened with his great phantasmagoria, to which he afterward added the chromatrope, and for nearly twenty years he was connected with this institution, until the infirmities of age obliged him to withdraw from it. At an earlier period his exhibition at the Colosseum was exceedingly popular, and the Duke of Wellington was a frequent visitor, his favorite view being the Great Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena."

AN INSANE WOMAN'S FREAKS.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "No little excitement was occasioned by the insane antics of the wife of an American Express employe Saturday. The first eccentricity noticed was when she entered a neighbor's house, and began breaking the furniture and crockery. From this foray she returned to her own house, and attracted a crowd by appearing at her second-story front windows and leaping from one to another on the outside. Tiring of this sport, she climbed upon the roof of the house by going out on a shed, and making her way upward. Arriving on the roof, her next step was to ascend the chimney, a feat which was successfully performed. Then, pushing back her hair, she cracked her heels together, and screaming, swung out on the lightning-rod, with the evident intention of reaching a still higher elevation. The frail rod gave way, however, and precipitated her to the roof, down which she rolled till within three feet of the eaves, when she recovered her feet, and made her way to *terra firma*. She then came out upon the street, down which she ran, finally bringing up in a house several squares distant, where she began to smash the furniture. Officer Clary and the husband soon after arrived on the scene, and conveyed the woman home, where she quieted at last, and yesterday had entirely recovered."

CLOSING OF A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct "pulled" the disorderly house No. 162 Wooster street on Thursday night, and arrested the proprietor, Louisa Smith, and fourteen inmates. They were all discharged by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Court, on condition that the place be kept closed.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	A. & P. Tel....b3.	18½
124	do	18½
44	do	18¼
36	do	18¾
100	Western Union	79½
700	do	79½
100	do...b3.	79½
1100	do	79⅝
100	do...s3.	79¼
1000	do	79⅜
300	do	79¼
100	do...s3.	79⅛
200	do	79½
100	Pacific Mail	45⅛
100	do	45
100	do...s3.	44⅞
100	do	44⅞
500	do...s3.	44¾
300	do	44⅝
300	do	44¾
200	do	44⅝
300	do...s3.	44½
200	do	44½
300	do	44⅜
300	do	44¼
200	do	44⅛
100	do...b3.	44¼
500	Lake Shore	81⅝
2000	do	81¼
300	do	81⅛
300	do...b3.	81¼
1400	do	81⅛
500	do...b3.	81⅛
300	do...s3.	81
1500	do	81
1200	do...s3.	80⅞
200	do...s5.	80⅞
500	do	81
700	do	81
500	do...b3.	81⅛
100	do	81⅛
500	Union Pacific	35¼
500	do	35⅜
2000	do	35¼
400	do	35⅛
1500	do...s3.	35
1000	do...c.	35⅛
1400	do	35⅛
1500	do...s3.	35
600	do	35⅛
200	do...b3.	35¼
15	N. Y. C. & Hud.	102⅜
300	Rock Island	98
200	do	97⅞
500	do	98
200	North-western	38⅝
200	do	38¾
100	do...s3.	38⅝
600	do	38½
300	do	38⅝
200	do	38½
500	do	38⅜
1000	do	38¼
400	do	38⅛
100	do	38¼
100	do	38⅜
200	St. Paul Pref.	52½
100	do	53
300	St. Paul	34
100	do	33⅞
500	do	33⅝
100	do...s3.	33⅞
200	do	33¾
300	do	33⅞
500	do...b3.	33⅞
100	Erie Railway	28⅝
300	do	28½
800	do	28⅜
200	do...b3.	28½
300	do	28½
200	Tol. & Wab....c.	30⅝
800	do	30½
100	do	30⅝
200	do...s3.	30⅝
200	do	30⅝
100	do...s3.	30½
100	do	30⅜
200	do	30¼
200	do	30⅜
100	do...b3.	30½
300	Han. & St. Jo.	26
100	Ohio and Miss.	29⅜
200	do	29¼
1000	do	29⅜
400	do	29½
2100	do	29⅜
100	do...b3.	29⅜
600	do...s3.	29¼
200	do	29⅜
600	do	29½
200	do...b3.	29⅝
100	Pac. R. of Mo...s3.	38
100	Atlan. & Pac. P.	12¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	118⅛
[illegible]	do...12.	118
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, C., '81...12.	118⅝
800	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64...b.c.	113¼
15,000	do...12.	113¼
$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65...s3.	114¼
10,000	do...12.	114⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...12.	116⅝
16,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117⅞
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	117⅞
500	do...c.	117¾
34,000	U. S. 6s, C, b3.	118⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	N. Y. S. 7s, By., R...b. c.	108½
9,000	St. L., J. & C. 1st.	97
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	94¾
500	do	95
4,000	Chi. & N. W. C., Cp. Gd. bds.	81¼
10,000	do	81
6,000	Erie 3d	99½
4,000	do	100
6,000	Erie 5th	93½
5,000	Buf. & E., new.	98
500	do	99
500	Mich. S'n 2d	99½
5,000	L. S. 1st, C. R.	99½
20,000	Can. S'n 1st, with In. cer.	58
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	96¼
3,000	do	96½
10,000	do...s20.	96
4,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	99½
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	100⅜
1,000	Har. 1st, 7s, C.	108
2,000	Mich. Cent. 8s.	109½
10,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st.	89⅜
5,000	do	89¼
11,000	do...s20.	89
10,000	do	89¼
7,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	86¾
10,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	74½
1,000	C. P. G. bds. b. c.	93⅛
10,000	P. R. of Mo. 2d.	70
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	104⅛
6,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	85½
3,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88.	86¾
7,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	79½
20	Merchants' Bank.	119⅞
10	Bk. of Republic	104
8	Cent. Nat. Bank.	100⅛
200	D. & H. C. b. c. b3.	116⅛
100	M. L. & M'g. Co. b. c.	5½
100	Con. Coal...b. c.	45¼
200	W. U. Tel. b. c. b3.	79¼
2300	do	79¼
1000	do	79⅜
400	do...c.	79⅜
1400	do	79½
1400	do	79⅝
500	do	79½
600	do...s3.	79⅝
200	do	79⅝
800	do	79½
10	United States Ex.	65
100	N. Y. C. & H...b. c.	102⅛
800	do...b3.	102¼
100	do...s3.	102⅛
60	do	102¼
400	do...b3.	102¼
100	N. J. Cent. R. b. c.	106¼
100	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	98⅜
1000	do	98½
100	do	98⅝
200	do...s3.	98½
100	P. M. S. S. Co...b3.	44¼
400	do...b. c. b3.	44½
600	do	44⅜
2100	do	44⅝
200	do	44½
800	do	44½
100	do...s3.	44⅜
900	do	44½
200	do...b3.	44⅝
1500	do	44¾
800	do	44⅞
500	do	44¾
600	do	44⅝
200	do...s3.	44½
1100	do	44½
800	do	44⅝
300	Erie Railway. b. c.	28⅝
100	do...b3.	28¾
100	do...s10.	28⅝
100	do	28⅝
500	do...b3.	28¾
400	do	28⅝
20	Cleve. & P. R. Gd.	87½
50	do...b. c.	87¾
500	L. S. & M. S. R. b. c.	81⅛
40	do	80⅞
300	do	81⅛
1300	do...b3.	81¼
500	do	81¼
800	do	81⅜
1000	do...s3.	81⅜
1500	do...b3.	81½
2500	do	81½
300	do...b3.	81⅝
200	do	81½
700	do	81⅜
700	do...s3.	81¼
600	Mor. & Es. R. b. c.	98¼
100	Union Pac. R. b. c.	35¼
400	do...s3.	35⅛
1300	do	35¼
500	do	35⅜
2300	do	35½
500	do...b3.	35½
200	do...b30.	35⅜
100	do...b4.	35⅜
200	do...s10.	35¼
200	do...s3.	35⅜
100	do...s3.	35¼
200	C. & N. W. R. b. c.	38⅜
600	do	38½
100	do...b. c. s3.	38½
1100	do	38¾
200	do	38⅝
100	do...s3.	38⅜
700	do	38½
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	53⅞
100	do	54
100	New-Jersey R. b. c.	129
500	C., M. & St. P. b. c. b3.	34
600	do	34
300	do	34⅛
800	do	34¼
200	do...c.	34¼
100	do	34⅜
100	do	34½
400	do	34⅜
200	do...c.	34¼
100	C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c.	53
100	do	53¼
200	do	53½
100	do	53⅝
200	do	53¾
100	St. L., I. M. & So. b. c.	21
200	do	20¼
100	D., L. & W. R. b. c. b3.	109½
428	do	109¼
1000	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	30½
200	do...s3.	30½
400	do	30⅝
500	do	30¾
100	do...s3.	30⅝
200	do	30⅝
100	do...b3.	30⅝
100	do...b10.	30⅝
100	H. & St. J. R. b. c. b3.	25¾
100	do	25¾
600	do	26
100	do...b3.	26
100	H. & St. Jo. R. Pf.	31
100	do...b. c. s3.	31¼
100	do	31
200	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	38¼
42	do	38
100	do	38¼
35	N. Y., N. H. & H. R.	134½
7	do	134¼
600	Ohio & Miss. R. b. c.	29⅝
400	do...b3.	29¾
600	do	29¾
500	do...b3.	29⅞
600	do	29¾
300	do...s3.	29⅝
200	do...s3.	29¾
1000	do	29⅝
600	do	29¾
100	C., C. & I. C. R. b. c.	9¾
100	do	9⅞
200	do...b3.	10
100	do	9⅞
500	do	9¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	Western Union. c.	79½
3500	do	79⅝
800	do...s3.	79⅝
100	do...b3.	79⅝
200	do	79⅝
400	do...s3.	79½
600	do	79½
500	do	79⅜
200	A. & P. Tel.	19
100	do	19¼
100	do...c.	19½
100	do	19½
100	do	20
400	Pacific Mail	44¾
500	do	44⅝
500	do...b3.	44⅝
200	N. Y. C. & H...b3.	102¼
100	do	102
200	Erie Railway	28⅝
100	do...c.	28⅝
100	Rock Island	98⅝
100	do...b3.	98½
900	Lake Shore	81½
400	do	81⅜
2700	do...b3.	81½
200	do...b3.	81⅜
200	do...s3.	81⅜
200	do	81⅜
1000	do...s3.	81¼
10	Chi., B. & R.	101
500	Union Pacific	35½
500	do	35⅜
300	do...s3.	35¼
200	do...b3.	35⅜
100	do...s5.	35¼
500	Ohio & Miss.	29¾
500	do	29⅝
200	do	29½
100	North-western	38⅝
500	do	38¾
100	do...s3.	38⅝
200	do	38½
100	do	38¼
236	Marietta 1st Pf.	16
200	St. Paul...s3.	34¼
200	do	34⅜
500	do	34½
600	do	34⅜
700	do	34¼
300	do	34⅜
100	St. Paul Pf.	53¾
300	Tol. & Wab.	30¾
100	do...b3.	30⅝
500	do	30⅝
100	do...b10.	30⅝
100	do	30½
200	Han. & St. Jo. b60.	26½
100	Pac. R. of Mo.	38¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$6,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	113¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	114½
$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, N., ex-coup. b.c.	55
5,000	Erie 1st...b. c.	102¼
8,000	Erie 4th	97
8,000	Erie 5th	96½
10,000	M. & Es. 7s, '71.	97¾
10,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	99¾
5,000	Pac. 7s, guar. by St. Mo. b. c.	100½
1,000	U. Pac. R. 1st.	89¼
5,000	O. & Miss. Con.	93
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	112
1,000	N. J. Cen. Con.	102
5,000	L. Sh. 1st, Con. Reg...b. c.	99½
5,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con	79½
500	C. & N. W. Con. C., G. B...b. c.	82½
20	Bank of Com. b. c.	117
100	At. & P. Tel...b. c.	20
300	do	19¾
700	West. U. Tel. b. c.	79⅝
1300	do...s3.	79¼
4500	do	79¼
900	do...b3.	79¼
50	Adams Ex.	117
125	do...b. c.	117
500	Pac. Mail...b. c.	44½
1300	do	44⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c. s3.	102
200	do	102⅛
60	Harlem...s3.	130
200	do...b. c.	130
100	Mich. Cen.	74
1000	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	30⅝
2800	L. Sh. & M. So. b. c.	81¼
200	do...s3.	81⅛
300	do...b3.	81¼
200	N. J. Cen...b3.	106½
100	do...b. c.	106½
10	do	106¾
200	Cl. & P. guar...b c.	87⅞
400	C. & N. W. b. c. b3.	38½
300	do...s3.	38⅜
700	do	38⅝
100	do...s3.	38¼
400	do	38¼
200	do...c.	38⅜
100	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	53⅞
100	Chi. & R. I. b. c. s3.	98¼
500	Un. Pac...b. c.	35¼
400	do...b3.	35¼
50	do	35⅜
200	do...s3.	35¼
300	C., M. & St. P. b. c. s3.	34⅛
100	do...b3.	34⅛
100	Del., Lack. & W.	109⅛
100	do...b. c.	109¼
10	Chi. & Alton	100
10	N. Y., N. H. & H. b. c.	135
800	Ohio & Miss...b. c.	29½
400	do...s3.	29⅜
100	do	29½
300	do	29⅝
600	do	29½
800	H. & St. Jos.	26
100	H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c.	31
100	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	13¼
100	do...s3.	13⅛
100	do	13¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000	U. Pac. S. F.	74⅝
500	A. & P. Tel.	19¼
200	do...b3.	20
200	do	19¾
10	N. Y. C. & Hud.	102¼
100	do	102⅛
100	West. Union...b3.	79⅛
500	do	79¼
500	do	79⅛
300	do...s3.	79⅛
1100	do...s3.	79
500	do	79⅛
500	do...b3.	79⅛
400	do...s3.	79
300	Pac. Mail	44½
500	do	44⅜
200	do	44½
50	Erie Railway	28¾
200	do	28½
500	do...b3.	28½
400	do	28⅜
1600	Lake Shore...s3.	81⅛
500	do...s3.	81
100	do	81½
300	Pittsburg...b3.	87⅞
100	North-west...b3	38⅜
500	do	38¼
300	Union Pac.	35¼
500	do	35⅛
200	do	35¼
1400	do...s3.	35⅛
600	Rock Island	98¼
100	do...b3.	98⅛
300	do	98⅛
100	do...s3.	98
100	do	98
200	St. Paul	34¼
100	do	34⅛
100	do...s3.	34
300	do	34
300	do	33⅞
400	do...b3.	34
300	Tol. & Wab...b3.	30⅝
400	do...s3.	30½
700	do	30½
100	do	30⅜
100	do...s3.	30⅜
200	Pac. R. of Mo.	38½
200	Ohio & Miss.	29⅜
400	do...b3.	29½
400	do...s3.	29⅜
1300	do	29⅜
100	do	29¼
200	do	29⅜

FRIDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

The day in financial circles was not marked by any important or exciting events. The course of speculation on the Stock Exchange was erratic; in the early dealings depression and lower prices prevailed, but about mid-day there was a general recovery, which was followed in the afternoon by a decline to nearly the lowest quotations of the day. The short interest in the market has been largely covered up by purchases yesterday and to-day and the weakness at the close was due in part to this, and in part to heavy sales of long stock by operators on the bull side. Outside of the Stock Exchange there was very little of interest, gold being a fraction lower and exchange firm. The cable to-day reports the withdrawal of £69,000 bullion from the Bank of England on balance. The rate of discount for three months bills in the open market, is 3½ ₱ cent. American securities are reported quiet and steady, and Consols a fraction lower.

The local Money market was uniform at 2½@3 ₱ cent. for call loans. In discounts no change has taken place, and prime business paper is current at 5½@7 ₱ cent. The foreign exchanges were firmer for actual business, sales having been made at $4 84½@$4 84¾ for bankers 60 days' Sterling, and $4 88¼ for demand. The Gold speculation was tame, with all the business at 110@110⅛. Cash Gold was easier, the rates having been 1 and 2 ₱ cent. for carrying, and at the close flat to 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing. The imports of Dry Goods at this port for the week ending to-day were $1,365,390, and the amount marketed $1,301,658.

At the Stock Exchange there was a decided falling off in business to-day as compared with yesterday. At the opening prices declined ¼ to 1 per cent., Pacific Mail leading the market in the decline. At the first Board a firmer feeling set in, and there was an advance of ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent., St. Paul common, North-west, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Pacific Mail, and Western Union being the chief features of the list. During the afternoon this advance was generally lost, and the market closed weak under considerable pressure to sell. The closing quotations to-night are ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. below those of Thursday, the greatest decline being in Western Union and Pacific Mail. St. Paul Preferred was an exception to the general market, and rose 1¼ ₱ cent.—from 52½ to 53¾. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was also an exception, rising from 18½ to 20 on the favorable progress made in paying out the new cable on board of the steamer Faraday. Government bonds were steady on moderate dealings. Railroad bonds were quite active and firm, with a slight improvement in some cases.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account $293,000 for interest on public debt, and $518,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs amounted to $358,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Thursday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Nov. 6.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., '81	111½	111½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	110¾	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117⅞	117⅞
American Gold	110⅛	110
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84¼	$4 84½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅛	102⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	98¼	98
Pacific Mail	45⅛	44⅜
St. Paul Common	33⅞	34
St. Paul Preferred	51½	53½
Western Union	79⅝	79
Union Pacific	35⅜	35⅛
Lake Shore	81¼	81⅛
Toledo and Wabash	30⅝	30⅜
North-western Common	38¼	38¼
North-western Preferred	53½	53¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼	109¼
New-Jersey Central	106¼	106½
Panama	114½	114½
Erie	28¾	28⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	29¼	29¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	9¾	9¾
Harlem	130	130

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102	1,685
Harlem	130	130	260
Erie	28⅝	28⅜	4,650
Lake Shore	81⅝	80⅞	32,240
Wabash	30¾	30¼	8,500
North-western	38¾	38⅛	10,500
North-western Preferred	54	53¾	300
Rock Island	98⅝	97⅞	3,900
Chicago and Alton	100	100	10
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34½	33¾	10,000
Mil. and St. Paul, Pref.	53¾	52½	1,100
Pittsburg	87⅞	87⅞	570
Del., Lack., and Western	109½	109⅛	728
New-Jersey Central	106½	106¼	510
Michigan Central	74	74	100
N. Y., N. H., and Hart.	135	134¼	52
Union Pacific	35½	35	20,650
Morris and Essex	98¼	98¼	600
C., C., and Ind. Central	10	9¾	1,000
St. Louis and Iron Mount.	21	20¼	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	26	25¾	1,700
Han. and St. Jo. Pref.	31¼	31	400
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅞	29¼	16,300
Pacific of Missouri	38½	38	742
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	13¼	12¾	400
Del. and Hudson Canal	116⅛	116⅛	100
Chic., Burl., and Quincy	101	101	10
Western Union	79⅝	79	31,600
Alt. and Pacific Tel.	20	18½	2,304
Pacific Mail	45⅛	44⅛	18,500
Consolidated Coal	45¼	45¼	100
Mar. and Cin. First Pref.	16	16	236
Mariposa	5½	5½	100
Adams Express	117	116⅝	175
United States Express	65	65	10
Total			170,332

The latest quotations for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	118	118⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	118	118⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅝	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	111	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	112½	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	113¼	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	113¾	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	114⅜	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	116½	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅝	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	117⅜	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¾	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117½	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅞	118
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111¾	112
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	112¼	112½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111¼	111½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	111⅜	111⅝
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	93¼	93¾
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84	84½

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$19,768,000
Gold balances	829,902
Currency balances	916,399

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$77,099,908
Currency balances	2,872,104
Gold exchanges	9,234,133
Gold balances	1,104,511

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30
Alabama 5s, '86	30
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	8
California 7s	112
Connecticut 6s	104½
Georgia 6s	75
Georgia 7s, new bds.	89
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	82
Georgia 7s, gold bds.	73¼
Indiana 5s	101
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	102
Ill. Coup. 9s, '79	102
Ill. War Loan	102
Kentucky 6s	100
Louisiana 6s	22
Louisiana new bds.	22
Louisiana 6s, Le. bds.	27
Louisiana 8s, Le. bds.	25
Michigan 6s '78-79	103
Michigan 6s, '83	103
Michigan 7s, '90	103
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100½
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95
Mo. 6s, due in '80	95
Fund. bds. due in '94.	93
L. bs. due '81 to '91 in.	94¾
Asylum or U. due '92.	93
H. & St. Jo. due '76.	86
H. & St. Jo. due '86.	93½
H. & St. Jo. due '87.	93½
N. Y. R. Bounty L.	108¼
N. Y. C. Bounty L.	108¼
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75	110
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77	110
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77	110
N. Y. 6s, Gold R. '87	111
N. Y. 6s, Gold C. '87	111
N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '83	111
N. Y. 6s, Gold L. '91	115
N. Y. 5s, Gold L. '75	108
N. Y. 5s, Gold L. '76	108
N. C. 6s, old, Jan & Jn.	23
N. C. Ap. & Oct.	23
N. C. N. C. R., J. & J.	41
N. C. N. C. R., A. & O.	41
N. C. N. C. R., Coup. off Jan. & July	30
N. C. N. C. R., Coup. off April & Oct.	30
N. C. Fund. Act '66.	16
N. C. Fund. Act '68.	16
N. C. new bs. J. & J.	12½
N. C. new bs. A. & O.	10
N. C. S. Tax Class 1.	5
N. C. S. Tax Class 2.	5
N. C. S. Tax Class 3.	5
Ohio 6s, '75	101
Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ohio 6s, '86	106
Rhode Island 6s	104
S. C. Fund. Act '66	16
S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	6
Tennessee 7s, old	70
Tenn. 6s, old, Ex-C.	55
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	70
Tenn. 6s, new Ex-C.	54½
Texas 10s, '75	95
Virginia 6s, old	35
Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	35
Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	35
Va. 5s, Consol. bds.	53
Va. 6s, ex-matu'd C.	50½
Va. 6s, ex-ma. 2d S.	41
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	10

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st b.	105½
Alb. & Susq. 2d b.	101
Chesp. & O. 6s, 1st	49⅞
Chesp. & O. 6s, ex-c.	40
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	98½
Joliet & Chi. 1st	105
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	80
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st.	96
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st.	112
C., R. I. & Pac.	106½
Am. Dock & Imp. b.	97½
Mil. & St. P. 7s, G. R. D.	80
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	83
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	75
C. & N. W. S. F.	100
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	94
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	83½
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	80½
C. & N. W. R. G. bds.	78
Chi. & Mil. 1st	91½
Del., L. & W. 1st	100
Del., L. & W. 2d	106
Del., L. & W. 7s. Co'v.	109
Buff. & S. L. 7s	102
Kal. & W. P. 1st	85
L. Shore Div. bds.	97¼
L. Shore C. C. 1st	102
L. Shore C. R. 1st	99¼
L. Shore C. C. 2d	94¼
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.	99¼
M. C. 1st 8s, '82 S. F.	109
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	99½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	110⅜
N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	110
H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	107
H. R. 7s 3d, '85	99½
Harlem 1st 7s C.	107
Harlem 1st 7s R.	107
North Mo. 1st	80½
Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	94⅛
Ohio & Miss. Con	92¾
Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	75
Cen. Pac. G. bds.	93
Cen. Pac. S. A. bds.	102
Morris & Es. 1st	105½
Morris & Es. 2d	102½
Morris & Es. Const.	94
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	97½
Erie 1st Extended	101¾
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	96½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	100
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	79
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75	100
Dub. & S. City 1st	98
D. & S. City 2d Div.	96
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	80
Ind., B. & W. 1st	45
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	99
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	102⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Clev. & Tol. n. bs.	96
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	101
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	96
Buff. & Erie n. bs.	98½
West. Pac. bds.	84¼
Union Pac. 1st bds.	89¼
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	86¾
Union Pac. I. p. due.	89
Union Pac. S. F.	74½
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	80¼
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	69
P., F. W. & C. 1st	109
P., F. W. & C. 2d	104
Clev. & P. C. S. F.	99
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	99
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	92
Col., C. & I. C. 1st	67
St. L. & I. M. 1st	85½
Alton & T. H. 1st	104
Alton & T. H. 2d P.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d I.	71½
B. & So. Ill. R. 1st 8s.	92
Tol. & Wab. 1st E.	86
T. & W. 1st St. L. D.	70
Tol. & Wab. 2d	68⅝
Tol. & Wab. C. C.	56

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148
American Exchange	111
Butchers' & Drov's'	124
Central National	100
Chatham	137
Chemical	1500
Citizens'	300
Corn Exchange	120
First National	200
Fourth National	98
Fulton	140
Hanover	100
Irving	130
Mechanics'	136
Nassau	104¼
New-York	124
North America	94
Pacific	162
Park	139½
People's	140
Republic	103¾
St. Nicholas	107
State of New-York	108
Union	134

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	22
Bees-wax, pks.	1
Beans, bbls.	690
Cotton, bales	4,582
Flour, bbls	17,740
Wheat, bags	260
Wheat, bushels	202,601
Corn, bushels	177,410
Oats, bushels	116,249
Rye, bushels	8,516
Malt, bushels	8,224
Barley, bushels	29,920
Peas, bushels	7,727
Grass-seed, bags	478
Copper, bbls	56
Dried Fruit, pks.	81
Eggs, bbls	1,196
Grease, pks	11
Hemp, bales	20
Hops, bales	67
Hides, No.	5,197
Hides, bdls	51
Lead, pigs	490
Leather, sides	8,458
Moss, bales	21
Molasses, bbls	692
Pitch, bbls.	50
Oil, bbls	300
Oil-cake, pks	2,035
Beef, pks	1,628
Cut-meats, pks	60
Lard, tcs	407
Butter, pks	3,977
Cheese, pks	7,741
Resin, bbls	4,044
Rice, pks	112
Syrup, kegs	25
Spelter, pieces	540
Starch, pks	450
Spirits Turp., bbls	538
Stearine, pks	2
Skins, bales	123
Tallow, pks	235
Tea, pks	7
Tobacco, hhds	161
Tobacco, pks	1,500
Wool, bales	182
Whisky, bbls	843

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steam-ship Hudson, for London—31,404 bushels Wheat; 2,479 bbls. Resin; 3,500 bbls. Flour; 800 bxs. Corn; 30 cases Tobacco; 480 bxs. Clocks; 290 bales Cassia; 1,000 cases Clothes-pins; 170 cases Can Goods; 14,816 bushels Peas; 144 cases Chairs; 1,000 cases Salmon; 40 bales Jalap; 100 bales Hogs'-hair; 15 bbls. Borax.

By the bark Consul Platen, for Rotterdam—82,200 Staves.

By the schooner O. M. Remington, for Grenada—470 bbls. Flour; 1 hhd. Tobacco; 10 pks. Butter; 20 bbls. Pork; 16 bbls. Beef; 10 bbls. Corn-meal; 48 Oars; 30 cases Petroleum; 8 bxs. Cheese; 50 bxs. Herring; 32 pks. Lard; 1,300 Shooks.

By the schooner E. A. Anderson, for Havana—1,366 bbls. Potatoes, 47 bbls. Apples, 2,126 Cabbages.

By the bark Guchen, for Santander—2,188 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 800 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark A. C. Meyer, for Constantinople—16,500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Henry, for Bremen—4,905 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Nanny, for Cork—2,747 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Martha, for Santa Cruz—51 bbls. Flour, 3 tcs. Hams, 5 bxs. Bacon, 400 cases Kerosene, 10 bxs. Clothes-pins, 33 bxs. Can Goods, 972 pks. Fish, 4 pks. Clocks, 110 cases Chairs, 1,500 Shooks, 90,000 feet of Lumber, 30 bags Coffee, 10 cases Spirits Turpentine, 65 pks. Lard, 12 bbls. Resin, 100 bbls. Potatoes, 6 hhds. Tobacco.

ASHES—Are inactive and somewhat nominal, at $6 50 for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The business of the week has been less satisfactory, the distribution of stock through regular channels or through the auction houses having been on a restricted scale. The demand from the Western and near-by trade has been comparatively limited. The orders were mostly for stock wanted for the markets of the South and South-west, whence the inquiry this season has been quite brisk—decidedly so as compared with that from the West. Values on seasonable styles of goods have been without important alteration.

CANDLES—Show no important changes as to values. The dealings have been almost wholly in job lots, within the previous range.

COAL—The general movement in the wholesale line has been quite limited for the season, yet quotations have been without important change.

COCOA—Has been in very light request, on the basis of former quotations. Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@29c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—The general market has been very tame for all kinds, without any quotable change in values. The stock of Rio has been increased to 12,800 bags, by the arrival of the Gabriel Alice, with 5,800 bags. No invoice dealings have been reported. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15½c.@21¼c., gold; Java, invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19½c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c., and Jamaica, 17c.@18½c., gold, ₱ ℔. The Rio telegrams are regarded as rather more favorable.

COTTON—The business has been very moderate for early delivery, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers, though the official quotations have not been altered. The offerings have been more liberal. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,243 bales, (of which 1,897 bales were placed on last evening,) including 687 bales to shippers, 1,526 bales to spinners, and 30 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Middling, 15¾c. ₱ ℔....The movements for forward delivery have been quite extensive, opening at a shade better prices but closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,000 bales, of which 12,300 bales were on last evening, and 11,700 bales to-day, with 1,300 more bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; December, 14 21-32c.@14 11-16c.; January, 14 15-16c.@14 31-32c.; February, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; March, 15 17-32c.@15 9-16c.; April, 15 13-16c.@15 27-32c.; May, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c., and June, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c. ₱ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,582 bales, including 2,254 bales from Norfolk, 855 bales from New-Orleans, 222 bales from Baltimore, 241 bales from Wilmington, 49 bales from Brazos Santiago, 590 bales from Charleston, 21 bales from Georgetown, S. C., and 350 bales per railroad. The stock of Cotton in this port Oct. 31 was as follows: In warehouse, 33,118 bales; in Brooklyn, 14,811 bales; on wharves, 11,141 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 9,441 bales; on Staten Island, 1,671 bales, making 70,182 bales. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 20,296 bales, and for the week 142,701 bales, against 148,035 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 794,274 bales, against 593,566 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 55,755 bales; to the Continent, 6,209 bales; stock in New-York, 74,021 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 442,555 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛

EGGS—The inquiry has been good for the finer marks at firm prices. We quote within the range of from 24c.@33c. for ordinary to very fancy, with the main dealings in supplies available at 28c.@31c. for fine to strictly choice.

FISH—There has been a fair trade noted in the leading kinds, prices of which have been without further change of moment. Dry Cod and Smoked Herring have been offered reservedly. Dry Cod quoted at from $5@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $4 50@$7 25; Smoked Herrings at 40c.@45c. for scaled, and 30c. for No. 1 ₱ box; Dutch Herrings, $1 10 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request since our last, and generally quoted a shade easier in price. The export inquiry has been quite moderate, and mostly for stock available at $4 75@$5 for the English markets, and within the range of $5 25@$5 75 for the West Indies and South America. City Mill product has been comparatively quiet. Trade and Family Extras have been inactive and irregular in price. No. 2 and Superfine stock in slack demand at the reduced figures. The sales since our last have been 14,600 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75, chiefly at $3 25@$3 50; Sour Flour at $4@$5 65; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 70@$4 40, chiefly at $3 90@$4 15; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 65@$5, mainly at $4 85@$5; very good to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $5@$5 75, mostly at $5 25@$5 60; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 60@$5, mainly at $4 75@$5; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping, at $4 80@$5 65; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5@$6 50; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Wheat stock, $5@$7; Western White do. Extras, $5 25@$7 85; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8; Extra Genesee, $5@$7 25; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 25, with some very fine brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 5,800 bbls. Shipping Extras, on the basis of our quotations, including 1,100 bbls. very good extra State, at $5 per bbl....Southern Flour has been in limited demand, and quoted rather lower. The business has been confined to job lots, mostly of the medium and poorer grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$6 25 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 25@$8 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in better demand at previous quotations, ranging from $4@$5 25 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 700 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been offering more freely, especially Western product, which has been weak and irregular in price, on a limited demand. We quote the range at from $4@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme for job lots; $4 35@$4 60 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 570 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in slack demand in lots, at from $1 55@$2 05 ₱ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal has been inactive within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in quite moderate request within the range of $3@$3 60 ₱ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—A fair demand prevails for the leading kinds of foreign at generally steady rates. Sales have been reported of 1,100 bxs. new Layer Raisins at $2 95@$3; 800 bxs. old do. at $2 60; 2,000 bxs. new loose Muscatel do. at $3 75@$3 85; 500 bxs. Valencia do. at 10c.; 300 cases Figs, 25 cks. new Paper-shell Almonds, 25 bags Tarragona Almonds, and 30 cks. Turkey Prunes on private terms; 200 mats seedless Raisins on private terms, now quoted at $5 75; 30 cases Citron on private terms, quoted at 32½c.@33c.; 200 bbls. Currants at 6¼c., and 250 cases Sardines on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted rather stronger in price, on a very moderate offering of prime to choice samples, but has been in less urgent request, especially for shipment. Winter Wheat has been in good demand for export and milling purposes, and prime qualities have been quoted very firm in price. The general market, however, closed tamely and rather less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 195,000 bushels, at $1 08@$1 10 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 09 for Prime, and $1 10 for choice, afloat; $1 07@$1 08 for new No. 2, North-west Spring, the latter for choice; $1 08@$1 09 for new No. 2, Minnesota Spring, mainly at $1 09 afloat; $1 05@$1 07 for ordinary to choice new No. 2, Chicago Spring; $1 10@$1 20 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 20 for choice Minnesota, to arrive; $1 02@$1 03 for new No. 3, Spring; $1 02@$1 18 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 23@$1 36 for White Western, mostly at $1 28 for No. 1 Michigan, for milling purposes; $1 23 for White Genesee (3,000 bushels) in store; $1 22@$1 25 for amber Western, chiefly at $1 24@$1 24½ for Prime Amber Michigan in store; and $1 25 for do., to arrive from the canal; and $1 14@$1 23 for Red Western, from cars and afloat chiefly at $1 20@$1 23 for about good to choice, afloat, and $1 22 for prime, in store. Also, 16,000 bushels strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of December option, at $1 10 ₱ bushel....Corn has been in more confident demand for prompt and forward delivery at a shade better prices, closing firmly. The inquiry has been partly speculative. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 157,000 bushels at 89c.@91½c. for sound and Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 91c.@91½c. for prime, afloat, and 89c. for do. in store; 92c.@92½c. for choice do. and Yellow Western; 70c.@85c. for very poor to choice new Mixed Western. And for forward delivery of prime old Mixed Western, 40,000 bushels, last half of November option at 92c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been in slack request within the nominal range of 88c.@92c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been less urgently sought after, and the bids have been in most instances unsatisfactory to sellers, especially for prime Canada West, which has been generally held at $1 50, with bids reported of $1 48 ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,500 bushels two-rowed State, within the range of $1 25@$1 30, and 33,700 bushels Hungarian and Danubian, to arrive, at $1 25@$1 30 ₱ bushel; strictly prime to choice foreign held much higher....Barley-malt has been very quiet, no important transactions having been reported; Canada West held at $1 65@$1 70; a car load of new four-rowed State sold at $1 50 ₱ bushel....Canada Peas wanted, and quoted up to $1 10, in bond, on sales of 7,400 bushels....Buckwheat in light demand at from 75c.@80c. ₱ bushel....Oats have been quoted rather firmer, with a fairly active movement noted, mostly on trade account. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 59c.@61½c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 61c. for No. 2 Chicago, afloat, 61c.@64c. for ordinary to very choice White Western, and 59c.@62c. for Mixed and White State....Feed quiet within the range of $21@$32 ₱ ton....The stock of Grain on the State canals to-day was 1,340,600 bushels Wheat, 474,000 bushel Corn, 8,400 bushels Rye, 357,500 bushels Barley, and 243,000 bushels Oats.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in limited demand, with Bags quoted at 11¼c.@11½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 12c. Sales 200 rolls Domestic Cloth on private terms.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been moving rather slowly, including shipping grades at 55c.@60c. for good to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 65c.@95c. Clover, 50c.@65c. Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Straw has been generally dull and weak, including Rye at 45c.@65c.; Oat, 45c.@55c., and Wheat, 40c.@45c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Business in all kinds of stock has been on a very limited scale, though the advantage as to prices has been in favor of buyers, on accumulating supplies. Sales 200 bales Jute Butts at 2⅜c., currency, ₱ ℔. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for undressed, and $220@$275 for dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 7½c.@8½c.; Sisal, 5¼c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅜c.@2 7-16c., currency, ₱ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Trade has been recently very tame and unsatisfactory, and values have been quoted weak and somewhat irregular, with more urgent offerings of stock noted. Sales, 5,000 Rio Grande at 24½c., gold, 60 days; 740 Dry Mexican, 670 dry-salted Matamoras, and 800 City Slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—The feature of the week's business has been the renewed activity in the export line, the home trade dealings having been on a limited scale. The receipts have been liberal, and values have shown rather less firmness. American crop, 1874, quoted 38c.@45c., the latter an extreme; American crop, 1873, 15c.@25c.; American crop, 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@48c. ₱ ℔. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 2,392 bales, and since Sept. 1, 21,942 bales, against 6,875 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 756 bales, and since Sept. 1, 8,829 bales. Mr. Wells remarks that "Choice Hops are not plenty; in fact they may be said to be scarce; and shippers who are not stocked meet with no little trouble in finding quality to suit. Ordinary and low grades, in the absence of demand from brewers, are entirely neglected; though this class must come into demand as the season advances, and the better grades are shipped out of the country. The following is a copy of a cable dispatch received here from London on Tuesday, 3d inst.: 'Large brewers in market; heavy purchases; considerable excitement; advance in Germany and Alsatia.' This news has added considerable impetus to the export trade within a day or two past, and some 1,500 bales will go out in Saturday's steamers. The dispatch has not been productive of any advance in values here as yet; 43c. has this week been the top price realized between regular dealers for the best Hops, excepting Californians, which commanded 45c. Brewers, of course, have to pay an advance on these figures, particularly where time is asked."

LEATHER—There has been a less active movement noted since our last, whether for home use or for shipment. Election day interrupted business. Manufacturers have been buying rather sparingly on the basis of previous quotations. The arrivals of stock from the tanneries have been on a reduced scale, and there has not been much of an addition made to the available supplies, notwithstanding the restricted sales. Hemlock and Oak tannages have been selling moderately. Union Crop product has been attracting a fair share of attention. Upper stock is also in rather more request. The finer qualities of Harness Leather have been inquired for at steady rates. Morocco has been inactive at unaltered figures. The week's receipts of Leather have been 49,545 sides and 2,547 bales do.; exports, 6,500 sides. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres, 25c.@25½c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@28c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 27½c.@29c. for Orinoco, and 28½c.@29½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ₱ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 14c.@18c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@29c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c. ₱ ℔.

METALS—A more active movement has been reported in Ingot Copper at firm prices, with sales of 500,000 ℔s. Lake, in lots, at 22¼c., cash, and 22½c. for November, quoted at the close at 22½c., cash. Copper products have been in demand, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 22½c.@23c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c. ₱ ℔....Scotch Pig Iron has been offering quite moderately at about previous quotations, and transactions have been confined to job lots to meet urgent requirements of buyers. We quote: Eglinton at $37@$38; Glengarnock at $39@$40; Coltness at $42. American Pig Iron has been in quite limited request and under more liberal offerings, prices have been depressed and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 tons within our range. We quote: American Pig, $27@$29; No. 2 do., $26@$28; Forge, $24@$26; English Rails at $48 50@$50, gold; American Rails, at works, $55@$58; Old Rails at $30@$34; Wrought Scrap, $30@$32 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15¼c., gold....Iron Rails have been in moderate demand at about previous figures. Of Steel Rails, sales have been reported of 10,000 tons on terms not made public....Pig-lead has been inactive, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 80, and American at $6 25@$6 35, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....Spelter has been in light demand and quoted at 6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery....American Steel quiet at unchanged prices....Regulus Antimony has been inquired for on the basis of 12c., gold, ₱ ℔....Shot quoted firm at 9c.@9½c. ₱ ℔....Pig-tin has been in light demand at about former figures; 150 slabs Straits sold at current rates. Straits quoted at 21c.@21½c., gold; English at 20¾c.@21c., gold; Refined English, 21¼c., gold; Banca, 25c., gold. Tin Plates have been very dull, yet without important change as to prices; 200 bxs. Charcoal Terne sold on private terms. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 50@$9 87½; I. C. Coke, $7 25@$8; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 25....Zinc has been in some demand, on the basis 8⅞c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—The demand has been generally very moderate. Refiners have not been in much need of stock, having, in most instances, suspended work. The wants of the trade have not been urgent, and Grocery grades have met with a less ready sale. The offerings of desirable qualities, however, have been comparatively light, of both foreign and domestic product, and holders have shown confidence as to values in most instances. About all the new crop New-Orleans recently received has been closed out; 70 bbls. reported sold to-day on the basis of 78c.@80c. for prime; also, 10 hhds. Barbados at 45c. An arrival of 692 bbls., by steamer, included in to-day's receipts, has not yet been brought on the market. An invoice of 125 puncheons Barbados, of recent receipt, has not yet been marketed. The jobbing trade has been quite limited. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (nominally) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do. (nominally) at 44c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal (nominally) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 46c.@68c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 48c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 72c.@80c. for poor to strictly prime. A rather slow movement has been noted in Syrups. Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been scarce and wanted; quoted firm on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm, and in fair request, in good part for shipment, with sales reported of 500 bbls. No. 2, and 1 at $2 50@$3 75; Strained quoted at $2 35 ₱ 280 ℔s....Tar has been slow of sale at $2 60@$2 75; City Pitch at $2 50 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand and rather firmer in price, with merchantable quoted at 35½c.@36c.; sales have been reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at 36c., and 300 bbls., late November deliveries, at 37c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—There has been rather more animation in the general market, with, in the leading instances, a steadier range of values. Whale and Sperm have been held with confidence, though not active. Linseed Oil has been in better request and quoted stronger, closing buoyantly on meagre offerings. Lard, Cotton-seed, and Menhaden Oils have attracted more attention and have been ruling firmer in price. Yellow Oil is scarce and wanted. Most other kinds salable, in a jobbing way, at current rates. We quote Crude Whale, 58c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 02½@$1 15, for good to strictly prime, and 85c.@$1 for No. 1; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do., 57½c.@59c.; Linseed-oil from 77c.@79c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 43c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@47c., with small lots quoted higher; Yellow do., 57c.@60c.; White do., 62½c.@70c.; Paraffine, 23c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 15; Cocoa-nut-oil, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—The offerings have been moderate, but the demand has been limited, especially on export account, and values have been generally quoted rather weak....Crude, in bulk quiet at 5⅛c., with sales reported of 1,000 bbls....Refined, dull here at 11⅛c.; and at Philadelphia at 10¾c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 17c....City Naphtha quoted up to 10½c., on a fair demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been comparatively quiet at about previous prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 bbls. Western Mess at $19 75, cash; 50 bbls. do., in lots, at $20; and small lots of Extra Prime within the range of $16 50@$17 50, and Prime Mess at $15 25@$20 25 ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery 500 bbls. Western Mess, deliverable at Chicago, on seller's option the remainder of the year, at $17 20....Dressed Hogs in good demand and firmer within the range of 8⅛c.@8½c. for City....Cut-meats have been attracting more attention, and have been held with rather more confidence; sales embrace 45 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12¼c., quoted at 11¾c.@12¼c., for large and small lots; 1,800 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10¾c.@11c.; 5,000 Smoked Hams at 13c.@13¼c.; 800 Pickled Shoulders at 8c.; and small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 9½c. ₱ ℔....Bacon very firm, but without much activity; sales, 200 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¼c.@10½c., chiefly at 10¼c.; Short Clear, Winter options, wanted at 9½c., but generally held higher....Lard has been unusually active and quoted ⅛c.@⅜c. ₱ ℔ higher, options for forward delivery showing the most decided improvement. Sales have been reported since our last for early delivery of 900 tcs. Western Steam at 13⅞c.@14c.; 200 tcs. City do. at 13¾c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¼c.; 850 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14¼c.@14⅜c., with Continental lots quoted up to 14⅝c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs. November option, at 13¼c. now quoted at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; 500 tcs., December, at 12⅝c., 2,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12⅝c.; 3,000 tcs., seller six months, at 12¼c.@12 9-16c.; closing at about 12 9-16c.; 4,500 tcs. January, at 12½c.@12⅝c., closing at 12⅝c.; 1,250 tcs., January and February, at 12½c., closing at 12⅝c.; and 250 tcs., February, at 12⅝c. Also 500 tcs., to arrive in December, on private terms. And for Western delivery, 1,250 tcs., seller November, at 12c.; 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11¾c.; and (reported as sold within a day or two) equal to 20,000 tcs., deliverable within the next four months on terms not made public. And of Refined, deliverable here, 1,000 tcs., January option, at 13c....Beef quiet, but quoted steady. We quote New at $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, and $10@$11 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef has been nominal at $19 50@$20 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams in demand at $22@$23 for best Western; sales, 25 bbls. at $22 50....Butter has been quoted firm, with a fair demand noted for the better grades, which have been in comparatively limited supply. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to fancy; 19c.@30c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 31c.@33c. for choice to fancy....Cheese has been moderately sought after, on the previous basis as to values. We quote: State Factory at 12½c.@16¼c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 13½c.@16c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c., ₱ ℔.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in fair demand at full prices, with further sales reported of 8,100 bags from store at $2 40, and 5,000 bags and 2,000 packets by the Evangeline at $2 40, gold, all 60 days. Clover has been in moderate request and held rather more firmly. Prime to choice new crop quoted at 9⅜c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.; sales have been reported of 400 bags....Rough Flax has been in moderate demand at $2 05@$2 10....Timothy has been inactive at $2 75@$2 90 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been dull, and more or less nominal as to values, buyers reducing their bids in view of the increasing supplies, while holders refuse to recede from recently current prices. Sales have been made to-day of 40 hhds. Demerara at 8⅜c.; 10 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico at 8¾c., and 956 bxs. Clayed at 8⅝c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔. The sales of Pernambuco mentioned in our last were only formally completed to-day. We quote (nominally) fair Refining, 8⅜c.; good do., 8⅝c.; prime do., 8¾c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9½c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 9c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Molasses Sugars at 7⅜c.@8⅜c.; Melado, 5½c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been depressed and lower, on a restricted basis, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.@10¾c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of equal to 168,000 ℔s. good to strictly prime at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ ℔.; market firm....Stearine has been held with confidence, on the basis of 16c. for best City and 15¾c. for Western, with a good demand noted; sales, 50 tcs., off grade, at 13¾c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 at 13c.; 100 tcs. prime Western, December option, at 13½c., with November options quoted at 15c.; and 126 tcs. Grease Stearine at 9¾c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quite dull, at irregular prices; 300 half-chests Green, and 450 half-chests Japan sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderately-active request, and quoted strong in price in the leading instances, with Kentucky and Seed leaf in most favor with purchasers, and offered reservedly. The export movement has been somewhat less animated. Sales have been reported of 500 hhds. Kentucky at 10½c.@22½c.; 181 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed-leaf at 8c.@45c.; 302 cases New-York, part at 11½c.; 300 cases 1873 Ohio at 12¼c.@13c.; 200 cases sundry growths at 8c.@50c., and 300 bales Havana at 80c.@$1 15.

WHISKY—Steady at 99c.; sales 350 bbls.

WOOL—Election week is not usually one of notable activity in trade in this, any more than in other branches, of wholesale business. Yet a fair movement in stock has been noted, since our last, mostly in the way of purchases to meet the more urgent requirements of manufacturers, who have been taking supplies, in lots, as wanted on the basis of the recently modified quotations, which are now very well supported. Holders do not evince much eagerness to place really desirable grades, which form only a comparatively small portion of the accumulation in all the markets at the sea-board. Apart from the auction sale on Thursday of 106 bales Cape at 29c.@32½c., mentioned in our last, the transactions in the regular way since our previous report embraced equal to 65,000 ℔s. extra Ohio Fleeces, 55c.; 5,000 ℔s. Western Fleeces, 50c.; 10,000 ℔s. medium unwashed Fleeces on private terms; 15,000 ℔s. Georgia Fleeces on private terms; 3,000 ℔s. scoured Fleeces on private terms; 5,000 ℔s. do., 65c.; 70 bales Super, 47½c.@48c.; 100 bales do., on private terms; 50 bales Combing Pulled, 47½c.; 40,000 ℔s. Fall California, 70,000 ℔s. Spring do., on private terms; 70 bales do., 30c.@32c.; 5,000 ℔s. do., 31¾c.; 1,000 ℔s. Western Texas, 25c.; 7 bales No. 2, 13 bales No. 1, 40 bales Black, on private terms; 10 bales Noils, 47c., and 50 bales Cape, in bond, 23c., gold.

FREIGHTS—Grain and Cotton room on berth has been in fair demand, and rates have been quoted steady. Provision room has also been in request, in good part for the Continent, at full previous figures. The offerings of Flour and other general cargo have been quite moderate at about late quotations. The chartering business has been very light, apart from the movement in tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade, which has been, in comparatively good request on a firm basis as to rates....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 500 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ ℔., 100 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; and, by steam, 44,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels, prompt shipment, at 5d. ₱ 60 ℔s., and 28,000 bushels, mostly next week's shipments, at 5¼d. ₱ bushel; 2,100 pks. Provisions at 25s.@30s.; 15 tons Leather at 60s. ₱ ton. Also, a British ship, with equal to about 2,700 bales Cotton, from Savannah, (rumored,) at 13-32d. ₱ ℔....For London, by sail, 1,100 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain at 5¾d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 1,000 bales hops for next week's shipment at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₱ ℔.; 125 tons heavy goods, part at 30s. ₱ ton....For Glasgow, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 5½d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 130 tons Provisions at 25s. ₱ ton. Also, a British ship, 999 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Newcastle, a German bark, 441 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 346 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....For Antwerp, a bark, with equal to about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, (rumored,) at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard, on private terms....For the Continent, a German ship, 1,263 tons, with about 8,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, at 6½d. ₱ bushel, and 300 tons Agricultural Implements, on private terms, quoted at 25s....For Amsterdam, a Dutch bark, about 550 tons, hence, with 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Lisbon, an American brig, 344 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For an Italian port, an Italian brig, 393 tons, with about 2,000 bbls. and 2,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 3s. 6d. and 15c....For Trieste, a bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 9d., and an Italian bark, with about 3,200 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, (rumored,) at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Oporto, an American brig, 322 tons, hence with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Smyrna, an American brig, 541 tons, hence, with about 17,000 cases Petroleum, at 25c....For Rio Janeiro, a British brig, 338 tons, (now here,) with Flour from Richmond, at $1 ₱ bbl. and primage....A Grain charter, and one or two other Petroleum charters were rumored in the local market, but without confirmation.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1874.

There was a small but firm trade in Beeves on both yesterday and to-day; prices 6½c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weights 5 cwt. strong to 8¾ cwt. strong on 55 ℔s. to 58 ℔s. net. Milch Cows were generally held on sale. Veals being scarce, were in demand from 8c.@10½c. ₱ ℔.; Grass Calves from 3½c.@7c. ₱ ℔., and at $7 75 ₱ head. Sheep were in fair demand from 4c.@6c. ₱ ℔. Lambs scarce and in demand from 7c.@8½c. ₱ ℔., with one lot at 6c. and one lot at 6½c. ₱ ℔. Live Hogs sold on yesterday afternoon at $6 68¾ ₱ cwt., but were not quoted to-day. City Dressed opened fair from 8⅛c.@8½c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 100 Cherokee Steers at 6½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5 cwt., strong; had on sale late in the afternoon four cars of native Steers. F. Samuels sold on commission 34 Ohio Steers, from coarse to fair, from 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Williams & Westheimer sold for selves 32 poor Virginian Steers at 9¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 32 coarse Virginia Steers from 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 33 good Virginia Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 4 dry Cows and one pair Oxen, Virginia Cattle, at $50 ₱ head. C. Khan sold for Sadler, Havens & Co. 19 common Indiana Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for J. Short, 17 poor Indiana Steers at 9c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for A. Johnson, 18 poor Indiana Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. Bray & Fitch sold for Lackridge & Co. 117 Kentucky Steers and Oxen mixed from coarse to good from 10c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. For Graff & Co., 16 pair Ohio Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 16 good Ohio Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale 19 Ohio Steers. B. Westheimer for Lehman Bros., held on sale one car of Virginia Steers. Coney & McPherson sold for A. Campbell, coarse but fat Missouri Steers at 8¾c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt. For E. Newton, 34 fair Ohio Steers from 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. J. Voorhes held on sale 3 fresh Milch Cows and their Calves. J. N. Pidcock sold 291 Sheep, weight 20,370 ℔s., at 4½c. ₱ ℔.; 99 Sheep, weight 8,350 ℔s., at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.; 144 Sheep, weight 15,190 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 177 Sheep, weight 17,060 ℔s., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 37 Lambs, weight 2,350 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.

At Weehawken Yards on Yesterday Forenoon—W. B. Doty had on sale 8 cars of Beeves, part Spanish and part native cattle. These were sold in part from 10c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weights 6½ cwt. and 6¾ cwt., the residue were held on sale.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—Judd & Buckingham sold 373 Sheep, weight 34,440 ℔s. at 4½c. ₱ ℔.; 192 Sheep, weight 15,660 ℔s. at 4⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 589 Sheep, weight 49,710 ℔s. at 4¾c. ₱ ℔.; 197 Sheep, weight 16,610 ℔s. at 4⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 154 Sheep, weight 15,230 ℔s. at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 417 Sheep, weight 40,830 ℔s. at 5⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 25 Lambs, weight, 1,750 ℔s. at 6½c. ₱ ℔. T. Lerch sold 219 Sheep, weight 16,650 ℔s. at 4c. ₱ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 195 Sheep, weight 17,250 ℔s. at 4⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 110 Sheep, weight 9,520 ℔s. at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 111 Sheep, weight 11,320 ℔s. at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 112 Sheep, weight 9,030 ℔s. at 5⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 97 Sheep, weight 10,870 ℔s. at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 33 Sheep, weight 2,930 ℔s. at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 31 Lambs, weight 1,690 ℔s. at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 15 Cull Lambs, weight 1,000 ℔s. at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 22 Lambs, weight 1,230 ℔s. at 7⅛c. ₱ ℔; 23 Lambs, weight 1,630 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 164 Lambs, weight 11,625 ℔s., at 8⅛c. ₱ ℔.; 82 Lambs, weight 5,260 ℔s., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔.; 70 Lambs, weight 4,950 ℔s., at $8 30 ₱ cwt.; 1 Veal, weight 120 ℔s., at 9c. ₱ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 160 ℔s., at 10c. ₱ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 170 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,390 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 45 State Sheep, weight 3,560 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,270 ℔s., at 5⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 90 Sheep, weight 9,240 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 56 State Sheep, weight 5,910 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 179 State Lambs, weight 10,330 ℔s., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 34 State Lambs, weight 2,010 ℔s., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 98 State Lambs, weight 7,190 ℔s., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔.; 74 State Lambs, weight 5,530 ℔s., at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; 51 State Grass Calves at $7 75 ₱ head.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 1,427 head of horned Cattle, 1,692 Sheep and Lambs, 4,023 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 4,839 Hogs, 410 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market: 4,334 Sheep and Lambs, 5 Cows, 2 Bulls, 317 Veals and Calves.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 578 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,092 head, or 478 cars, against 942 cars for the same time last week; no sales to-day for want of stock to operate with; all fresh arrivals were through consignments. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 1,040 head, against 2,240 head for the same time last week; the market closed dull and heavy; several loads of Western Sheep were held over; Canada Lambs, $6 25@$6 75; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5; Western Sheep, $3 50@$4 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 34,500 head, against 27,900 head for the same time last week; the market was active; the mild weather caused prices to be a shade lower; Yorkers, $5 85@$6 25; heavy Hogs, $6 50@$6 65.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 346 cars, against 501 last week. Market ruled strong, with good attendance of buyers. For all grades the market is from ¼c.@½c. ₱ ℔. live weight higher, and the average quality better than last week. A fine full herd, averaging 1,380 ℔s., Kentucky Steers brought 7½c.; another, averaging 1,620 ℔s., brought 8c. Milch Cows—Receipts 65, which sold at last week's prices, $45@$70. Veal Calves nominally 7c.@8¼c. Market for Sheep and Lambs unchanged, but for Lambs the tendency is upward. Sheep—Common to fair, 3¾c.@4¼c.; fair to good, 4¼c.@5c.; extra, 5½c.@5¾c. Lambs—Common to fair, 5c.@6c.; fair to good, 6c.@7c.; extra, 7¼c.@7½c. Hogs active and from ¼c. to ½c. higher for fair to good packing stock. Receipts large. Quotations, $6 50@$7 30.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Cattle—Receipts 2,200; market quiet, with most offerings of common to fair quality; good to choice Native Steers sold at $5 25@$6 12½; Stockers $2 75@$3 10; Corn-fed Texans $4 50. Shipments, 1,300. Hogs—Receipts 16,000; market fairly active; shippers the principal buyers, the weather being too warm for packers to operate freely; sales range from $5 15 to $6 50 for inferior to extra, with most sales of good to choice at $5 70@$6 15; shipments, 12,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100 head; market fairly active; prices firm; sales common to good at $3 25@$4 25; shipments, 500 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, 90c.; No. 2 do., 84¾c.@85c., cash; 85⅞c.@86c., December; 87¼c., January; No. 3 do., 81c.; Rejected, 76c. Corn active and higher; scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 74¾c., cash or November; 72½c. bid all the year; High Mixed, 76c.; New Rejected, 60c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 47⅝c., cash or November; 46¾c., all the year; White, 48¾c.; Rejected, 43½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 82½c.@83c. Barley active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 20, cash, November, or December; No. 3 do., $1 07. Pork active and higher at $18, cash; $17 20 all the year; $17 85 February. Lard in fair demand and higher; held at 13c., spot; $11 75@$11 80 all the year. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 96½c. Freights to Buffalo, 4½c.@4¾c. On the open board this afternoon Wheat closed at 85½c. November; 86½c. December. Corn, 74½c. November; 73¼c. all the year. Oats higher at 47⅞c. November. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 21,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 57,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,900 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 2,300 bushels; Barley, 8,260 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 333,048 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 9,750 bushels; Barley, 8,500 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 62,094 bushels; Corn, 76,529 bushels; Oats, 20,300 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; sales, 15,000 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat in good request; no sales were made public; 98c. was bid and $1 asked for Milwaukee No. 2 Spring; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 09@$1 10; Chicago No. 2 Spring, 94c.@95c.; Red Winter, $1 11@$1 12. Corn quiet; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in car lots, at 82c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 54c.@55c. Rye nominally 96c. Barley inactive; Western, $1 20@$1 25; Canada, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt firm; Western, $1 40@$1 45; Canada, $1 45@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm, but slow; No. 3 Red Fall, 94¾c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06, cash; December, $1 08¾@$1 09. Corn lower; No. 2 Mixed, 66c.@68c. for new; 78c.@80c. for old, cash; January, 68c. Oats quiet, but firm; 53c. for cash or December. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye inactive; No. 2 at 87c.@88c. Whisky firm at 99c. Pork quiet; in good demand for future; $19 50, cash; $18, seller thirty days. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon quiet; only jobbing trade; good inquiry for futures; but packers decline to name prices, and hold above buyers' views. Green Hams, 9c., December. Lard active; 12¼c. cash, 11½c. seller all the year and six months. Live Hogs unchanged. Cattle—Only low grades offering; sales, scalawags to good native Steers, $1 50@$4. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 5,500; Cattle, 1,000 head. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet and steady; Low Middling, 14c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Western steady; Southern dull; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 23@$1 24; No. 2 do., $1 21; No. 3 do., $1 17; No. 1 Red Western, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 16; No. 3 do., $1 12; Rejected, $1 10; Red Maryland, $1 12@$1 27; Amber do., $1 28@$1 30; White do., $1 12@$1 30. Corn—Southern active; Western dull; White Southern, 94c.@98c.; Yellow do., 85c.; Mixed Western, 85c.; White do., 85c.@90c. Oats active; Southern, 63c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 60c.@61c.; White do., 62c. Barley dull at 90c.@95c. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork unchanged. Bulk Meats—Not quotable; no old stock here, and no new coming in. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard unchanged. Western Butter very dull; Choice Tub, 28c.@30c.; Choice Rolls, 25c.@28c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet, and nominally 18c.@20½c. Whisky quiet; nominally $1@$1 01.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Clover-seed dull at 8c.@9c.; Timothy firm at $2 60; Flax-seed, $1 90. Flour quiet; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra, $5 25@$6; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 50@$5 75; high grades, $6 25@$7 50. Wheat—Prime wanted; Red, $1 20@$1 22; Amber, $1 23@$1 25; White, $1 30@$1 31. Rye held at $1 07. Corn steady; old Yellow, 90c.; new do., 79c. Oats in steady request; White, 62½c.@64c.; Mixed, 61c. Petroleum nominal; 10¾c.@10⅞c. refused for Refined; Crude, 8c. in bbls.; 4⅞c.@5c. in bulk. Whisky steady at $1 01. Butter dull; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 38c.@40c.; Western Prime, 28c.@30c.; Choice Western Rolls, 28c.@30c. Cheese quiet; New-York Fancy and Western Fine, 16c.@16½c.; Prime New-York, 14½c.@15½c.; Western Prime, 14c.@15¼c. Eggs firm; State, New Jersey, and Delaware, 29c.@30c.; Western, 27c.@28c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 15; 2,000 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 30. Corn steady; sales, 2,000 bushels Old at 88c. Barley in good demand, and market a shade higher; sales, 30,000 bushels Canada at $1 42½. Corn-meal—$37 for bolted; $36 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $22@$23; Middling, $28@$29 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York, Barley 5¼c. to Albany, 9c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 81,600 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 15,500 bushels; Barley, 65,700 bushels; Lumber, 709,000 feet.

TOLEDO, Nov. 6.—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 19@$1 20; No. 3 do., $1 14; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 14½; Extra do., $1 20; Amber Michigan, cash and November, $1 08½; December, $1 09½; January, $1 10; No. 1 Red, $1 11½; No. 2 Red, $1 05; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 18. No. 2 do., $1 10. Corn steady; High Mixed, 76c.; New do., 66½c.; November, 66c.; December, 65c.; Low Mixed, 72½c.; New do., 66½c., no grade, 72c.; New do., 63½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights firmer; to Buffalo, 3½c.@4c.; to Oswego, 6¼c.@6¾c. Clover-seeds, $5 30. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—17,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Wool quiet but firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 55c.@56c.; X, 54c.@55c.; medium, 55c.@57c.; coarse, 50c.@52½c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 48c.@51c.; medium, 53c.@55c.; coarse, 50c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 42c.@45c.; Canada, Combing, 62c.@65c.; fine, unwashed, 35c.@36c.; coarse and medium, washed, 40c.@42c.; tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 23c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 43c.@47c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 45c.@48c.; Texas, fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; do., coarse, 22c.@27c.; California, fine and medium, 30c.@40c.; do., coarse, 27c.@37c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1, 95½c.; No. 2, 86c.; November, 85¼c.; December, 85c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 46¾c. Corn opened higher; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 81c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley excited; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, November, $1 20; cash, $1 21½; No. 3 Spring, $1 01. Provisions nominal. Pork firm at $18. Lard, 12½c., cash. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—18,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat quiet but firm; Red, $1 03@$1 08. Corn firm; new, 61c.@63c. Oats firm at 53c.@56c. Rye steady at 94c. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 25. Butter steady. Lard firmer; Steam-rendered, 12¼c., spot; 12c., November; 11⅝c., seller all the year. Bulk Meats unchanged; Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bacon scarce and unchanged; Sides, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Whisky steady at 97c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats, 56c.@57c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 11½c.@12½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c. Lard—Tierce, 13c.@13¼c. Whisky, 97c.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.—Flour dull and unchanged, $3 50c.@$7. Corn scarce and firm. Oats scarce and firm, at 62c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders scarce at 7¾c.; Sides, 10¾@11¼c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 8½c@8¾c.; Sides nominal. Lard scarce; 14½c.@15¼c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—No movement in Wheat. Rye steady and quiet. Corn quiet. Oats dull. Barley in fair request; sales, two cars No. 2 two-rowed State, $1 25; 30,000 bushels choice Canada West, $1 50. Malt steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—Flour steady at $3@$6. Wheat steady at 95c.@$1 10. Corn steady; Ear, 50c.; New Shelled, 60c.; Old do., 68c.@70c., in elevator. Rye, 82c.@83c. Barley, $1 10@$1 12. Hogs, $5 90@$6 25; receipts, 8,000 head.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 6.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 33c. Resin dull at $2 05 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard, $2 60 for Yellow Dip, and $2 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 90.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady. Oats unchanged. Petroleum steady; car-lots, 9½c.; State test, 11½c.; small lots, 1c@2c. higher.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 889 bales; gross, 889 bales; exports coastwise, 270 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 44,512 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 13,417 bales; gross, 13,704 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,438 bales; coastwise, 4,836 bales; sales, 8,000 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 2,382 bales; gross, 4,172 bales; exports coastwise, 2,589 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 95,095 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 31,286 bales; gross, 37,971 bales; exports to Great Britain, 20,043 bales; coastwise, 6,661 bales; sales, 30,000 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 6.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,539 bales; gross, 1,539 bales; exports coastwise, 2,790 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 22,203 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 11,914 bales; gross, 11,939 bales; exports coastwise, 9,965 bales; sales, 8,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 13⅞c.@14c.; net receipts, 3,501 bales; gross, 3,501 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,499 bales; coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 58,297 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 19,111 bales; gross, 19,561 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,640 bales; to the Channel, 750 bales; coastwise, 5,376 bales; sales, 10,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6.—Cotton dull; 1-16c. lower to sell; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 6,263 bales; gross, 6,363 bales; exports coastwise, 1,091 bales; sales, 1,414 bales; stock, 95,925 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 34,983 bales; gross, 35,363 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,499 bales; to the Continent, 900 bales; coastwise, 4,426 bales; sales, 10,090 bales.

FAMILY MARKETING.

The retail prices of Provisions, excepting Meats, Dried Fish, Butter, and Fruits, have changed more or less since the last report. The quotations in Poultry were marked by a downward tendency, as were also some varieties of Fresh Fish and Vegetables. The following were the general quotations yesterday at Washington Market:

MEATS.

Porterhouse St'k, ℔	35@ ..
Sirloin Steak, ℔	26@28
Round Steak, ℔	22@ ..
Stewing Pieces, ℔	16@ ..
Suet, ℔	10@ ..
Mutton, h'd qr's, ℔	18@20
Mutton Chops, ℔	25@ ..
Pickled Hams, ℔	18@ ..
Porterhouse Roast'g Beef, ℔	35@ ..
Roasting Beef, ℔	28@ ..
Sausages, ℔	14@ ..
Sausages, Smok'd, ℔	15@ ..
Veal, fore qr's, ℔	15@ ..
Pork, Fresh, ℔	14@ ..
Pork, Corned, ℔	14@ ..
Veal, h'd qr's, ℔	$ 22@$ ..
Veal Cutlets, ℔	35@ ..
Loin, ℔	25@ ..
Pigs' Tongues, ℔	12@ ..
Beef Tongues	1 00@1 25
Bacon, ℔	16@ ..
Tripe, ℔	10@ ..
Lard, ℔	17@ ..
Smoked Beef, ℔	25@ ..
Smoked Ham, ℔	20@ ..
Shoulders, ℔	12@ ..
Lamb, fore quarters, ℔	16@ ..
Lamb, hind quarters, ℔	20@ ..

FISH.

Codfish, ℔	8@10
Kennebec Salmon, ℔	40@50
Halibut, ℔	18@20
Perch, ℔	10@12
Sunfish, ℔	10@ ..
Flounders, ℔	10@15
Scollops, ℔	25@30
Sea Bass, ℔	15@20
Pickerel, ℔	18@25
Striped Bass	15@25
Blackfish, ℔	12@16
Sheepshead, ℔	30@ ..
Smelts, ℔	25@ ..
Brook Trout, ℔	75@$1 25
Catfish, ℔	10@ 12
Eels, ℔	10@ 20
Mackerel, ℔	20@ 25
Kingfish, ℔	20@ 25
SpanishMack., ℔	50@ 60
Weakfish, ℔	10@ 15
Bluefish, ℔	8@ 12
Lobsters, ℔	8@ 10
Salmon, ℔	40@ 50
Salmon Trout, ℔	15@ 20
Whitefish, ℔	18@ 20
Skate, ℔	10@ ..

POULTRY AND GAME.

Spring Chickens, ℔	$ 20@$ 24
Common Chickens, ℔	18@ 20
Geese, ℔	20@ 23
Fowl, ℔	16@ 20
Partridges, pair	1 25@ ....
Woodcock, pair	85@1 00
Yellow legged Snipe, dozen	2 00@2 50
Prairie Chicken, pair	1 25@1 50
Plover, dozen	2 50@3 00
SurfSnipe, doz	$1 25@$ ....
Ox-eyes, doz.	30@ ....
Tame Squab, dozen	3 25@ ....
Common Turkeys, ℔	22@ ....
Young Turkeys, ℔	22@ ....
Spring Ducks, ℔	22@ ....
Rabbits, pair	60@ 65
Stall-fed Pigeons, dozen	3 00@ 3 50

SMOKED AND SHELL FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, ℔	18@ ..
Dried Cod, ℔	10@ ..
Smoked Salmon, ℔	20@ ..
Smoked Eels, ₱	25@ ..
Smoked California Salmon, ℔	20@ ..
Smoked Halifax Salmon, ℔	20@22
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25
Pickled Lobsters, ℔	25@ ..
Smoked Bloat, each	3@ ..
Freische Bueckling, each	6@ ..
Salt Shad, ℔	18@ ..
Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@$2 00
Oysters, small, gallon	75@ 1 00
Hard Clams, gallon	50@ 75
Soft-shl Clams, gallon	40@ 80
Soft-shl Crabs, dozen	1 00@ 2 00
H'd-shl Crabs, dozen	50@ 75
Sturgeon, ℔	25@ ..
Smoked Halibut, ℔	18@ 20

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, half peck	25@ ..
Potatoes, half peck	25@ ..
Potatoes, bushels	$1@$1 15
SweetPotatoes, h'f pk	40@ ..
Squashes, piece	10@ ..
BostonSquash, each	20@25
Thyme, bunch	2@ 5
Cabbage, head	12@ ..
Parsley, bunch	3@ 5
Radishes, bunch	2@ 4
New Tomatoes, q'rt	10@ ..
Oyster Plant, bunch	15@ ..
Leeks, bunch	5@ 8
Celery, bunch	18@20
Cauliflower, head	35@45
Lima Beans, h'f pk	40@ ..
Mint, bunch	2@ 5
Onions, half peck	40@50
Beets, bunch	5@ 6
New Carrots, bunch	5@ 6
Sage, bunch	4@ ..
Water-cresses, b'ch	5@ ..
Cucumbers, piece	3@ 4
Spinage, half peck	25@ ..
Parsnips, bunch	10@ ..

FRUITS.

Lemons, ₱ doz	30@ ..
Apples, half peck	25@ ..
Honey-comb, ₱ ℔	35@40
Macaroni, ₱ ℔	15@18
Brazil Nuts, ₱ ℔	20@ ..
English Nuts, ₱ ℔	20@ ..
Hickory Nuts, ₱ q't	10@ ..
Black Walnuts, ₱ q't	10@ ..
Pecan-nuts, ₱ quart	20@ ..
Dried Peaches, ₱ ℔	20@25
Dried Apples, ₱ ℔	15@ ..
Dried Pears, ₱ ℔	15@ ..
Dried Currents, ₱ ℔	12@15
Filberts, ₱ ℔	25@ ..
Prunels, ₱ ℔	25@ ..
Seedless	20@ ..
Oranges, ₱ doz	50@$1
Prunes, new, ₱ ℔	15@20
New Dates, ₱ ℔	10@15
Raisins, ₱ ℔	15@ ..
Cranberries, ₱ quart	20@ ..
Figs, ₱ ℔	15@20
Box Figs	$1 00
Grapes, ₱ box	25@40
Almonds, ₱ ℔	35@50
Bananas, ₱ doz	50@75
Cocoa-nuts	8@10
Dried Cherries, ₱ ℔	20@30
Dried Plums, ₱ ℔	25@ ..
Can Peaches	35@40
Can Pears	35@40
Can Pine-apples	35@ ..
Can Plums	40@ ..
Can Quinces	35@40
Can Cherries	35@40
Can Fresh Pears	35@ ..
Can American Pears	35@ ..
Can String Beans	25@ ..
Can Tomatoes	20@25
Can Raspberries	35@ ..

BUTTER, LARD AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter, new, ₱ ℔	40@50
Common Family Butter, ₱ ℔	30@38
Eggs, 8 for	25
Cheese, ₱ ℔	15@18
Swiss Cheese, imported, ₱ ℔	32

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 6—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 104½. Erie Railway Shares, 26¼@26½; do. Preferred, 44.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26¼.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3½ ₱ cent., which is ½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, for money, 93@93⅛; for the account, 93¼.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £69,000. Erie Railway Shares, 26½.

6 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26¼@26½.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Rentes, 62f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 78,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales were taken for export and 3,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 588,000 bales, including 150,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 76,000 bales, including 35,000 bales American. Actual export, 9,000 bales. The stock afloat is 317,000 bales, including 144,000 bales American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 13-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 24,000 quarters, including 10,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅝d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Corn, 35s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 70s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7 9-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped October and November, at 7 9-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

LONDON, Nov. 6—3:30 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 11¾d.@12d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 46s. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 56s.@56s. 3d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6.—Petroleum, 23½f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Spanish Gold, 198@198½; American Gold, 206@207. Exchange nominal; on the United States, short sight, Currency, 92@93 premium; short sight, Gold, 109½ premium. It is officially announced that on Nov. 1 the Government will publicly burn about 12,500 bank bills, representing the sum of $565,000, being the proceeds of the 10 ₱ cent. income tax. There will be another burning the following Sunday.

PRINT-CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—Printing-cloths continue strong at 5⅜c.@5½c. for Standard and Extra, 64 squares, with fair demand.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Listman vs. Bland; Crump vs. Kennard; memorandums for counsel.

Holloway vs. Stevens; order granted as settled.

Pendleton vs. Cooke; upon payment of costs of motion, the plaintiff may serve his complaint; memorandum.

Michael vs. Nehrbosa; Raymond vs. The Mayor, &c.; motions granted.

Green vs. Lee; Woodruff vs. Buckman; motions denied, with $10 costs.

Gilfillian vs. Mead; motion granted, and cause placed on Short Calendar for 13th inst.

Schappert vs. Sulzer; motion denied with costs; memorandum.

Ryckman vs. Ryckman; Hubbard vs. Clews; Inguanzo vs. Brod; Giles vs. Downey; Biachi vs. Cohn; Stevens vs. Kirkland; memorandums.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Hawley et al. vs. Hannah; motion denied, with costs.

Beach vs. Walker; the motion is granted to the extent of striking out of the reply all of folio 3, and to "answer" in folio 4; also, all after "replying" in folio 4, to and including "further" in same folio; also, all of last paragraph of reply; no costs.

McCall vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Klein vs. Brock; judgment for plaintiff on the demurrer, with leave to defendant to amend on payment of costs.

Grooestein vs. Woodward; application denied without prejudice.

Reidenbach vs. Reidenbach; reference ordered to Charles Matthews, Esq., to take proof as to alimony.

Smith vs. The Babcock Manufacturing Company; demurrer sustained, with leave to amend on payment of costs.

Spyer vs. Senauer; see memorandum.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 54.—*Marsh* vs. *Whitmore.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Maine.—This is a bill in equity, in which the appellant sought to redeem certain bonds and promissory notes of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company, alleged to have been pledged by him as collateral security for the services and advances of the appellee, in compromising the complainant's debts in Maine. The bill was held to be bad, and dismissed, because it did not aver a tender, nor contain a formal offer to pay whatever might be found due to the appellee on a statement of the accounts between them; and the case is brought here for review, the appellant claiming want of authority in the appellee to sell the securities, under the contract of bailment.

A. T. Struchwell for appellant; C. Libbey for appellee.

No. 56.—*Mayo et al.* vs. *Fretton.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In this case one Bom executed a mortgage on his property in 1862, and under it the property was sold in 1868. The money being paid into court for distribution, Fretton appeared before the Auditor and claimed to be paid the amount of a judgment entered against the bankrupt after the execution of the mortgage under which the sale was made. The assignees in bankruptcy disputed the claim, alleging Bom's insolvency when the judgment was entered, and that it was well known to Fretton; also, that the judgment was given to secure the payment of a prior debt, and to prefer Fretton over the other creditors. The verdict was, however, for the judgment creditor, and the case comes here on the questions of fact so raised.

Durant & Homer for plaintiffs in error; Parsons & Parsons for defendant.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 42d st.—Hours of Divine services, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and evening. Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., will preach in the afternoon. The Committee on Pews will be at the church every afternoon during the week from 3 to 5 P. M. for the rental of pews.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,
57th st., west of 8th av.,
Rev. James M. Pullman, Pastor.
Sunday morning,
"How to Live a Christian Day."
Sunday evening at 7:45,
"The Question of Hell."
What Punishment has Man to Fear in the Future Life?

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d av.—Rev. W. H. Boole will preach on Sunday. Morning subject, at 10:30 A. M., on the death of Mrs. P. Palmer, "The Power of Entire Devotion." Evening subject at 7:30 o'clock, "The Prophet of Fire; or, The Romance of a Life of Faith," being the third in the series on the Dramatic Scenes of the Bible. Seats free.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE.—REV. STEPHEN H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will speak to the people in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., every Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Ushers will furnish free seats.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
WEEK OF PRAYER FOR YOUNG MEN,
Commencing Nov. 8.
MEETINGS FOR YOUNG MEN.
Sunday at 8 A. M. and 12:30 in the Reception Room, and at 6:30, evening in the Lecture Room.
Service of Song in the Hall, 7:30 o'clock evening. Addresses to young men at 8 o'clock in the Hall.
Meetings for young men every evening during the week at 8 o'clock in the Lecture Room.
Bible readings conducted by Mr. Henry Moorhouse, of Manchester, England, every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Lecture Room open to all.

A MOST IMPORTANT SUBJECT.—S. S. Snow, Minister of the final and crowning dispensation, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Cleansing of the Sanctuary—What is it, and When?" Seats free.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.—RIGHT REV. WILliam H. Hare, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Niobrara, will preach the annual sermon before the Niobrara League, on Sunday evening, Nov. 8, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st. and 5th av.

ABBOTT, REV. WM. P., OF WASHINGTON Square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Rev. S. D. Brown, Presiding Elder of New-York District, at 10:30 A. M. Communion at 3 P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Geo. O. Phelps, Pastor.—Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be administered at 3 P. M. All who love the Lord are welcome to the feast.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOpal Church, 4th av. and 22d st., Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 7:45. Young People's prayer-meeting on Sunday evening at 6:30.

AT NO. 1,195 BROADWAY, NEAR 29TH ST.—Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST., near 8th av.—Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., will preach in this church on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Usual services on Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st.—Preaching Nov. 8 by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 8, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. William H. Thomas, Pastor,
will preach Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
All are cordially invited to attend.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' Association.—Next meeting on Monday Evening, 9th inst., in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st. Addresses by Rev. J. B. Hawthorn, of the Baptist Tabernacle, on "Qualifications of the Successful Teacher," and by Rev. A. D. Vail, of Yorkville, on "Machinery vs. Power." Singing by Miss Kate E. Stark.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts.—Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers always welcome to our pews.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
Madison av., corner 28th st.
Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Rector.
Sunday-school at 9 A. M.
Divine services in the morning at 10:30 and 7:30 in the evening.
All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, CORner Madison av. and 35th st.—Memorial services in memory of the late Rector, Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, Nov. 8; the sermon by Right Rev. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. Our friends of the clergy and laity are invited to attend.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—THE NEW-YORK City Mission and Tract Society will hold a public meeting Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, Rev. Dr. John Hall, and others, will take part in the services.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., NEAR 6th av.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday; subjects—morning, "The Apostle John's Victorious Young Men;" evening, "Mission to Cyprus—Saul becomes Paul." Seats down-stairs furnished by ushers; galleries free; strangers invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway.—The second of a series of Sabbath evening sermons to young people will be preached to-morrow by Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., services commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. James D. Wilson.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all are invited.

CHURCH IN FORTY-SECOND STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 8th inst. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. John J. Irving, Glasgow, Scotland. Strangers are welcome. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance on Greene st., near Canal st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. David Mitchell, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Morning service 10:30 A. M.; evening service 7:30. Evening sermon by Rev. Dr. Conrad.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WILLIAM T. SABINE, Rector.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL at 9 A. M.
DIVINE SERVICE EVERY SUNDAY
at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
All cordially invited.
On Monday evening, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock, Miss Britton will address the ladies of the congregation on "Mission Work Among the Zenana Women of India." The public are cordially invited.

FATHER BEESON, LATELY FROM THE MODOC and other Tribes, will speak in De Garmo Hall, 5th av. and 14th st., on Sunday, at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Subjects: "Religion of the Indians," and "Why They Killed Canby and Thomas." Other speakers will participate.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 8th inst., Holy communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon 10:30 A. M. Children's service and catechising, 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Services on Sabbath, Nov. 8, by the Pastor, Rev. James Kennedy, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject in the evening: "Catching and Keeping; or, The Gospel Net." Mat. xiii, 47 and 50. Strangers invited.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free; all welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D. Services Sunday morning 10:30 and evening 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All are cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D Anderson, D. D. Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach morning, 10:30; afternoon, 3:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY Sepulchre, 74th st. and 4th av.—Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on Sunday by Pastor, Rev. Fletcher Hamblin, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A grand missionary meeting will be held at 2 P. M. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Strangers and everybody invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Robert Scott, of Camlachie, Ontario, will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject: "The Commemoration of the Dead."

MONTHLY CONCERT.—THE MORNING STAR Sunday-school, No. 169 West 26th st., will be addressed by prominent speakers at 2:30 P. M., Sunday; next monthly meeting will be held in the new chapel, now in progress of erection.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 273 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Miller.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE PRIMARY class at 3:30 this day, in lecture-room of Y. M. C. Association building. The Superintendent's class next Tuesday at 4 o'clock, in Fulton Street Prayer-meeting room. The Normal class next Friday at 7:30, in chapel of Dr. Crosby's Church.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Services at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning subject—"The Laws of Life." Evening subject—"Coming to Christ."

OLD FORSYTH STREET M. E. CHURCH will hold service to-morrow in the basement of their newly arranged building Forsyth st., near Division st. Rev. J. W. Barnhart, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Communion after morning sermon.

OLD JOHN ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. OSgood A. Darby, of Columbia, S. C., will preach at 10:30 A. M.; the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, will preach at 7:30 P. M.; evening subject, "The Man of Earth;" strangers specially welcomed.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33d st., west of 8th av.—Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor. Morning, "The Words of Jesus;" evening, "Precious Faith." All welcome.

REV. DR. DEEMS
will deliver his popular lecture,
HUSBANDS AND WIVES,
in the
JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH,
between Greenwich av. and 8th av.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1874.
Tickets of admission, 25c.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for the evening, (second of a series of studies in Pilgrim character,) "By Ends and his Friends." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. J. M. BUCKLEY, OF BROOKLYN, WILL deliver his interesting and instructive lecture, "The Five Mistakes My Friend Made," at Bedford Street M. E. Church, corner Morton st., on Thursday evening, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7 P. M.

REV. M. S. TERRY, PASTOR OF EIGHTeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, (near 8th av.,) will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., on "The Central Idea of Christianity," and in the evening, at 7:30, a sermon to young men. Young Men's Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church, Laight st., Sunday morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday-school, also adult and female Bible classes, at 2 o'clock. All seats are free.

REV. DR. JOSEPH WILD AND ANDREW A. SMITH, Esq., will address the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, Monday evening next, at the Hanson Place Methodist Church. Solos by Mrs. S. C. Osborne, and singing by Sunday-school scholars.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF Seventh Street M. E. Church, will preach Sabbath morning on "The Recognition of Friends in Heaven;" and in the evening, second sermon on "The Judgment Day." Seats all free.

REV. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D. D., OF the Memorial Church, will lecture in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th st., near 6th av., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Holy Land." Illustrated with views. Admission 25 cents.

REV. W. W. NEWELL, JR., WILL PREACH IN the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, (between 7th and 8th avs.,) to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. D. GANSE WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M. "What we know about Heaven." Second sermon, 4 P. M., "Bible Penitents: True and false Balaam." Madison av. and 57th st.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, New-York, will preach in the Church of the Reformation, Gates av., near Franklin av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 7:30 P. M.

REV. DR. SEYMOUR WILL PREACH THE SECond anniversary sermon of the Church Mission to Deaf Mutes at St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av., to-morrow evening at 7:30.

REV. ALEXANDER McLEAN, D. D., WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.
Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Public services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Praise session of the Bible-school at 10 A. M.
Session for study and review at 2:30 P. M.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services: celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and choral celebration, 10:30. Children's service at 3 P. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) at 7:30. Sermon on "The Creed."

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Morning subject—"Love is the Fulfilling of the Law." Evening—Memorial sermon on the death of Mrs. Flock. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 40th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats. Sundays services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M.; other days at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Seymour will preach to-morrow evening.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED Church.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Merritt, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject for evening—"Almost Persuaded." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 21st st.—A special discourse on the life and character of the late Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., will be preached in this church to-morrow evening by Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., NEAR 6th av.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. F. McClelland. All welcome.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning subject:
"LET THE DEAD BURY THEIR DEAD."
Evening subject:
"FAITH THE SOLE CONDITION OF SALVATION."
Young men and strangers are cordially invited.

THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Public worship, with preaching by Rev. Calvin B. Ford, of Brooklyn, at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:30 by the Pastor. Sunday-school at 9 and 2. Seats free. All invited.

THE MISSION CHAPEL, ERECTED BY THE South Reformed Church (Rev. Dr. Rogers, Pastor,) for their mission, No. 248 West 26th st., will be dedicated to-morrow at 3:30 P. M. Rev. Drs. Rogers, Taylor, and Ormiston will take part in the services.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church.—Preaching Sabbath morning, at 10:30, and afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. George D. Mathews, will preach here to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 10:30 o'clock forenoon, and 7:45 o'clock evening.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PEWS IN THE north transept of Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. Washburne's.) Apply to J. L. MITCHELL, Hotel Brunswick.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874. CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, } Executors.
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, }
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.
JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, }
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, }
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.
JOHN B. STEVENS, } Executors.
EUGENE THORN, }
my30-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.
JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS B. SLADE,
Executors.
my23-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 18th day of January, 1875.
SARA E. S. HEENAN,
Administratrix.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

$1,000 REWARD.

Whereas, on the night of the 19th inst., a band of armed and masked ruffians entered the dwelling-house of FREDERICK T. SAWYER, Cashier of the Souhegan National Bank, gagged and bound him, and other members of his family, and compelled him to aid them in robbing said bank. Now, to render life and property more secure, protect the citizens in their rights, and preserve law and order, we, the Selectmen, by virtue of the authority vested in us, hereby offer a reward of $1,000 for such information as shall result in the arrest and conviction of the authors of this outrage.

Dated at Milford, in the State of New-Hampshire, this 20th day of October, A. D. 1874.
STEPHEN C. COBURN,
DANIEL W. SARGENT,
ROBERT A. CLARK,
Selectmen of Milford.

$5,000 REWARD.

Whereas, on the night of the 19th inst., a band of armed and masked ruffians entered the dwelling-house of FREDERICK T. SAWYER, Cashier of the Souhegan National Bank, gagged and bound him, and compelled him to aid them in robbing said bank. Now, to further the ends of justice, bring to punishment the authors of this crime, and aid in the recovery of the stolen property, said bank offers a reward of $5,000 for such information as shall result in the arrest and conviction of the criminals, and the recovery of the stolen property, or $2,500 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves, and a like sum for the recovery of the stolen property.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM B. TOWNE, President.
MILFORD, N. H., Oct. 21, 1874.

Among the property stolen were the following-described coupon bonds, which all persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating, namely:

Twenty $1,000 seven per cent. bonds of the Boston Water Power Company, Nos. 884 to 903 inclusive; coupons payable semi-annually, 1st of June and 1st of December.

Ten $1,000 eight per cent. bonds of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company, Nos. 457, 458, 459, 460, 5,086, 5,087, 5,088, 5,089, 5,090, 5,091, guaranteed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company; coupons payable (semi-annually) at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 1st of March and the 1st of September.

Ten $1,000 eight per cent. bonds of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad Company, Nos. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 51, 52, 53, 113, 115, guaranteed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company; coupons payable (semi-annually) at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

Ten $1,000 Cincinnati (Ohio) Floating Debt seven per cent. Thirty-year Bonds, dated May 15, 1874, Nos. 585, 592, 593, 723, 724, 774, 780, 781, 782, 783; coupons payable semi-annually, May 15 and Nov. 15, in each year.

Seven $1,000 seven per cent. Douglas County (Kan.) Bonds, Nos. 194, 195, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203; guaranteed on the back thereof by the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company; coupons payable annually Jan. 1.

Five $1,000 seven per cent. bonds of Leavenworth County, Kan., Nos. 32, 35, 36, 40, 42, issued in 1866; coupons payable semi-annually, in July and January, in the City of New-York.

Six $1,000 Macon County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds, dated Oct. 11, 1871, Nos. 107, 108, 109, 123, 124, 125; coupons due annually July 1.

Three $1,000 Macon County (Ill.) eight per cent. bonds, dated Sept. 25, 1873, Nos. 11, 13, 14; coupons payable annually, the 1st of July, at American Exchange Bank, in New-York.

Two $1,000 Adams County (Ill.) six per cent. bonds, Nos. 97, 98; coupons payable annually, July 1.

Eight $1,000 Hamilton County (Ill.) seven per cent. bonds, Nos. 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 117, 124; coupons payable semi-annually, Jan. 1 and July 1.

Four $1,000 East Lincoln Township (Logan County, Ill.) ten per cent. bonds, Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42; coupons payable annually.

Three $1,000 Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Sinking Fund eight per cent. bonds, Nos. 175, 176, 177; coupons payable semi-annually.

One $500 Mackinaw Township (Tazewell County, Ill.) ten per cent. bond, No. 5; coupons payable annually, Dec. 1.

One $500 Douglas Township (Iroquois County, Ill.) ten per cent. bond, No. 1; coupons payable annually, Jan. 1.

Two $100 Town of Carmi (Ill.) bonds, Nos. 11, 12; coupons payable semi-annually.

One $100 Nashua and Lowell Railroad coupon bond, No. 1; dated Aug. 1, 1873.

One $500 Nashua and Lowell Railroad coupon bond, No. 2; dated Aug. 1, 1873.

Two $500 United States 5-20 gold bonds, letter A; dated July 1, 1865; Nos. 3,905, 39,107; coupons payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

One $500 United States 5-20 gold bond, letter B; dated July 1, 1865; No. 84,336; coupons payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

Four $1,000 Arkansas State seven per cent. bonds, Nos. 95, 601, 682, 709, guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railroad.

Three $1,000 Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway, of Indiana, eight per cent. Coupon Gold Bonds, interest payable quarterly, Nos. 1,230, 1,683, 2,066.

One $500 Menard County (Ill.) ten per cent. bond, coupons payable annually, Jan. 1, at the American Exchange Bank in New-York.

One $500 Dora Township (Ill.) ten per cent. bond, coupons payable semi-annually, in March and September, at the Security National Bank, New-York.

Five $100 Northern Pacific 7 3-10 Gold Coupon Bonds, Nos. 5,506, 5,507, 5,543, 8,763, 8,764.

Five $1,000 Nashua, Acton and Boston Railroad seven per cent. bonds, Nos. 218, 219, 220, 221, 222; coupons payable semi-annually, in February and August.

Five $1,000 Nashua, Acton and Boston Railroad eight per cent. Equipment Bonds, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35; coupons payable semi-annually, at the First National Bank, Nashua, in January and July.

Also, the following coupons cut from the bonds for the purpose of collection:

Nine Cook County (Ill.) Coupons, Nos. 703, 704, 706, 845, 846, 1,072, 221, 222, 223—$35 each, due Nov. 1, 1874.

Twenty-two Cook County (Ill.) Coupons, Nos. 89, 90, 814, 816, 817, 874, 1,116, 1,117, 1,505, 1,506, 1,507, 1,508, 1,518, 1,519, 1,520, 1,521, 1,522, 1,613, 1,760, 1,761, 1,766, 1,902—$17 50 each, due Nov. 1, 1874.

Seven Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad Company, coupons, Nos. 69, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 218—$35 each, due Dec. 1, 1874.

Six Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad Company, coupons, Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22—$17 50 each, due Dec. 1, 1874.

Ten Detroit and Bay City Railroad Coupons, Nos. 2,085, 2,086, 2,107, 2,108, 2,109, 2,110, 2,111, 2,112, 2,113, 2,114—$40 each, due Nov. 1, 1874.

Five Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroad Coupons, Nos. 54, 55, 56, 408, 409—$40 each, payable Nov. 1, 1874.

Two Northern Missouri Railroad Coupons, Nos. 3,980, 3,981—$35 each, payable Jan. 1, 1875.

Eleven Warren County (Ill.) Coupons, Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 60, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189—$80 each, payable July 1, 1874.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned hereby give notice that the following numbers, vis.:

85	541	1104	1333	2017
96	545	1122	1400	2079
168	563	1128	1429	2089
191	571	1148	1562	2182
234	574	1156	1595	2194
256	594	1158	1611	2238
282	643	1203	1653	2398
298	828	1207	1758	
324	857	1258	1776	
356	960	1327	1963	

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York on the 1st day of April, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1874.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
E. ATKINS, }
JOS. W. DREXEL, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct 31, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROposals for the surrender of the second mortgage bonds of this company to the amount of ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars in cash for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 10th of November proximo.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT, } Trustees.
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, }

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY.
NO. 111 BROADWAY.

Proposals will be received at the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November inst., inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancellation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the first mortgage on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw Railway Company are informed that the coupons of such bonds which mature Aug. 1, 1874, will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber, on presentation to him, on and after Oct. 26, inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

OFFICE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, } ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16, 1874. }

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Life Association of America will be held at the office of the Association, in St. Louis, Mo., on the 12th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to consider and take action upon certain proposed amendments to the charter of the association.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. W. HOUGH, President.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., at the banking rooms.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

"$50, $100, $200, $500,"

"INVESTED IN WALL ST. 'STOCK PRIVILEGES,' PAYS LARGER PROFITS "THAN ANY OTHER SPECULATIVE IN- "VESTMENT. IT IS STRANGE THAT EVERY "PERSON HAS NOT SPECULATED IN STOCKS OF "OUR LEADING CORPORATIONS, WHEN EVERY ONE "KNOWS THAT SUCH GIGANTIC FORTUNES ARE "MADE FROM SUCH INVESTMENTS, AND STILL IT "IS NOT STRANGE WHEN EVERYBODY THINKS "IT TAKES LARGE CAPITALS TO SPECULATE. "THE MOST MARVELOUS OF ALL IS THAT "THE NEW SYSTEM OF DEALING IN STOCKS WITH "SMALL CAPITAL, ('STOCK PRIVILEGES') "HAS FAR EXCEEDED, IN POINT OF AGGREGATE "BUSINESS, THE MOST SANGUINE EXPECTATIONS "OF EVERY BANKER IN WALL ST., AND THAT SO "MANY PEOPLE WHO NEVER BEFORE SPECU- "LATED IN STOCK, ARE MAKING FORTUNES FROM "A SMALL BEGINNING, AND ARE BECOMING THE "MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERATORS IN THE STREET. "IT IS ASTONISHING THE VOLUME OF "PEOPLE IS SO GREAT WHO ARE CONTINUALLY "DEALING IN STOCKS ON THIS PLAN, IT WOULD "BE INCREDIBLE IF ACTUALLY KNOWN; AND, "TOO, THIS PLAN OF SPECULATING HAS ONLY "BEEN ADOPTED A FEW YEARS, AND YET IT IS "ASTOUNDING THAT IT IS AT THE PRESENT TIME "A LEADING METHOD OF SPECULATING IN "WALL ST. PERSONS DESIRING TO IN- "VEST SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEND FOR "THE EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR OF THE "OLD-ESTABLISHED BANKING FIRM OF "ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., "NO. 12 WALL ST. THEY PURCHASE "AND SELL 'PRIVILEGES' ON ANY "STOCK DEALT IN AT THE N. Y. STOCK "EXCHANGE.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE "PRICES OF 'STOCK PRIVILEGES' FOR THIRTY DAYS, INCLUDING COMMISSION:"

"$10 63 WILL BUY A 'PUT' OR 'CALL' ON TEN SHARES OF STOCK."

"$21 25 WILL BUY A 'DOUBLE PRIVILEGE' ON TEN SHARES OF STOCK."

"$26 56 WILL BUY A 'PUT' OR 'CALL' ON TWENTY-FIVE SHARES OF STOCK."

"$53 13 WILL BUY A 'DOUBLE PRIVILEGE' ON TWENTY-FIVE SHARES OF STOCK."

"$53 13 WILL BUY A 'PUT' OR 'CALL' ON FIFTY SHARES OF STOCK."

"$106 25 WILL BUY A 'DOUBLE PRIVILEGE' ON FIFTY SHARES OF STOCK."

"$106 15 WILL BUY A 'PUT' OR 'CALL' ON ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF STOCK."

"$212 50 WILL BUY A 'DOUBLE PRIVILEGE' ON ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF STOCK."

ADDRESS, FOR EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR,
ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 12 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO
BANKERS,
No. 52 William St., New-York,

Draw Exchange on Union Bank of London.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received upon favorable terms.
Interest allowed on Balances subject to Drafts at Sight.
Advances made upon consignments to our address or to our correspondents in Europe.
Investment Securities bought and sold.

WANTED.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE, AND VINCENNES FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
CAIRO AND FULTON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
CENTRAL R. R. OF IOWA FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 6s FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
DANVILLE, U. B. AND PEKIN FIRST MORT'GE BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, B. AND WESTERN FIRST M'GE BONDS.
N. Y. AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST M'GE BONDS.
NORTHERN PACIFIC 7 3-10 FIRST MORT'GE BONDS.

Railway and municipal bonds a specialty. ORDERS FROM INVESTORS AND DEALERS SOLICITED, and shall have CAREFUL AND PERSONAL attention. Most complete quotations published of over 600 different bonds given upon application.
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTern Railway Company.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them.
FRANK SHEPARD,
Chairman of Bondholders' Committee,
Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st.,
Room No. 9, fourth floor.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—First mortgage bond-holders are requested to communicate with the undersigned. This committee is working in harmony with the committees representing the Danville firsts and Bloomington seconds to put the road in the hands of Trustees for the bond-holders to pay interest on the bonds, according to their legal position, without the cost and delay of lawsuits. No assessments will be asked.
G. E. TAINTOR, }
W. S. WYCKOFF, } Committee.
J. T. DENNY. }
Address care of THOMAS DENNY & Co., No. 39 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S } OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, } CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1874. }

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st December proximo at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-book will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d December.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, } NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after November 10. Transfer books closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., corner 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY BOHANNAN, plaintiff, against SYLVANUS TOWNSEND CANNON, Catharine White, John Hannay, Daniel Kelly, Bridget Hannay, Thomas Hannay, John H. White, and Catharine Hanney, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Number 7 Warren street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 1, 1874.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, on the fifth day of October, 1874.
o10-1aw6wS* JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50° at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 4 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 11
BATAVIA....SAT., Nov. 7 | *RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 18
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.
Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M. on SATURDAY, 7th November, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Dec. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
France......Nov. 7, 3 P. M. | Egypt...Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M.
Erin......Nov. 11, 3 P. M. | Italy.....Saturday, Nov. 21.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........Saturday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $80, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES..........Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Dec. 1, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 11
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Nov. 25
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W NORDENHOLT, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, Nov. 7.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Nov. 12.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
REGULATOR, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HOUSTON..........Saturday, Nov. 7
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Nov. 12
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Nov. 24
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamer City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans Nov. 7, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
Steam-ship ANDES..........Nov. 13
Steam-ship ALPS..........Nov. 27
For HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.
ETNA..........Nov. 4
CLARIBEL..........Nov. 19
The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday, Nov. 19.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
*ABBOTSFORD....Oct. 29 | OHIO..........Nov. 19
PENNSYLVANIA....Nov. 5 | *KENILWORTH......Nov. 26
ILLINOIS..........Nov. 12 | INDIANA..........Dec. 3
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS.,
Liverpool. | Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New York.
Vaderland, Nov. 10 | Colina, Oct. 29
Nederland, Dec. 4 | Switzerland, Nov. 22
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New York.
Nederland, Nov. 10 | Switzerland, Oct. 29
Vaderland, Dec. 4 | Colina, Nov. 22
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
9 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 1, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)
The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.
The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.
Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.
It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.
Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, JR.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. H. MOREHOUSE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, gold-medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, Box No. 95 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO INSTRUCTS in Latin, the higher Mathematics, French, and usual English branches, desires another private pupil. History and Literature a specialty; best of references given. Address X. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, fully competent and experienced, requires an additional tuition; English thoroughly, French and music. Address DERBY, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR OF LONG EXPERience wishes pupils for two classes now forming, one for ladies, other for gentlemen. Address Reggnit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 3..2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 2..1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th....2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th..2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 7th....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th........3:00 P. M.
Monday, 9th......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th........7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 12th...9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th..7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Nov. 6, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story and attic brick house with lot 16.5 by 76 by 16.9 by 83.7, No. 110 Division street, north side, 37 feet east of Allen street, for $8,100, to H. Harris. The same firm also sold, under a similar court order, J. O. Brown, Esq., Referee, two two-story French roof framed houses, with lots each 18.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 183.5 feet west of Avenue A; one for $6,125, and the other for $6,150; the purchaser of both houses being Henry Lee, second mortgagee. R. V. Harnett also sold under a similar court order a small three-story brick building with lot on Prince street, north-west corner of Mulberry street, for $4,000, to W. J. Davidson. No other sales were noted, the remaining auctions noticed being adjourned, as follows: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of a lot on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, west of First avenue, adjourned to the 27th inst., and sale by R. V. Harnett, of the house and lot No. 246 West Forty-eighth street, east of Eighth avenue, adjourned to the 13th inst. The Sheriff's sale, by William Kenneny, of a house and lot on West Forty-second street, east of Eighth avenue, did not take place, the case having been settled.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following sales are set down for to-day:

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. Nicholl, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building with lot 25 by 98.9, No 79 East Fourth street, north side, near the Bowery.

By James M. Miller, at Berger's Hotel, Fordham, Twenty-third Ward, public auction sale of seven lots, each 25 by 125, on Arthur street, west side, south of Jacob street; four lots, each 25 by 100, on Jacob street, south-east corner of Cambreling avenue, and one lot, 25 by 100, on Jacob street, north side, 50 feet east of Cambreling avenue, Fordham.

By Jeremiah B. Jackson, at Swestsville, South Long Island, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, Executor's sale of a farm of 37 acres of land, with good buildings thereon, lately owned and occupied by Robert Jeffrey, deceased.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, NOV. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 two-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 110 Division st., n. s., 37 ft. e. of Allen st.; lot 16.5x76x16.9x83.7	$8,100
1 two-story French-roof frame house and lot, East 117th st., s. s., 183.5 ft. w. of Avenue A; lot 18.5x100.11	6,125
1 two-story French-roof frame house and lot, East 117th st., s. s., 201.10 ft. w. of Avenue A, adjoining above lot, same size	6,150

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story brick house and lot, Prince st., n. w. corner of Mulberry st.	$4,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 5.

Bowery, No. 57, e. s., 50.2 ft. s. of Canal st., 25x85; George Tappen to James H. S. Nelson	$37,000
Beach st., indefinite location, 18.4x80; S. J. Dixon to S. R. Mount, one-third part	2,500
Cherry st., Nos. 51 and 53, s. s., 32.3 ft. e. of Roosevelt st., 37.7x55.9; Avery T. Brown to Robert Bogardus Snowden	11,900
Chestnut st., No. 26, 23.3 ft. s. of Madison st., runs s. 25.1, thence 44.10 to n. w. s. New Bowery, thence n. e. 35.4, thence w. 69.10; W. P. Powers to L. Johnston, q. c.	nom.
Washington st., w. s., 106 ft. n. of Vesey st., 26.6x132; Washington st., w. s., 132.6 ft. n. of Vesey st., 15x75; G. Opdyke to S. H. Everett	80,000
33d st., No. 41 West, n. s., 309 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x98.9; Gustavus A. Sacchi to Marianne Power, widow	45,000
32d st., n. s., 22.5 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98; Charles Conley to Abraham and Beldie Kramer	15,000
33d st., s. s., 340 ft. w. of 10th av., 18x98.9; A. and B. Kramer to C. Conley	10,500
41st st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9; J. Wurthmann to J. Ketcham	Exchge.
41st st., n. s., 112.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 12.6x98.9; 55th st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x50; George H. Scott to Charles L. Brodt	27,000
44th st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 2d av., 185x100.5; J. D. and E. F. Jones to Mary L., wife of D. Doody, 8-10 parts	88,000
Same property; D. F. Jones to Mary L., wife of Daniel Doody, 1-10 part	11,000
61st st., s. s., 441.6 ft. e. of 10th av., 16.6x100.5, foreclosure; W. S. Keiley, Referee, to D. Thurston	11,500
Same property. David Thurston to Herman Rothschild	12,000
83d st., s. s., 188.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 16x97.3; Suffin Merritt to Benjamin C. Wetmore	nom.
Same property, B. C. Wetmore to Mary A. Merritt	nom.
71st st., n. s., 334 ft. e. of 4th av., 17x102.2; J. Everdell to F. Everdell, ⅓ part	3,400
92d st., n. s., 237.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 17.10x102.2; Michael A. Foley to Daniel Foley	11,250
Same property, D. Foley to Cecelia, wife of M. A. Foley	11,250
82d st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x102.2; Phebe E., wife of J. Morrill, to F. R. Walker	18,000
112th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x90.8; Mary Welsh to Thomas H. Smith	3,000
144th st., n. s., 204.5 ft. e. of Boston road, 15x100, Morrisania; B. Hart to J. J. Williams	4,350
Same property; J. J. Williams to W. F. Doherty	4,300
Same property; W. F. Doherty to Eliza Jane Williams	4,300
Lexington av., n. e. corner 85th st., 22.2x88.1; Fernando E. Walker to Phebe E., wife of Joseph Morrill	15,000
Madison av., s. w. corner 68th st., 100.8x200; Thomas J. Creamer to Richard Arnold and James M. Constable	96,000
Opdyke av., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d st., 25x100, Woodlawn Heights; W. Burnard to Eliza, wife of George W. Skinkle	275
9th av., w. s., 25.3 ft. s. of 111th st., 75.8x100; Broadway lots as follows: 54th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th av., runs n. 154.8 ft., thence e. 80.4 ft. to w. s. of Broadway widened, thence s. along Broadway 25 ft., thence w. 66.6 ft., thence s. 100.5 ft. to n. s. of 54th st., thence w. 20 ft.; William Lalor to John Downey	98,000

LEASE OLD CONVEYANCES.

Broadway, No. 231, w. h., runs along Broadway 98 ft., thence w. 106 ft. 6 in., thence n. 4 ft., thence w. 12 ft., thence s. 29 ft., thence e. 106 ft. 6 in. J. A. Taylor, Referee, to L. Rosenfeld	23,000
2d st., n. side, 69, e. of av. A., 20 ft. 9 in., thence 87 ft. 5 in. Forclosure. Morgan A. Dayton, Referee, to Newman Cowen	950
Same prop.; Newman Cowen to Jacob Saner	3,00

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, George Samuels, an incorrigible young pickpocket, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... Two boys, named William Funk and Emil Coates, were charged with stealing two revolvers from Howard Waldo, of No. 19 Maiden lane. Funk was sent to the House of Refuge, and Coates was discharged....Maggie Middleton, for cutting George Naumann in the hand with a knife, was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days....George Stevens, against whom two indictments had been found, pleaded guilty to one and was sent to State Prison for four years and six months....John Reilly, charged with stealing $60 from Magdalena Pellerez, pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years....John O'Neill, charged with snatching a watch and chain from Josephine Haug, and David McEvoy, charged with snatching a pocketbook containing $80 from Lina Kitzinger, each pleaded guilty to an attempt, and were sent to State Prison for two years and six months....George Smith, and Thomas Garvey, a railroad thief, also pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 325 West 45th st.; Astor lease, twenty years with two renewals; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 402 West 54th st.

FOR SALE—A frame house and two lots, 87th st., 175 feet west of Boulevard; terms easy. Apply at No. 402 West 54th st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. RANDELL owner.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO. 113 EAST 10TH ST., four-story brick house; brown-stone trimmings; terms easy.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THOROUGHLY well-built, full-width house in an unobjectionable location on or near 5th av., not above 46th st.; only those who are anxious to sell and at fair value for the times need reply. The whole purchase money will be paid in cash. Address Q. C., Box No. 181, Office New-York Times.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE

of

FOUR VALUABLE LOTS.

North-west corner 10th av. and 152d st.,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, NOV. 10,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

GEORGE S. SEDGWICK, Referee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of heirs of Thomas E. Walker, deceased,

BROADWAY—14 splendid City lots, east side, about 400 feet north of Boston Road and Jefferson st., convenient to steam and horse cars, (connecting with Harlem and Morrisania boats,) churches, schools, and other improvements. Sale positive; terms easy. Maps and all particulars at office of the auctioneer, No. 166 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS, FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, Sept. 1, 1874.

Under the direction of ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act, entitled an act for the Collection of Taxes, Assessments, and Croton Water Rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due, and remaining unpaid, to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement. And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public action at the New County Courthouse in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale, shall be sold. And notice is hereby further given, that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET.—COURT OF COMMON Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—JOHN ROSS against JAMES ROSE, David McAdam, Louise Thurman, late Louise Oberlander, and Isidor Rosenthal.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, the undersigned, Referee named therein, will sell at public auction, by Anthony J. Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, on the 9th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described premises: That certain indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy, made by Peter Goelet to Nathaniel J. Burchell, of all the premises hereinafter described, for the full end and term of twenty years, from the 1st day of May, 1870, yielding and paying therefor to the said lessor the yearly rent or sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, in equal quarterly payments, which said lease was recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,135 of Conveyances, page 455, on the 4th day of May, 1870, and also the leasehold premises thereby demised, and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-third street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the north-west corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, thence running westerly along said Sixty-third street twenty feet, thence northerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Sixty-third street twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Third avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-third street at the point or place of beginning, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever of said Nathaniel J. Burchell and those claiming through or under him, in and to the said demised premises and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, and also the said indenture of lease and every clause, articles and condition therein expressed and contained, subject, nevertheless, to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indenture of lease mentioned.—Dated 17th of October, 1874.

WILLIAM WATSON, Referee.

PADDOCK & CANNON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NORTH-WEST CORNER 5TH AV. AND 38TH ST., AND STABLE, NO. 15 EAST 39TH ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE.—The elegant first-class four-story brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 424 5th av., northwestern corner 38th st.; house is in most perfect order throughout; 26.9x117 feet deep, and contains on first floor, library, reception-room, dining-room, music-room, and billiard-room: possession will be given on delivery of the deed, on or before Dec. 15.

EAST 39TH STREET, No. 15.—Elegant two-story brick stable, 24x70 feet, with one-story extension to full depth of lot, 98.9, with stalls for nine horses, abundance of carriage room, &c.

House can be seen either day or evening by permit from E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

ON 107TH, 109TH, 114TH STS.

Also,

LOTS ON COOPER ST.,

formerly a part of the Dyckman estate. To be sold at auction, on

TUESDAY, NOV. 10TH,

at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, viz:

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—4 lots north side, 100 feet west of 8th av.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET.—2 lots north side, 125 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH STREET.—2 lots north side, 245 feet west of 5th av.

COOPER STREET.—8 lots on Cooper st., between Academy and Isham sts., and near Broadway, formerly a part of the Dyckman estate.

Maps at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR the benefit of whom it may concern, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, through Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer, the following described plantations, conveyed to me by Alvin O. Buck, for the benefit of his creditors:

"Green Meadow Plantation," situated in Henrico County, State of Virginia, containing about 629 acres.

"Silver Stream Plantation," situated in Bryan County, State of Georgia, containing about 1,300 acres.

Terms made known at sale.

THEODORE SHOTWELL, Trustee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.— District Court of the United States, District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the NEW BRUNSWICK CARPET COMPANY, bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignee of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt corporation, will sell at public auction, through Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, at his sales-room, No. 37 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1874, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the following-described property which has come to his hands as assignee of said estate, to wit: One iron safe, office railing, cylinder and other desks, letter press, office chairs, oil-cloth, carpet, rugs, window shades, and other office furniture.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee,

o31-1aw3wS No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS will be sold at a very low figure; all hard wood, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway.

WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

NO. 43 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— Full-size four-story high-stoop, frescoed, elegantly-furnished, desirable dwelling to lease reasonably for Winter or eighteen months. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., Union square; or No. 11 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building, eight floors; $15,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

SAVORY & MOORE'S

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE

Are the most potent Remedial Agents.

They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of Cod Liver Oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach cannot tolerate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle.

SAVORY & MOORE,

No. 143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.

Bottles from 2s. to 21s.

And retail of all Chemists throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S celebrated COUGH LINCTUS, or PECTORAL SYRUP.

TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC POUND, KING'S Bridge, at 10 A. M. MONDAY, Nov. 9, 1874, one bay mare; no shoes. H. P. CURLEY, Poundmaster.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S

ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best, $1 50 per Gallon.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,284 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A LADY, EDUCATED AND EXPERIENCED, wishes an engagement as nurse and companion for an invalid lady or child going to Florida or abroad; reference required. Address Miss Bee, Purdy's Station, New-York.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help of all nationalities. No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 220 East 47th st.; ring the second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and take care of children. Call or address No. 31 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AT chamber-work and assist in the washing and ironing, &c., take care of children, and do plain sewing. Call or address No. 635 1st av.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO GER-man girls; one is a specially good cook, and can wash and iron well; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; City or country; together or separately; they have good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG Protestant women in a first-class family; one as cook; can do all kinds of American cooking; willing to do coarse washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; has five years' City reference from her last place; is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 411 8th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG Scotch woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking, including pastry, in all its branches, and refers to first-class families in the City. Can be seen until engaged at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO WELSH WOMEN, together or separate; City or country; one is an experienced cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other is a first-class waitress and chamber-maid; have several years' references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-worker.—By a faithful domestic servant, a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or to do the entire work in a private family; is accustomed to all duties of a household, and can furnish good references. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical, and reliable servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN SPEAKING ENG-lish; written and verbal references as to competency; is willing, strong, and clean, and agreeable with other servants; is a professed cook. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WO-man in a first-class family, one as cook; can cook all kinds of American cooking; willing to do coarse washing; other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references from last place. Call at No. 411 8th av.

COOK, &c.—BY VERY COMPETENT, NEAT, TIDY girls, (sisters,) to cook, wash, and iron, chamber-work and waiting; have lived two and a half years in last place in the City. Call or address at the Free Agency, No. 69 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENG-lish Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family or boarding-house; good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call or address Mary Morrison, No. 241 East 45th st.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker desires engagements in a few more families by the day. Address Mrs. H. S., No. 474 6th av.

HOUSEWORK.—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, SEP-arate or together, for chamber-work, waitress, and general housework; City or country; will go for very low wages; have good City references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

MAID OR NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENG-lish person, with the highest testimonials, as lady's maid or nurse to growing children; is perfectly competent; can dress hair, and is a good seamstress; City or country. Caube engaged at No. 621 6th av, between 36th and 37th sts., upstairs, Jacquin's Bureau.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE American girl to take care of children and assist with chamber-work; good references. Call at No. 143 West 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN, as infant's nurse; can take full charge from its birth; best of City references given. Call at No. 131 Bleecker st., Room No. 19.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOM-an as wet nurse; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at or address M. G., No. 417 East 15th st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY AS MONTH-ly nurse or nurse to an invalid; references from first-class physicians and ladies. Call or address Nurse, No. 150 West 54th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST. —Mrs. HARDMAN. Select servants—Protestant, German, French, Scotch, Irish, colored, English, Swedish; lady attending.

WRITING WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF refinement. Address for one week, COPYIST, Box No. 115 *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS TRAVELED CON-siderably, would like a situation as traveling agent, or sell goods on commission; best of reference. Address J. J. M., care of N. Heyman, No. 259 Grand st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE, man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can mil and attend furnace; wife is a good cook and laundress; makes good bread; no family; best references; those looking for good help call or address W. C., No. 896 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, (no family,) who in every respect knows his business, the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; has six years' reference from late employer. Address R. Y., Up-town *Times* Office, 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; is expert at his duties in every respect; speaks English perfectly, and has first-class City reference from former employers. Address V., Box No. 89 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

GARDENER WANTED FOR HIS BOARD THIS Winter. Address GARDENER, Box No. 4,560 Post Office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; FRENCH OR German preferred; unexceptionable references required. Call between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. at No. 30 East 38th st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 9:15 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for additions and alterations to be made on the premises, corner of 3d av. and 105th st., occupied by Primary School No. 19.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

DANA H. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:45 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for fitting up two buildings on 1st av., near 53d st., for a new Primary School.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1874.

L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District until 12 o'clock noon Nov. 12, 1874, for the iron-work of a court-house, bell-tower, and prison building to be erected in the Third Judicial District.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAND, BROKEN STONE, AND RIP-RAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing these materials will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY H. THOMPSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry H. Thompson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the sixteenth day of November, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-third day of October, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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DENTISTRY.

DR. W. S. BEDELL, DENTAL OFFICE NO. 49 West 26th st. Prices low and work warranted.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COUNTRY HORSES FOR SALE.—A PAIR of the finest horses (it is confidently believed) in Western New-York, or even in the State, are now offered for sale; dark dapple grays, closely matched, 5 and 6 years old, 16½ hands high, nice manes and tails; fine drivers; for style and action no superiors; sound and kind. The owner being sick, now offers to sell at a great bargain. Call on or address H. A. W., No. 40 Steuben st., Utica, N. Y.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS— Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, **DRESS BLANKETS,** Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; **CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS,** and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.

N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.

SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY FINE CROSS matched (bay and gray) carriage-horses; perfectly sound and kind; 16½ hands high, and fine steppers. Also, a third (bay) horse to match in. Apply at private stable, No. 32 East 32d st., before 11 A. M.

TO LET—A PRIVATE STABLE, WITH ALL MODERN improvements, or part of same, say three stalls and room for two carriages; also, three carriages for sale cheap, at No. 18 East 39th st.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL HIS horses at a sacrifice; black; 15½ hands; very stylish; kind and true; price, $450. Apply at office; stables No. 121 West 23d st.

CARRIAGES TAKEN ON STORAGE AND sold on commission. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

FOR SALE.—A FRENCH LANDAU, IN PERFECT order. Apply at private stable, No. 156 East 30th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST.

To parties closing their country houses for the Winter and wishing the comforts of housekeeping without the many inconveniences, I can now offer two elegant suites, suitable for large families, exclusive bath, and private table in both if desired.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, suitable for gentleman and wife, in a first-class house, centrally located, in a highly respectable neighborhood; also two single rooms, with or without board. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Between 11th and 12th sts., entire second floor; six rooms; also elegant suite of parlors, vacated by parties going South; private table only. Apply at 45 5th av.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor, chamber, with bath connecting, without board, near Madison square. Please answer, stating location, terms, and all particulars, "G," Box No. 4,494 Post Office.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 307, EAST, OPPOSITE Stuyvesant Park.—Two large pleasant rooms; grate fire; for a lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, at a moderate price, with first-class board; references; also single rooms.

$25—THIRD FLOOR, SUNNY FRONT.— Rear and hall room at $30; a parlor on first and second floor, double, sunny front room on top floor, two gentlemen, at $16; references. No. 39 West 33d st.

SUITE OF ROOMS—SECOND FLOOR, FIRST-class house, No. 22 East 49th st.; superior board; third floor suite, No. 46 West 51st st.; references exchanged; private table.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—SUITE, CONSISTING of four rooms, handsomely finished and furnished, together or separately; private dining-room or table d'hôte; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOME, NEWLY-furnished parlor floor, two rooms, with bath and dressing-room, with board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

A WELL-FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, with extension and bath-room, to let to a gentleman, without meals. Inquire at No. 263 4th av., near 21st st.

NO. 56 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University Place.—Two large double rooms, newly furnished, with every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired; terms moderate; references exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A PLEASANT suite of rooms to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife. No. 210 West 43d st., near Broadway; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families, with private table only. References exchanged.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., EAST, NO. 10, NEAR 5th av.—Desirable third floor room; southern exposure; board, if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

NO. 31 WEST 32D ST.

House newly furnished. Rooms on second, third, and fourth floors, single and double; references exchanged.

NO. 297 FIFTH AVENUE.—A SUITE OF apartments with private table, private bath, &c.; references.

NO. 34 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN BROAD-way and 6th av.—A suite of three rooms on third floor to rent, with board; possession on 11th inst.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—ROOMS, with board, for adults who desire a refined and permanent home.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—HANDSOME AND NEWLY-furnished front rooms to let, with or without board. Terms reasonable. Also, desirable rooms for gentlemen.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 204 WEST.— Handsome rooms on first, second, and third floors, en suite or singly; southern exposure; first-class table.

NO. 117 EAST 17TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS on the second floor to let with board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 481.—SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor to let, with board; references unexceptionable.

NO. 50 WEST 32D ST.—TWO HANDSOME rooms on parlor floor, private table if desired; also parlor and bedroom on third floor front; references.

NO. 23 WEST 26TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of five rooms on second floor, with private table; highest reference given and required.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms; third story; with board.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with board.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, bath-room attached, on first floor of No. 51 East 20th st.; house private; references exchanged.

NO. 566 5TH AV.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE GEN-tlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.— A second floor to let, with private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—FOURTH STORY FRONT and hall room, with unexceptionable board; thoroughly modern.

NO. 114 WEST 22D ST.—ONE OR TWO DE-sirable rooms, with board. Terms moderate.

A.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen. No. 58 Irving place.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT HALL ROOM MAY BE had with board at No. 48 East 21st st.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—THREE-STORY FRONT rooms to let with board. References.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD-FLOOR, ROOM for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with board.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, (GERMAN,) who speaks several languages, and is a good musician, wishes to give lessons, in a private family, in exchange for board. Address M. M., Box No. 139 New-York *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ELIZABETH—BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN accommodate two or three adults; house and location first-class; three minutes from depot. Address P. R. D., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.—ST. MARY'S, GA., OPPO-site Fernandina, Fla.—Invalids and others wishing to escape the Northern Winter, will find all the comforts and conveniences of a Northern Home. Terms for November, December, and January, $10 to $15; February, March, and April, $12 to $18 per week. Particulars of S. A. SPENCER, No. 399 6th av., or address J. BOWMAN, Proprietor.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO,

TEACHER OF DANCING,

NO. 82 5TH AV.,

CORNER 14TH ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor............Mr. Sheridan Shook

Manager............Mr. A. M. Palmer

Begins at 8; over at 10:40; Saturday Matinee at 1:30.

SECOND WEEK,

AND

POSITIVE SUCCESS

OF THE BRILLIANT REVIVAL OF

THE HUNCHBACK

which has attracted during the past week a series of most brilliant and crowded audiences.

Cast of characters as follows:

Julia............Miss Clara Morris
Helen............Miss Kate Claxton
Master Walter............Mr. Frederick Robinson
Sir Thomas Clifford............Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.
Modus............Mr. Stuart Robson
Lord Tinsel............Mr. Owen Marlowe
Fathom............Mr. J. Edwin Irving
Master Wilford............Mr. H. Dalton
Master Heartwell............Mr. T. E. Morris
Gaylove............Mr. John Mathews
Stephen............Mr. W. H. Wilder
Holdwell............Mr. E. Sinclair
Servant............Mr. W. S. Quigley

Miss Clara Morris' present engagement at this theatre will terminate on the 14th inst. Monday evening, Nov. 16, will be produced, in MAGNIFICENT STYLE, the charming play of JANE EYRE, the successful run of which was interrupted by the production of THE SPHINX.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7—SECOND MATINEE OF HUNCHBACK.

FRONT BOXES AND CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA IN PARQUET AND FRONT BALCONY; ALSO, THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND BARNUM'S HIPPODROME AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

PARK THEATRE,

Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

"There's millions in it."

EIGHTH WEEK OF

Mr. John T. Raymond

In his great character specialty of

Col. Mulberry Sellers,

In a serio-comic American drama by MARK TWAIN.

The hit of the present season.—*World*.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.

Order carriages at 10:30.

Telegraph for seats. Seats secured ten days in advance.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE

ELECTED

BY

POPULAR VOTE.

COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,

From Tennessee,

for the

LONG TERM.

Col. Mulberry Sellers will be happy to receive his friends during the usual hours at the Park Theatre, Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

He will give them some points in speculations in which "There's Millions."

Senator Dillworthy will not be present.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.

M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA............Lessees and Managers

TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

MATINEE AT 1:30. EVENING AT 8.

Miss EMILY SOLDENE

and

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE

the

ATTRACTION OF THE HOUR.

THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY

to witness the superb representation of

Miss SOLDENE............DROGAN

Messrs. MARSHALL and BEVERLEY as the Gendarmes, in Offenbach's tuneful opera,

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,

which will be repeated

THIS (and every) EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,

and

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Seats secured six days in advance.

LAST DAYS

OF THE

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND CONCERTS BY FULL ORCHESTRA.

Admission only 50 cents; children half-price.

OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

Owing to the rush of enormous crowds after 7 P. M., the managers suggest that those who desire to make critical examinations should visit the exhibition between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 5, during which hours the vast machinery is in full motion.

OLYMPIC, NO. 624 BROADWAY. GREAT AMERICAN VARIETIES. Attractions of THE WEEK: First appearance in America of the wonderful English Acrobats, the Marvelous Faust Family. Miss Alice Harrison and troupe, in her immense hit, Genevieve de Brabant, Living Fountain, Gus Williams, Sam Rickey, and Master Barney in new force and specialty. First appearance of Miss Emm Hoffaman in character songs; 100 artists in Opera, Farce, Sketch, Song and Dance every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.

"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

THE TWO ORPHANS—THE CRITIC.

Street cars may be ordered at 10.

Family matinee Saturday at 2.

ROBINSON HALL,

16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

100TH NIGHT OF THE CAN-CAN.

HEARTY, ROARING PEALS OF LAUGHTER at the FEMALE BATHERS.

Great applause greets the CAN-CAN and FEMALE MINSTRELS.

MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

"SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS," AT BELLEFONTE, PENN.—On TUESDAY, Nov. 10, this institution will celebrate its semi-centennial by a full reunion of all who have been pupils there within the last fifty years. The committee trust that all former students who may will avail themselves of this opportunity of meeting olden faces and living over again olden days.

A. ARMSTRONG,

J. P. HUGHES.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, NOS. 31, 33, AND 35 East 4th st., Sunday, Nov. 8, 1874, at 8 P. M. precisely. First Concert, Miss IDA ROSBURGH, soprano; Mr. C. WEIKERT, piano; full chorus and grand orchestra. Admission for non-members, on introduction, $1 each. H. MORENTHAL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of article 1., title 1., of chapter IV. of part second of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of Limited Partnerships," and the acts amendatory thereof, under the following terms and conditions, and therefore do make, file, and publish this certificate, and declare:

That the name, or firm, under which said partnership is to be conducted is "ROWLAND & HUMPHREYS."

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in coffee, tea, sugar, and other merchandise, for their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, of the City, County, and State of New-York; EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, of the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey; and the names of the special partners are EDWIN D. MORGAN, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, of the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey.

That the amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows: The said EDWIN D. MORGAN has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said SOLON HUMPHREYS has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

That this partnership is to commence on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1874, and is to continue until the 1st day of October, 1876, and that the City of New-York is to be the principal place of business of the said partnership.

Dated Oct. 2, 1874.

W. F. ROWLAND,
E. W. HUMPHREYS,
E. D. MORGAN,
SOLON HUMPHREYS.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, before me personally came WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, to me personally known to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, of said City and County, being sworn, saith that he is one of the general partners in the firm of ROWLAND & HUMPHREYS, mentioned in the foregoing certificate, and that the sums of fifty thousand dollars each in the said certificate specified to have been contributed to the common stock of said firm by the said EDWIN D. MORGAN and SOLON HUMPHREYS, the special partners therein named, have been actually, and in good faith, paid in cash.

W. F. ROWLAND.

Sworn to before me this 2d day of October, 1874.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,

oc3-6wS. Notary Public, New-York County.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF WILLIAM M. GAWTRY & CO. was dissolved on the 1st day of March, 1874, by mutual consent. Either party was duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

Nov. 2, 1874.

WILLIAM M. GAWTRY.
H. E. GAWTRY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000 CASH CAPITAL WANTED— By a young man of fifteen years' experience in manufacturing and selling all kinds of ladies' lace and linen goods and novelties; now in charge of a department of this kind in one of the largest wholesale houses in this City. Parties having above capital desiring to engage in such business, either as active or special partners, may arrange for interview at present place by addressing H. W. LANCASTER, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

$1,500—HALF NOW, BALANCE FOUR MONTHS.—Security given, and hundred per cent. profit guaranteed first year; association unexceptionable; opportunity desirable. Address "HUDSON," Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.

P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!

An immense programme

AFTERNOON AND EVENING!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!

VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE LOFTY WIRE, in her perilous mid-air performance upon the velocipede.

MISS MAUD OSWALD, AS SUNLIGHT, in her thrilling equestrian feat in the grand domestic drama, entitled

INDIAN LIFE. INDIAN LIFE.
INDIAN LIFE. INDIAN LIFE.
INDIAN LIFE. INDIAN LIFE.
INDIAN LIFE. INDIAN LIFE.
INDIAN LIFE.

Introducing One Hundred male and female riders, with

SIG. LEON'S TRIBE OF INDIANS!

All the Great Races: ELEPHANT, CAMEL, PONY, MONKEY, CHARIOT, STANDING, FLAT, LANCASHIRE RACES, &c., &c.

ENGLISH STAG HUNT,

The most brilliant Equestrian Spectacle of the age.

MENAGERIE OF SIX HUNDRED RARE WILD BEASTS!
MENAGERIE OF SIX HUNDRED RARE WILD BEASTS!

The largest and most instructive

ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION IN THE WORLD!
ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION IN THE WORLD!

Should be seen by every child in the land.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30 P. M. Performances at 2 and 8 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance. Grand Orchestra, $1 50; Orchestra, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents.

MACCABE MATINEE, AT STEINWAY HALL,

TO-DAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK.

FREDERIC MACCABE

in his highly successful Entertainment,

BEGONE DULL CARE;

Or, An Elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism.

No representation this evening.

MACCABE.—STEINWAY HALL. MATINEE.

TO-DAY AT 2.

FREDERIC MACCABE

in twenty-four of his bright and delightful Personations and Songs. Every taste suited. Beautiful Melodies, Operatic Selections, Piano Recitals, a superb exposition of Ventriloquism and Character Delineation.

Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 25c. and 50c. extra. Reserved Seats at Steinway Hall daily, from 9 till 5.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

THEODORE THOMAS'

SYMPHONY CONCERTS AND PUBLIC REHEARSALS.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 7, at 8,

FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Admission, $1 and $1 50. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

PROGRAMME.

Symphony, "Harold in Italy," Op. 16............Berlioz
Obligato Viola, by Mr. Charles Baetens.
Harp, Mr. A. Lockwood.
Concerto for Piano, Op. 16, new............Edward Grieg
Mr. F. Boscovitz and Orchestra.
Symphony, No. 3, Eroica............Beethoven

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for the Symphony Concerts will commence THIS (Monday) MORNING, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

Subscription tickets can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

A CARD.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY.

MAX MARETZEK, the renowned conductor and operatic impresario, is now associated in the direction of THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., (next to Delmonico's,) and will personally instruct such pupils as desire to prepare for a public career. Mr. MARETZEK will also have charge of the amateur operas to be given by the Conservatory the ensuing season.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS CONNECTION cannot be overestimated. Pupils fully competent may obtain good engagements, either in this country or in Europe.

THIS SELECT and popular music school, the first in the country, offers superior advantages in all branches of music, from the first beginning to the finished artist.

NEW PUPILS received daily.

SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,

Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

ANTOINE REIFF, Jr., Vice President of the New-York Philharmonic Society, and GEO. W. MORGAN, the celebrated organist, are also associated in the Musical Direction of the Conservatory, and will give their personal attention to pupils.

N. B.—THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY is located only at No. 5 EAST 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

GLOBE THEATRE,

No. 728 BROADWAY, No. 730

Opposite the New-York Hotel.

CAMPBELL and MURCHA............Managers.

GRAND OPENING MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9,

For the season of 1874 and 1875, with the grandest array of novelties ever presented to a New-York audience.

POPULAR PRICES:

General Admission............50 cents
Reserved Orchestra Seats............75 cents
New Family Circle............25 cents

NIBLO'S.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF THE DELUGE, PARADISE LOST, with all the wonderful KIRALFY SPECIALTIES. JULIA SEAMAN and the European Combinations. Two Hundred Ladies as Warriors, and Brilliant Corps de Ballet.

A CONCERT WILL BE GIVEN IN AID OF

"THE CHAPIN HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM"

by the "COUSIN JONATHAN OLDE FOLKS," at Dr. Chapin's Church, corner of 5th av. and 45th st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1874, commencing at 8 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

Tickets may be had at Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Caswell, Hazard & Co., No. 672 6th av.; James S. Jackson & Co., No. 846 6th av.; Charles Guns, No. 851 6th av.; Weinier & Imgard, No. 866 6th av., and at the door on the evening of the concert.

APTOMMAS' HARP RECITALS,

STEINWAY HALL, NOV. 27.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,

Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the CROTON FALLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, all the machinery, tools, shafting, pulleys, &c., and all the personal property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Catalogues of the property can be seen at the office of Walsh, Halbert & Eckerson, No. 99 Nassau street, New-York City, until the day of sale, when they can be had at the sales-room.

BISSELL & CO., Auctioneers.

By order of the Court.

Dated New-York, Oct. 13, 1874.

WILLIAM J. HOYT, Assignee.

N. B.—The machinery and tools, consisting of lathes, planer, drills, with other specialities for the manufacture of augers, with a large lot of shafting, pulleys, gearing, &c., can be seen at the factory at Croton Falls, West-Chester County, N. Y. (Harlem Railroad.)

The above sale is postponed to Nov. 19, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., to be held at the auction rooms of Bissell & Co., No. 94 Reade street, in the City of New-York, instead of at the Exchange Sales-rooms.

By order of the Court.

WILLIAM J. HOYT, Assignee.

The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, 24th November, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the auction rooms of Bissell & Co., No. 94 Reade street, New-York. Catalogues can be had at the office of Walsh, Halbert & Eckerson, No. 99 Nassau street, and of Bissell & Co., the auctioneers, on and after the 12th instant.

WILLIAM J. HOYT, Assignee.

Dated New-York, Nov. 6, 1874.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROONEY & COMPANY, bankrupts.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at the store of William Topping & Co., Auctioneers, No. 141 Church street, in the City of New-York, the stock of goods of the said bankrupts, consisting of cloths, clothing, and clothiers' goods, &c., &c.—Dated New-York, October 30, 1874.

J. T. LEAVITT, Assignee.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR account of whom it may concern, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, forty-seven Second Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad Company, par value $1,000 each.

PERSONAL.

TO ALL HOTELS AND PRIVATE BOARD-ing-houses.—Should a woman, named M. WITT be, in any of their care, please let her husband, J. WITT, and daughter know that he at present resides at Henry Clay House, corner 1st st. and Avenue A. Call or address from 6 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. MATINEE. AIDA.

ADMISSION, WITH SEAT, $2.

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA. GRAND POPULAR MATINEE.

TO-DAY, Saturday, Nov. 7, at 1:30 P. M. Doors open at 12:30. Last time of Verdi's grand spectacular opera,

AIDA.

Signora POTENTINI............as............Aida
Miss A. L. CARY............as............Amneris
Signor CARPI............as............Radames
Signor DEL PUENTE............as............Amonasro
Signor FIORINI............as............Ramfis
Signor SCOLARA...The King. Signor LOTTI...Messenger

Powerful chorus and grand orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor............Signor E. MUZIO

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, Nov. 8, at 8, FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, at the Grand Opera-house, when LA TRAVIATA will be given entire, with Mlle. HEILBRON, Signor BENFRATELLI, and TAGLIAPIETRA. Full chorus and grand orchestra.

MONDAY, Nov. 9—Revival of Verdi's popular opera, ERNANI,

with the following powerful cast:

Mlle. ALICE MARESI, (her first appearance this season)............Elvira
Signor CARPI............Ernani
Signor DEL PUENTE............Carlo Quinto
Signor FIORINI............Don Ruy Gomez de Silva

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.—Mlle. EMMA ALBANI in LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mlle. ALBANI, Signor CARPI, and Signor DEL PUENTE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 12—Newark Opera-house—FAUST.

FRIDAY, Nov. 13—RIGOLETTO—Mlle. EMMA ALBANI as GILDA. Signor TAGLIAPIETRA for the first time as RIGOLETTO.

. Verdi's MESSA DA REQUIEM will shortly be produced.

Seats at the Academy, 944, 701, and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

THE RECEPTION

accorded to the performance of

THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN

induces Mr. Wallack to announce it for

EVERY EVENING

and

SATURDAY MATINEE.

SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS ALL NEW.

And A CAST including the names of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss MABEL LEONARD.

A new and original Irish drama, entitled

THE SHAUGHRAUN,

by the author of "The Colleen Bawn," and "Arrah na Pogue," will be produced next week, in which

MR. DION BOUCICAULT

will appear. The drama will be illustrated with new music and old Irish melodies, composed and selected by Mr. Thomas Baker, and new and romantic scenery by Messrs. Matt Morgan, Isherwood, Clare, Morris, and Hillard.

THE ENTIRE COMPANY

will be engaged in the performance of the piece.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, NOV. 12, FIRST NIGHT,

THE SHAUGHRAUN.

New and original Irish play, will be produced.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT

will appear.

THE BOX OFFICE is now open for the sale of seats for Thursday, the first night, and succeeding nights.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. Over at 11.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY............Proprietor and Manager

MATINEE

TO-DAY AT 1:30,

and

THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,

THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Mr. Louis James............as............Doricourt
Mr. W. Davidge............as............Hardy
Mr. James Lewis............as............Flutter
Mr. Ringgold............as............Saville
Mr. George Parkes............as............Touchwood
Mr. Hart Conway............as............Courtall
Mr. Peakes............as............Villers
Miss Fanny Davenport............as............Letitia Hardy
Miss Jewett............as............Lady Touchwood
Mrs. Gilbert............as............Mrs. Rackett
Miss Grey............as............Miss Ogle
Miss Varian............as............Kitty Willis
Miss Congdon............as............Folly

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, last time of THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, first time here of the ever-favorite play, by TOM TAYLOR and CHARLES READE, entitled

MASKS AND FACES,

which will be offered with new scenery, new costumes, and a remarkable cast, including Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Ringgold, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Conway, Mr. Russell, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Peakes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Louise Allen—her first appearance in seven years—Miss Nellie Mortimer, Miss Alice Grey, and Bijou Heron.

BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL!

Two performances THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1874.

MATINEE at 1:30. MEG MERRILIES by Miss CUSHMAN for the last time.

EVENING at 7:45. MACBETH. Mr. VANDENHOFF in the title part. (Miss CUSHMAN'S last impersonation, LADY MACBETH.)

FAREWELL CEREMONIES will supplement the evening play, consisting of MUSIC, an address by Mr. WM. CULLEN BRYANT, a response by Miss CUSHMAN, reading by Prof. ROBERTS, New-York College, of an ode by STODDARD written for the occasion.

The box-office will be open at 8 A. M. for the sale of a limited number of admission tickets and the remaining family circle seats. The out-o'-door demonstrations will not be commenced until the theatre audience is dismissed. The serenade and pyrotechnic display will be in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. DOORS OPEN AT 7 IN THE EVENING.

MONDAY MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE.

Seats now on sale.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY.

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,

FIFTH GRAND CONCERT,

SUNDAY, Nov. 8, at 8 P. M.,

LA TRAVIATA.

Mlle. HEILBRON, in her renowned rôle of............Violetta
Signor BENFRATELLI............as............Alfredo
Signor TAGLIAPIETRA............as............Germont

Miss Cooney, Signori Lotti, Hall, Capra, and Marini.

Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor............Mr. S. Behrens

Admission—Family circle, 50 cents; general admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; parlor chairs, $2. For sale at the Academy of Music; Nos. 944, 701, and 114 Broadway; and throughout Sunday at the Grand Opera-house.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.

Lights and Shadows of New-York.	Paris by Moonlight. Midnight Storm. Jarley's Wax-works. The Tumblerpicon. Promenade Concerts.	Greatest living Pianiste, Mme. Clotilde D'Hote.

Prof. Hutchings. Prof. ALEX. DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist. Every Matinee, (excepting Saturday) 50c.; children, 25c. Every evening and Saturday Matinee, 75c.; children, 40c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS

AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.

OLIVER DOUD BYRON.

ONLY MATINEE. BEN McCULLOUGH. LAST NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT of BUFFALO BILL, on which occasion DASHING CHARLIE and KIT CARSON, Jr., will appear. SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS and SOLDIERS' RETURN.

MONDAY, Nov. 9, Mr. W. A. MESTAYER in HOODLUM.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

The Museum will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gallery of pictures by old masters; large collection of pictures, and other art objects; Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents. Mondays FREE. Catalogues can be had at the Museum.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. A SPECIALITY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A large discount to Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

M. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)

A LARGE STOCK OF

PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,

To Rent or Sell Cheap.

SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuals, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at GUVRIES & SON'S Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN IMMENSE STOCK.—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. Our installments and to rent. E. Y. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT.—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $5 and upward, for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $80; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 739 Broadway.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS.

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST.,

NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

THE QUESTION OF FREIGHT FACILITIES.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE APPOINTED TO CONFER WITH THE RAILROAD COMPANIES ON THE HANDLING OF GRAIN.

A meeting of the grain trade of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday to receive the report of the committee appointed Sept. 22 to confer with the railroads concerning the lighterage of grain. Two reports were presented. The following are the material portions of the minority report, which was adopted:

On Tuesday, Oct. 6, your committee met the representatives of the New-York Central and Hudson River, Erie, and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, in accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the grain trade, held Sept. 22, 1874. The question was asked, If the reimposition of lighterage on less than five cars grain was an act of retaliation for the rejection of that part of the grading scheme perpetuating three-fourths of a cent as a distinct charge for elevation or unloading railroad lighters? The representatives of the roads said it was not; it had always been the rule, but for a year past or more had not been enforced for want of unanimity on the part of the roads. Your committee presented the views of the grain trade. That they encouraged shipments of such quantities of grain, small or large, as parties might be able to make; while single cars barely paid the services required, yet no discrimination was made, same rate of commission was charged—as against twenty or a hundred cars, same prompt advice given of the sales, and every other service rendered, for reasons, viz.: To lead Western shippers to look upon this as their regular market, that where single cars or small shipments were made larger would be drawn; that many Western shippers commenced with small means; many had not room in which to store five cars or more; and more than all, whenever business becomes active the railroads are unable to give five through cars at one time even to parties desiring to ship more; and under such circumstances, to subject parties to the discriminating charge, two, three cents, or four lighterage, growing out of the inability of the railroads to supply cars, as often as for any other reason, would be esteemed an injustice which most assuredly would alienate an immense amount of business from this market, and divert not only small, but large, and business esteemed even by the railroads desirable, to other markets at which there is no discrimination, where to be of small capital, limited accommodations for accumulation, or inability of the roads to furnish cars, is not punished by a penalty of two, three, or four cents lighterage, according to the degree of inability of the railroads to furnish cars or themselves to accumulate stock.

That other seaboard markets present strong inducements for both export and local grain trade; for the former, first, by the arrangement of the trunk lines, five cents per 100 pounds is charged to Boston more than to New-York, but one and one-quarter cents per bushel stores grain ten days, (often very desirable to condense lots, delivers to ship, and, as further inducement, pays back a bounty of five cents per 100 for all rail from Western States and two and one-half cents on rail from Buffalo, which enforces the inference that railroads called New-York roads have contributed to pay this bounty if for the moment discontinued.

Philadelphia is charged five cents per 100 less than to New-York, equal to three cents a bushel on wheat, and two and eight-tenths cents on corn; but $2 per car gives five days' storage, insures, delivers to ship and repays a bounty of three cents per 100 pounds, which on wheats would be about $6 75, and $6 72 on corn per car.

Baltimore, from common points West, formerly was allowed ten cents per 100, but now five cents per 100 pounds less than New-York, which equals three cents a bushel on wheat and two and eight-tenths cents on corn, but gives ten days' storage, puts aboard ship, guarantees quantity rail to ship, all at the expense to grain of but 1⅜ cents a bushel. It is claimed by our roads that such differences in rates of transportation are allowed Philadelphia and Baltimore on account of less mileage. Those roads claim the lake and river facilities enjoyed by the New-York roads equals the difference in mileage; but if not, your committee does not believe New-York roads will hold their business through imposing upon property terminal expenses properly pertaining to the business of transportation without a corresponding reduction of rates of transportation.

On less than five cars no discriminations whatever are made in any of the lake markets, nor at Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, while New-York railroads now propose to discriminate by the imposition of a charge for lighterage, (in addition to other charges,) the average of two and one-half cents per bushel on wheat and corn, one and five-eighths cents on oats and barley. The inducements offered by other sea-board markets, together with the discriminations made against this by so-called New-York railroads, would be of less importance were this market correspondingly higher, which unfortunately is not the case. [See market Oct. 5, the day previous to our meeting.]

	New-York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.
Western Wheat.			
Amber 1.	$1 23@$1 26	$1 26@$1 27	$1 24@$1 25
Red......	1 16@ 1 23	1 19@ 1 22	1 21@ 1 23
Western Corn.			
W. Mixed	96@ 97	1 02@	96@ 97
Yellow...	97½@ 26½	1 03@ 1 04	1 00@ ....
Western Oats.			
Mixed....	60@ 63	60@ 61	62@ 63
White....	61@ 65	62@ 63	64@ 65

In view of these facts, your committee requested the railroad representatives to give us the benefit of their long experience, whether or not the addition of two to three cents to the terminal expenses at New-York would be likely to work a diversion of grain traffic to competing points? The opinion by all was that it would not; therefore, the order reimposing lighterage upon less than five cars of grain, which went into effect Sept. 21, would not be reconsidered.

But in this conclusion your committee unanimously dissent, believing the discriminative action against small lots of grain will not only divert such, but many large lots to other markets.

EXCUSES OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

That the New-York Central, under the mistaken idea that it can retain the portion of grain traffic most desirable, while discriminating nearly to prohibition against that portion less so, should revive a most objectionable exaction, is perhaps not a surprise, since with its command of a vast and profitable New-England traffic, and during seasons of average activity has not facilities for a very extensive New-York business, yet desires and will continue to accept such, actuated by sentiments of patriotism toward the city and State whose name it bears. That the Pennsylvania Central, actuated by no feeling of patriotism to New-York, but loyal to the last to the State whose name it bears, and particularly to its seaboard market city, and for other reasons, should maintain this discriminating custom is less surprising.

But why the Erie Railway, with no sea-board market but New-York City, with all its vast facilities for transacting business, with its fair record for liberality and enterprise, should thus submit to emasculation at its own or at the hands of its competitors, passes comprehension.

The representatives of the railroad stated the reasons for this reimposition of lighterage are that "it requires as much time and switching for one as for five cars," "and, in fact, more. "It is the most expensive business we have; it is performed at a loss; New-York is better off without such business than with it," a view in which your committee, for reasons stated, do not concur.

Your Committee felt, while urging their views, they would prove very weak against such cambined organizations, and that the only direct avenue to conviction was that suggested by Mr. Vilas, above quoted, viz.: through the pocket; but the assurance that this reimposed would stand, because the act of the combined railroads seems prompted by the consciousness of power, the subject will not be able to resist.

Your committee then presented the proposition that the law of common carriers required the delivery of cargo from the vehicles, vessels, &c., nor was the undertaking to transport executed until that act was performed; that the departure from this obligation dates but a few years past; the innovation was an invention of the New-York railroads, resisted for some time by individuals, suits at law invited to test its legality, never brought; but by use of means well understood by corporations upon which the public are largely dependent in the prosecution of business, one after another was compelled to yield, but not to acquiesce, until at length the railroads found their facilities totally inadequate to transact the business they had undertaken.

The manager of one road stated it had "900 cars of grain in its yards it was unable to unload" (and its facilities largest at this port); another "had hundreds of cars upon its sidings and switches unable to discharge, and such had been its condition for weeks," and prayed the Produce Exchange to come to their relief by inventing a system by which grain of similar grades, regardless of ownership or identity, should be passed as come at.

WHAT THE WESTERN SHIPPERS REQUIRE.

The Western shippers insist that the rate of freight named shall deliver their property to the New-York consignee; that the interposition of such charge is considered an invention through arbitrary power to escape performance of duties fairly to be expected in the undertaking.

But railroad shipments slowly subsided; they cleared their yards, sidings, and switches, and with the change of circumstances came also a change in the railroad estimation of the plan of condensing smaller lots into boat-loads, as may be inferred from a proffer made Jan. 19, 1874, viz.:

"That when graded, said grain shall be weighed and delivered on board boats in bulk, each grade separate, and delivered with that weight guaranteed without expense to the consignee."

Now the representatives of the roads say: "It would be worth nothing to us; we do anticipate good results from it during the rush of business, but we think the issue of guaranteed receipts is going to be of mutual advantage."

Your committee fully appreciate the benefit of cutting off peculation and waste upon the water-link of rail transportation through guaranteed receipts well worth the cost of grading; still, the benefits of the plan were very largely in favor of the railroads.

The Produce Exchange had adopted every other proposition as reported by the committee, except that retaining this illegal and most objectionable charge, thus presenting as good a system for the relief of the roads as probably can be devised.

As to the discontinuance of the charge—three-quarters of a cent for elevation—i. e., unloading grain lighters—the representatives of the railroads say:

"It can't be done. If you should add three-quarters of a cent to our roads, that would make the difference between Baltimore and New-York, plus three-quarters of a cent per bushel, and that would soon be sunk out of sight, and we should lose it. These roads out West ought to pay their proportion of lighterage, and they will not. Any attempt on our part to impose a part of these on Western roads, they start off to discriminate against New-York, and we will be met with the response of doing business at Baltimore or Philadelphia rather than New-York."

THE LIGHTERAGE INTERESTS.

To ascertain to what extent the lighterage interest may be interposed between the railroads and the grain business, so that the roads under existing arrangements or association cannot name a rate comprising full delivery, various questions were directed.

Mr. Vilas, on the part of the Erie Railway, refused to give the rates paid for grain lighterage. The Pennsylvania Central contracts with what is known as the National Storage Company, to do its lighterage from the New-Jersey shore to New-York. This company is said to be largely made up of Directors and other persons useful to the road. The rates paid by such contract, Mr. Gossler, who represented the road, "could not tell exactly." This company relets its grain lighterage, and perhaps others also, to what is known as the National Freight and Lighterage Company, at rates refused to give. At least one person in the latter company is said to be an officer in both. For some reason, which may not fully appear on the surface, certain lighterage interests connected with these roads are very carefully protected; the rates paid they refuse to give, but manifestly such as lead to great opulence when long enjoyed. The roads pay, as appears from the partial answer of Mr. Rutter, "more than two cents a bushel"—say 2½c.—for simply use of a boat with one man trimming the grain in such boat, and towing to ship side or dock, since the grain is delivered in such boat by the road, and allowed to collect three-quarters of a cent for discharging, it equals three and a quarter cents, with no responsibility for quantity, while lighterage on wheat (the most costly of grains) is daily performed from store, comprising trimming into boat, towage, elevating out, quantity guaranteed, for one ane a half cent a bushel.

GRAIN SHOULD BE TREATED LIKE OTHER FREIGHT.

There are many members of this Exchange thoroughly acquainted with lighterage business. Now all the roads bring rolling, bale and box freight, from rail termini at Jersey City, Hoboken, Thirtieth and Fifty-sixth streets, Athens, &c., in lighters to convenient docks near to which trade in such merchandise is carried on, load and unload such lighters, hold on docks protected from the elements, hold a reasonable time for delivery to consignee, account for quanity and prices, all as a part of the undertaking to transport. Is not grain under the present system of non-accountability for quantity delivered with as little cost to dock or ship as rolling, bale, and box freights? Why then is grain singled out for discriminative exaction, or is the exaction upon grain one step. And some service performed in handling rolling, bale, and box freight to be the next?

But these roads say they cannot release grain from this discrimination charge "since they cannot make Western roads contribute in paying terminal expenses."

But why should these feeding Western roads contribute to terminal expenses here?

Have not these tributary roads provided every facility along their lines to do all the business they gather up, without assistance? But it is said these spider-threads will turn their facilities, and send their property to Baltimore or Philadelphia, if asked to contribute? We never before heard that the railroads had any such option left them so far as we have known, owners of this property designate the market to which it shall go; such is doubtless the fact, but why they should not contribute must be patent to every observer. It is because these trunk lines have taken in hand a vast grain trade without terminal facilities adapted to such traffic; years have passed with constantly recurring complaints of unaccountable shortages between track weights and lighter out-turn. Millions of dollars worth of property are entrusted to hirelings; not the first stone laid in the construction of facilities, which competing lines to other markets created coincident with invitation of traffic.

A TARIFF EMBRACING ALL CHARGES WANTED.

Yet unless we will contribute to the payment of expenses such terminal facilities impose, one of the railroad representatives assures us business will be diverted to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, to which the other two answer "Amen," and the minority of your Committee fully concur, so far as this, that such terminal facilities should naturally have such tendency.

But we think Western roads *should not* contribute, nor should contribution be levied upon the traffic. The pleas made by our roads that contribution from some quarter is necessary, are all admissions of absence of facilities our roads should provide.

Your Committee asked the railroad representatives if they saw a time, in near future, at which a tariff could be made embracing all charges in one rate, which should deliver property from shipper to his merchant?

A.—When all the roads get elevators it will be the same as anywhere else, and they will get a day's storage.

Q.—Would the railroads be willing to adopt the canal custom of delivery? i. e., the roads lighters, the grain paying harbor towing?

A.—We cannot assume any single additional expense on our delivery.

It appears, therefore, gentlemen of the Produce Exchange, the railroads will name no period at which a tariff will be made embracing all the charges between the shipper and his merchant.

That whether the grading system is adopted or not, the offensive charge for unloading their lighters will be persisted in.

That no allowance from tariff would be made in consideration of assuming lighterage on the part of the Produce Exchange.

Nor that even canal terms of delivery will be accepted if offered as compromise.

Nothing but absolute unconditional surrender is tendered—the law and customs of common carriers the world over abrogated, to their profit.

Enforced individual compliance with usurpation, for six years past, to be now followed by the assumption of the yoke by the public act of this Produce Exchange.

The minority of your committee beg to recommend to the body of this Produce Exchange that it reaffirm its acts taken at a meeting held July 30, 1874, and leave the responsibility of the refusal of the grading plan, as adopted by this Exchange at the date above named, upon the trunk lines of railroads terminating at this place.

MISS CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL TO THE STAGE.

The Charlotte Cushman Testimonial Committee of the Arcadian Club held a final meeting last evening, Mr. Charles Watrous in the chair. The programme of exercises decided upon will be as follows: At the close of the regular performance at Booth's Theatre this evening the curtain will fall, and the members of the Arcadian Club and its guests will proceed to the entrance to the theatre, on Twenty-third street; thence to the stage, where they will form a group on one side, opposite the delegations from the several Metropolitan places of amusement. The curtain will then rise, and a poem composed by Mr. R. H. Stoddard for the occasion will be recited by Mr. Charles Roberts, of the New-York University. Mr. William Cullen Bryant, on behalf of the Arcadian Club, will next present to Miss Cushman a crown of laurels, mounted on a purple silk velvet cushion, bearing an appropriate inscription, surmounted with the monograms of Miss Cushman and the Arcadian Club. The recipient will respond, and will be followed by congratulatory speeches from members of the club and others. Miss Cushman will next be escorted to her carriage and conveyed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, preceded by the Ninth Regiment Band, and by a procession composed of 100 members of the Lotos, Army, and Navy, and Arcadian Clubs bearing lighted flambeaux. On arriving at the hotel, the distinguished actress will be assigned to a prominent place on the balcony. The band will take up a position beneath the balcony, and interpret a select programme, during which a brilliant pyrotechnical display will take place. During the day the theatre will be handsomely adorned with floral decorations and the national and Arcadian Club colors. A temporary structure will be erected at the entrance on Twenty-third street, which will be hung with evergreens, clusters of fruit and flowers, and illuminated with colored lights.

A SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

George Walton, Robert Cummings, and Thomas Robinson started from New-York for Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. Intending to stop at Newark on their way out, they got aboard of the train on the Newark and New-York Railroad, which left the Central Railroad Ferry, at Communipaw, at 6 o'clock last evening. All were more or less under the influence of liquor, and Walton and Cummings insisted upon riding on the platform of the car. At Communipaw the Newark Road branches off from the Central Road, and while the train was swinging around the curve, both men were thrown from the platform to the ground. Walton fell on the track of the Central Road. A westward-bound train, following close behind the train on which he had been riding, passed over him, mangling him horribly, and killing him instantly. Cummings lay unconscious at the side of the track. His head was terribly cut, and he sustained other injuries of so serious a character that fatal results are apprehended. He was removed in an ambulance to the Charity Hospital, in Jersey City. Walton's remains were carried to Spiers' Morgue, and County Physician Stout was notified. An inquest will probably be held. To exactly what causes the fall of the two men is attributable cannot be told. On one hand it is said that the sudden change in the direction of the train caused it. Robinson had endeavored to get the men to go inside of the car, and it is said by some of the passengers that his ill-timed effort led to the accident. It is thought possible that, having pulled them in order to induce them to comply with his wishes, he let go of them unexpectedly while the train was rounding the turn, and was so, in part, responsible for the accident.

ROBBERY FROM A SHOP-WINDOW.

The window of David Biller's cigar store, at No. 101½ Division street, was broken open at an early hour yesterday morning and $7 worth of tobacco and cigars stolen. The property was found in the possession of Thomas Murphy by Officer Battery, of the Seventh Precinct, who arrested the prisoner. He was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Wandell at Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Gas Commission held a brief session yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted.

Mayor Havemeyer has appointed Mr. Lawson N. Fuller School Commissioner, in place of Mr. Robert Howe, who failed to qualify.

Another attempt to walk 500 miles in six and a half days will soon be made. Mr. John B. Judd proposes to attempt it at the Rink.

That dilapidated wooden fence no longer disfigures the east side of the new Post Office. Park row is much improved in appearance by its removal.

Doorman Cronin, of the Fifth Precinct, was arrested yesterday for stealing $135 from Sergt. Weston, of the same precinct. The evidence against him was insufficient, and he was discharged.

A man named Peter Hoagland, who said he lived at No. 151 Greenwich street, was held for trial yesterday for knocking down Hans Jackson, of No. 151 Greenwich street, and robbing him of $14.

A lecture on "Domestic Life in Turkey" was delivered last evening before the Liberal Club at its rooms in Plimpton Hall. The lecturer was Mr. Christopher Oscanyan, late Turkish Consul General.

The services in the Russian Chapel, Second avenue, near Fiftieth street, will be conducted to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. in the Slavonic language, and hereafter every alternate Sunday in the English and Slavonic.

Philip Welsh, aged seventy-five, of No. 70 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn, while intoxicated, walked off the Fulton Ferry bridge into the East River, yesterday morning. He was rescued from drowning by some citizens.

A reading of selections from Shakespeare and Dickens was given last evening by Mr. George Vandenhoff at Association Hall, in the regular course of Friday evening entertainments under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A meeting of longshoremen will soon be held for the purpose of forming an organization to maintain their wages at forty cents per hour. The steam-ship companies are thinking of lowering their wages, as the freight rates have lowered considerably.

At the Broadway Tabernacle, on Sunday evening next, Mr. Barnabas Root, a native African, educated in this country, will be ordained. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Taylor. Mr. Root is about to return to Africa under the auspices of the American Missionary Association.

The receipts of the German Hospital Association during the past month, inclusive of an unexpended balance of $1,213, amounted to $4,170 06. Subscriptions were received from members of the society to the amount of $1,550. The expenditures were $3,432 06, leaving a balance of $737 06. Over 100 patients were treated at the hospital daily.

Casper A. Baaden, one of the candidates for Alderman in the Tenth District at the recent election, claims to have evidence that he has been defrauded of his vote in the Twelfth Assembly District, and proposes to contest the election. He has called a meeting of his constituents, which is to come off on Monday evening.

Mr. Comstock, who was stabbed by a vender of obscene literature whom he was arresting, is still considered dangerously ill, and the setting in of erysipelas is feared by his friends. Mr. Comstock has done society such a valuable service in arresting this vile trade that the response to the appeal which has been made in his behalf will probably be prompt and abundant.

After a most successful exhibition of four weeks, the fair managed by the ladies of St. Peter's Church, on Barclay street, will close this evening. The prizes will be distributed at 7:30, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance of the members of the Mutual Alliance, the T. A. B., and other societies, which, together with several fire companies, will compete for the regalia and silver trumpet.

Messrs. Marx & Co., Wall street brokers, recently bought of Messrs. Schott & Co. six Union Pacific bonds, and upon their delivery yesterday they were discovered to be among certain securities stolen from the Wilkesbarre Bank of Pennsylvania. The bonds in question were returned to Schott & Co., who also returned them to the persons from whom they had obtained them.

The fourth annual convention of the New-York State Dairymen's Association will be held at Binghamton, N. Y., on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 9 and 10. Mr. X. A. Willard, President of the Association, will read the opening address, and Mr. David W. Lewis and other well-known gentlemen have been invited to deliver addresses upon topics interesting to dairymen.

A fire broke out on the Butterfield estate, in the Twelfth Ward, between King's Bridge and the Hudson River Railroad, at an early hour yesterday afternoon. A quantity of dry underbrush was destroyed, together with some ties belonging to the railroad company. The Fire Department was telegraphed to for assistance, but before the engines arrived the flames had been extinguished by the Police.

Many churches of the City will hold special services next Sunday with reference to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association. They now number nearly 1,000, and are in a very flourishing condition. Forty-seven of them own buildings worth $1,754,450, fifty-six have formed building funds amounting to $432,937, and the annual expenses of 250 reach $500,000 per annum.

The funeral services of the late Mr. John Adriance, the well-known real estate lawyer, were held yesterday morning at his former residence, No. 125 East Twenty-fifth street. Among those attending were many lawyers and members of the Historical Society. The pall-bearers were Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Messrs. Barnes, Oakley, Prentice, Towles, Monroe, Briggs, and Van Vechten. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

The Eighth Avenue Railway Company are now engaged in extending their tracks to the South Ferry, according to the permission granted them last Winter by the Legislature. The new rails have already been laid as far down as Cortlandt street, and the remainder of the work will be rapidly pushed to completion. The cars will turn up Vesey street as now, but will only go as far as Church street, whence the new route will lead to the Battery.

Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M. P., the recently-elected President of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, made an excursion around the harbor yesterday morning for the purpose of examining the terminal facilities of this City. He was accompanied by Joseph Price, the General Manager, and W. K. Muir, the General Superintendent, of the Great Western Railroad, and by R. C. Vilas, the General Freight Agent, and John N. Abbott, the General Passenger Agent, of the Erie Railway.

But little progress was made yesterday in the suit to disbar Messrs. Howe & Hummel. Mr. John H. Hill was asked to produce certain papers relating to the case, but he was unable to do so. District Attorney Phelps put in, without objection, documents relating to the Beaumonts' habeas corpus and Mr. Howe's naturalization. Mr. Charles S. Spencer testified that he had had in his possession papers relating to charges against Mr. Howe, but had given them to him at his request. The examination was then adjourned.

A meeting was held last evening at Room No. 18 Cooper Union to consider the feasibility of establishing in this City and Brooklyn free electrical dispensaries, where indigent persons might receive electrical treatment free of charge. Addresses favoring the project were delivered by Dr. Lord, who presided; Dr. Albert J. Steele, Professor of Electrical Therapeutics, and Dr. Samuel W. Thompson. A committee of two, consisting of the gentleman last named and Dr. W. P. Rushmore, was appointed to consider this matter, and also the formation of a class in electrical therapeutics.

A fair and festival in aid of the New-York Presbyterian Church, West Eleventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was held yesterday during the afternoon and evening. The ladies of the congregation lent their aid, and the fair passed off very agreeably and with satisfactory pecuniary results. Stalls were tastefully arranged, and various articles of taste in the matter of dress and bijouterie were displayed with the view of enticing purchasers, and with generally satisfactory results. The charitable nature of the festival proved in most cases sufficient inducement, and visitors were prompt to respond to the appeals made to them. The room in which the fair was held was prettily decorated.

BROOKLYN.

An order was received at the Construction Department of the Navy-yard yesterday to discharge all men not employed on the Tennessee.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee will celebrate the recent success of their party by a display of fireworks in front of the City Hall.

In the suit of Mrs. Ann Augusta Phillips against John H. Phillips, for divorce, Justice Pratt yesterday morning entered a decree of absolute divorce for plaintiff.

Some members of the Gethsemena Baptist Church, displeased because a majority of the congregation voted to retire from the Long Island Baptist Association, propose to organize a Baptist church next Sunday, at the corner of Broadway and Gates avenue.

A "Martha Washington Tea Party" will be given Nov. 24 at the Academy of Music in aid of the Brooklyn Maternity by the ladies interested in that institution. Over 200 ladies will appear in Martha Washington costume. Continental uniforms will be secured for the gentlemen's committee.

LONG ISLAND.

The Southern and Long Island Railroads will commence running trains on the Winter time-table on Monday next. The new arrangement on the Southern Road will give additional trains to Jamaica and the intermediate stations.

On Thursday evening, as Mr. Henry Jones, of Woodhaven, was about to close his store on Atlantic avenue, one of the kerosene lamps with which it was lighted burst, setting fire to the premises. The flames spread rapidly, and before they could be subdued damaged the building and stock of groceries to the amount of $1,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has informed the public, through Surveyor King, of Greenport, that hereafter, when marine papers expire in that vicinity, the name of the place from which the vessel hails shall be changed to the port from which the papers are issued. Thus, vessels now hailing from Orient, East Marion, Southold, New Suffolk, Riverhead, &c., will, as their papers are renewed, hail from Greenport, while those now hailing from Flanders and other places on the coast will hail from Sag Harbor.

The semi-annual meeting of the Queens County Medical Society was held at Mineola, on Thursday, Dr. E. Webb, President, in the chair. The proceedings were principally confined to the discussion of medical subjects and the exhibition of pathological specimens. Dr. Altmuller, of Glen Cove, presented a small tree of the species called eucalyptus globulus, or fever gum tree, lately brought into notice for its sanitary properties in destroying malarious agencies; and Dr. A. Bogart, of Roslyn, exhibited the head and part of the cervical vertebrae of an Egyptian mummy, the teeth and tongue of which, as well as all the other parts, were in a perfect state of preservation, although the subject was supposed to have been dead about 3,000 years. Various medical and surgical cases were reported, with their treatment and results, by Drs. Blasdale, Wood, Merritt, Bogart, and others.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Morris Canal Company will repair the break in the Little Falls Road, in Paterson, where the landslide occurred Thursday.

The Hudson County Board of Canvassers organized at the Court-house in Jersey City yesterday, by the election of Matthew Erwin as chairman, and adjourned till to-day at noon.

At the meeting of the Board of Finance, of Jersey City, Thursday evening, the City Treasurer reported a balance in the bank of $18,175, and the City Controller reported $68,603 receipts.

In the Hudson County Sessions at Jersey City yesterday, Richard Dobbs, who was charged with having shot Michael Henry in Weehawken some time ago, was convicted of assault and battery.

Coroner Reinhard Thursday night held an inquest over the remains of Thomas H. Peevers, who was crushed to death between coal cars on the Weehawken branch of the Erie Railway ten days ago. The jurors censured the railway company for gross negligence in failing to place a gate and flagman at the crossing where the accident occurred.

The Erie Railway employes are complaining of unjust and unfair treatment on the part of the railway company. They say that the company, on Sept. 3, notified them that from the first of that month their pay would be cut down ten per cent. After the general strike two years ago the company agreed with the Paterson men that if they would resume work they might ride to and from their work on the cars of the company, which now, in addition to making the reduction, adds to the hardships of their situation by demanding that they pay six dollars per month for the transportation. To cap the climax they allege that the company is ten weeks in arrears to them for wages, and that they have not received any money for their services in over seven weeks.

Thursday evening, while an Erie railway train was passing through the town of Franklin, a man on the road side discharged the contents of a gun loaded with shot through one of the car windows. William H. Dodd, a passenger, who sat by the window, was struck by the shot and severely injured in the face, neck, head, and hand. Immediately after he had done the shooting the man fled into the woods. The train was stopped, and Detective John H. Brown, who happened to be aboard of the train, gave chase to him. He pursued the villain three miles through swamp and woodland before he succeeded in bringing him to terms. He finally captured him, however, and took him before Justice Philips. There he gave his name as William Crese, but gave no reason for the shooting. Justice Philips fixed his bail at $5,000. Dodd's injuries are painful but not serious.

[Advertisement.]

"Let those laugh who win," and wear the KNOX Winter styles of HATS to celebrate their triumph. KNOX'S stores are at No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Awful Catarrh perfectly cured with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR; pints, $1. Excruciating pains instantly relieved with PAIN PAINT; pints, $1 50. Sold everywhere. Depot No. 181 Chatham st.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—Spanish gold, 202@203. American, 209@210. Exchange in good demand; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 90@92 premium; Short Sight, 94@95 premium; 60 days, gold, 106@108 premium; Short Sight, 111@113 premium; on London, 135@137 premium; on Paris, 110@112 premium.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Suevia, from Hamburg.—M. D. Murphy, Jr., Wilke Herrmann, E. Thies and wife, Louis Fleischmann, Friedr. Lederer, E. R. Knorr and son, Capt. A. W. Schirve, Ph. Hoffmann, L. Windmiller, wife, and children, G. Arnsperger and wife, H. E. Moring, V. Garrisson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:36 | Sun sets.....4:50 | Moon rises. 4:57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:21 | Gov. Island..7:10 | Hell Gate...8:32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Nov. 6.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames.

Ships Henry, (Ger.,) Wessels, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Hudson, Knight, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Prima Donna, Taylor, Mystic, Play & Dickens.

Barks Consul Slaten, (Ger.,) Dorschlag, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nanny, (Swed.,) Janssen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Guchen, (Fr.,) Havard, Santander, Sp., Boyd & Hincken; A. C. Meyer, (Ger.,) Fohrbrodt, Constantinople, Funch, Edye & Co.; George W. Jones, (Br.,) Porter, Doboy, Ga., James W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Mary N. Williams, (Br.,) Hanna, Bahia, G. Amsinck & Co.; Martha, Pearson, Santa Cruz, Canary Islands, Yates & Porterfield; Nellie, (Ital.,) Coppola, Genoa, Italy, Slocovich & Co.; Catharine, (Br.,) Moller, Brunswick, Ga., Funch, Edye & Co.; Maggie Wood, (Br.,) Wood, Mayaguez, P. R., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schrs. O. M. Remington, Nickerson, Granada, Middleton & Co.; W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina, Fla., A. Abbott; Bagaduce, Cox, Jamaica, H. W. Loud & Co.; Matilda Brooks, Jones, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Pennington, New-Orleans Oct. 28, and S. W. Pass 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had strong head winds. Nov. 1, in Straits of Florida, saw brig Wm. Mallory, bound S.

Steam-ship Suevia, (Ger., new,) Franzen, Hamburg Oct. 21 and Havre 25th, with mdse. and 100 cabin and 448 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Oct. 30, lat. 49 03, long. 27 48, passed brig Express, (Ger.,) bound E.; Nov. 4, lat. 40 41, long. 70 06, passed a Guion steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship E. S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 2 ds., with cotton, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Read, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers, to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers, to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Knight, Glasgow Oct. 25, via Larne 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Ship Helene, (Ger.,) Raschen, Bremen 58 ds., with mdse. to J. A. Pauli.

Ship Oriental, (new, 1,688 tons,) Otis, Bath, Me., 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Androme a, (of Gothenburg,) Lundberg, Batavia Aug. 1, and St. Helena Sept. 21, with sugar to Willet & Hamlen—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Sarah Hobart, (of Freeport,) Pinkham, Zaza, 27 ds., with sugar to S. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Benner & Pinckney.

Bark Gertrude, (of Portland,) Croncher, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark E. H. Yarrington, (of Baltimore,) Parker, St. Pierre, Mart., 15 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt—vessel to master. Left in port bark Montezuma, for New-York, loading.

Bark Jane, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Williams, Pernambuco 28 ds., with sugar to J. B. Borland & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 11 in lon. 40 W. Had light N. E. trades. No date, lat. 30 N. had a heavy northerly gale, lasting 24 hours. Since, light, variable winds.

Bark Gabrielle, Alice, (Fr.,) Boizeard, Rio Janeiro 43 ds., with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 9 in lon. 41 W.; had strong E. and N. E. gales.

Bark Elizabeth Mentz, (Ger.,) Bruss, Rotterdam 52 ds., in ballast, to C. Tobias & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark James Kitchen, (of Halifax,) Reynolds, Buenos Ayres 54 ds., with hides to order—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Oct. 8 in lon. 38 35 W.; had fine N. E. trades to lat. 30 N., from thence strong E. and N. E. winds.

Bark Rosina, (of Boston,) Hansen, Singapore June 12, via St. Helena Sept. 13, with mdse. to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Aug. 27, and crossed the equator Sept. 27 in lon. 33; from Aug. 19 to 23, off the Cape, had continual westerly gales; lost and split sails, and sprung a slight leak between wind and water.

Bark M. E. Chapman, (of Halifax,) Eve, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has had N. and N. E. winds the entire passage.

Brig Angostura, (of Gibraltar,) Morvill, Ciudad Bolivar 30 ds., with hides, &c., to Jos. Morrill. Had light easterly winds.

Brig Victoria, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Point-a-Pitre 18 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Liberty, Devereaux, Cienfuegos 26 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Marcus, Hunter & Co.

Brig Liberty, (of Boston,) Devereaux, Savanna La Mar 23 ds., with logwood to A. H. Soloman—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co. (Incorrectly reported 5th.)

Brig Sportsman, Blanchard, Sagua 17 ds., to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Had strong N. and N. E. gales the entire passage; Nov. 1, lat. 35 33, lon. 74 11, spoke brig Oliver, hence for Port-au-Prince.

Brig Hermanos, (Norw.,) Larsen, Bordeaux 48 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage and had variable weather.

Brig Italia, (of Halifax,) Crowell, Ponce, P. R., 19 ds., with molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong—vessel to Lunt Bros. Had heavy N. and N. E. gales; left in port brig George Lattimore, for Baltimore Oct. 18.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, Mitter, Ruatan, 25 ds., with cocoa-nuts to G. Wessels—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Had strong N. & N. E. winds. Left in port schrs. Clara Montgomery, for Pensacola, Ready; Ocean Bell, uncertain.

Schr. Charles P. Heyer, Rowland, Savannah 12 ds., with yellow pine to B. A. Welsh—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, Lemming, Georgetown, D. C.

Bark Johanna, (Ger.,) Hasse, Newcastle 67 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Barclay & Livingston.

Schr. Ralph Howes, Blanchard, Jacksonville 14 ds., with yellow pine to the New-Haven Steam Saw-mill Co.—vessel to master. The R. H. is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Hupper, Gillman, Fernandina 14 ds., with yellow pine to J. Ross, Jr.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. G. W. Whitford, (of Providence,) Henry, Mayaguez 14 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port brig Dauntless, for Turk's Island in 4 ds. to load salt for New-York.

Schr. Ella, (of Harrington,) Humphrey, Nassau Oct. 6, via Charleston, S. C., 12 ds., with mdse. to J. B. Brown—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Ulrica R. Smith, Smith, Jacksonville 15 ds., with yellow pine to Charles Fairchilds—vessel to master. Had strong N. E. winds.

Schr. Jefferson, Baker, Indianola 30 ds., with cotton, bones, wood, &c., to Tupper & Beattie. Had strong easterly and northerly winds.

Schr. Gersh Banker, Price, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to J. Liichi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had strong N. E. winds; left in port schrs. William Douglass, Daylight, Mary Curren, and Luisita, all loading.

Schr. Lookout, Nichols, Fernandina 10 ds., with lumber to E. D. Brown—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. J. F. Chandler, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Merriam, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with 275 tons plaster to Phenix Plaster Mills—vessel to R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Caledonia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Layton, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 200 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Southern Cross, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Priest, Shulee, N. S., 16 ds., with piling to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Annie Carll, Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Barker Bros.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Lilly, Cole, Charleston, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Ward J. Park, Bogart, Charleston, S. C., 7 ds., with shucks, &c., to J. W. Russell—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. P. C. Shultz, Thompson, Virginia, with wood to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Ridgwood, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut.

Schr. May Morn, Phinney, Brunswick, Ga., 13 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Mahaffey, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Como, Newell, Millbridge, Me., with lumber to Scoffield & Co.

Schr. Florence and Mary, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Green, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Addie Herbert, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Crowell & Son.

Schr. G. M. Brainard, Mason, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Gloucester, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary Haley, Hill, Georgetown, Me., with lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jane, Saunders, Camden, Me., with lumber, for Hackensack.

Schr. Juno, Eldridge, Gardner, Me., with lumber for Yonkers.

Schr. Wm. Deming, Hall, Portland, Me., with headings for Philadelphia.

Schr. D. S. Stiner, Huntley, Portland, Me., with headings for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alice C. Noyes, Baker, Fall River.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Fall River.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Handy, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mediator, Davis, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Meham, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fleetwing, Henderson, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. I. H. Borden, Baker, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jennie Rosalene, Tooker, Fall River, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. George P. Trigg, Linnekin, Gloucester, with fish to George P. Trigg & Co.

Schr. Lottie Ames, Clark, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Allie Oakes, Pilsberry, Rockland, with lime to J. H. Haviland.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Bishop, Rockland, with lime to J. B. Brown.

Schr. Mary Haws, Perry, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. R. Leach, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Brewster, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Billow, Averill, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. S. C. Hall, Salter, Rockland, with lime to J. H. Haviland.

Schr. Mary Clark, Gaffer, Rockport, Me., with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. J. B. Knowles, Wapps, Richmond, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, Boston, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. E. M. Porter, Ellsworth, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. K. Woodward, Woodward, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tantamount, Knowles, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. A. Wilson, Ryder, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. W. W. Wood, Lee, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. C. Knight, Huntley, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richard Law, Hawkins, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Sherman, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Fannie R. Williams, Tilford, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Fakir, Watson, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Lilse, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. James English, Reynolds, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Racer, Marston, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Addie Blaisdell, Bush, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Minnesota, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. H. C. Curtis, Cole, Boston.

Schr. Manhassa, Blake, Boston.

Schr. J. B. Austin, Phelps, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary A. Rice, Rice, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. T. R. Wooley, French, Boston.

Schr. Mabel Lee, Mathews, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. G. C. Morris, ——, Boston.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Arnold, New-Haven.

Schr. Eleanor, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. John Warren, Fingar, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Murphy, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Frisbee, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Barnett Jones, Clinton, New-Haven.

Schr. Henrietta, Lynch, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hannah A. Brown, Williams, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sunny Side, Wilson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Potter, New-Haven.

Schr. William McLean, Cobb, New-London.

Schr. R. H. Daley, Lewis, New-London.

Schr. William Flint, Pendleton, Salem, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Matanzas, Bragdon, Salem.

Schr. Charles Heath, Freeman, Salem.

Schr. Florence N. Tower, Fisher, Nantucket.

Schr. Wm. P. Page, Ryder, Nantucket.

Schr. Wm. B. Thomas, Jones, Salem.

Schr. Everglade, Shaw, Salem.

Schr. Niantic, Morris, Taunton.

Schr. Whistler O'Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. Georgianna, Jones, Pawtucket.

Schr. Paladium, Ryder, Wareham.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; thick and hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; bark John Griffin, for Havana; brig Flora, for Rio Grande do Sul.

BELOW.

Bark Guiseppe Bozzo, (Ital.,) Pastorino, Leith Sept. 3, to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Lady Bird, (of Quebec,) from ——, (by pilot-boat Moses Grinnell, No. 20.)

Bark Kosmos, (Ger.,) Meyer, from Bremen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Arr. steamers Italy, (Br.,) Thomson, from Liverpool; George Appold, Loveland, from Baltimore; Allentown, Snow, from Philadelphia; schrs. C. B. Wood, Gandy, do.; M. H. Rand, Kimmey, do.; Joseph Eaton, from Hoboken; Franklin, Young, from New-York.

Arr. this afternoon, steamers Aries, Whilden, Philadelphia; Neptune, Berry, New-York; ship Susan L. Fitzgerald, Cushing, Rotterdam; bark Kate Williams, Hall, Fayal; schrs. Lehman Blew, Vangilder, Philadelphia; Mary G. Farr, Conwell, do.; Oriole, Baker, do.; Allen Green, Wise, Port Johnson.

Cld. steamer John Hopkins, Hallett, Baltimore; bark Dirigo, Blair, Mobile; brig Arista, (Br.,) Tucker, Surinam; schrs. Mary D. Haskell, Perry, St. Thomas; Mary E Rankin, Fuller, Galveston.

Sld. steamer Perkiomen; brig Augusta passed, Highland light, Cape Cod, at 1 P. M., steamer Elenor, from New-York, for Portland.

GALVESTON, Nov. 6.—Arr. bark Hattie Gandy, Barrow.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 6.—Thick weather; nothing visible.

Entered last evening, barks Harrisburg, and G. A. Cochran, both from Pensacola.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Cld. steamer City of Mexico, New-York, via Mexican ports; ship Formosa, Havre; bark Budhoe, Malaga.

Arr. at the Passes, ships Tray, Cartagena, and Themis, New-York; bark Sarah, Boston; Ocean, Liverpool.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Nov. 6.—Passed up, steamer Centipede, from Boston; schrs. Annie E. Babcock, from Savannah; John Middleton, from Portsmouth; Almira Woolly, from Gloucester.

Passed down, steamer Harrisburg, for Boston; brig Ada Fulton, for St. John, N. B.; schrs. Lark, for Mayaguez; Royal Arch, Sallie M. Stalman, Anna Barton, and John T. Lee, for Boston; Samuel Castner, Jr., for Salem; S. T. Wines and B. H. Jones, for Providence.

Noon—Passed up, steamer Saxon, from Boston; United States steamer Violet, with the relief light-ship in tow; an unknown Norwegian bark; schooner E. G. Willard, from Portland.

Passed down, schrs. W. B. Herrick, for Gibraltar, for orders; R. W. Tull, E. Ketcham, Aboy L. Dow, James A. Parsons, Emily H. Naylor, Harriet N. Miller, J. B. Clayton, and E. & L. Marts, for Boston; Jacob C. Thompson, for Washington; Lamartine, for Fall River; William Walters, for Cambridge; Caroline Young, for Cambridge; M. M. Merriman, for Providence; D. H. Divesty, for Washington.

Passed up this afternoon, steamer James S. Green, Richmond, Va.; schrs. John Stroup, Boston; Emma C. Rommell, Charleston.

Passed down, barkentine Millie Bain, Belfast, Ireland; schrs. John Rose, Portsmouth; C. W. May, Charles Moore, John D. Paige, Adella Corson, F. Sinnickson, and Maggie Carr, for Boston; Mary Price, Pawtucket; Fred Gray, Ipswich; John C. Cottingham, Roxbury.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Cld steam-ships Yazoo, Havana and New-Orleans; Tonawanda, Savannah; bark Competitor, Antwerp.

Arr. schrs. J. Ricardo Jova, Little, Pass Christian, La.; F. P. Simpson, Elizabeth City, N. C.; bark Drammer, Ingoldsen, Hamburg.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Nov. 6.—The schr. Osborne, ashore here, loaded with iron ore, is breaking up and has been abandoned. The rigging and sails, &c., will be taken off. The tug Compound, with pumps and lighter, returned to Buffalo this evening. The schr. Bolivia is off and arrived in this harbor this evening. She sustained no damage, except the loss of centre-board.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Sld. for the United States, San Pietro, Limerick, Lass, Germania, and Fannie.

Arr. out on the 4th inst., George Kingman and St. Petersburg.

Arr. out on the 6th inst., India, Express, Tre Fratelli, A. J. Pope, and Colorado.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 6.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of London sld. hence to-day for New-York.

COACHES AND BROUGHAMS.

THE MOST DESIRABLE WINTER CARRIAGES IN USE. FINISHED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON IN ALL SILK SATINS, AND IN DARK SHADES OF THE SOFTEST FRENCH MOROCCOS.

BREWSTER & CO.
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FACTORY: BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.
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White Metal
ELECTRO-PLATED
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Ornamental Articles,
Suitable for Wedding Presents.

BABY CARRIAGE—THE NOVELTY—CAN be used as a cradle for the Winter months. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Send for circular.

ANOTHER
GRAND OPENING TO-DAY!
WINTER SUITS
FOR BUSINESS AND PROMENADE,
AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:
$16, $18, $24, $26, $27 50, $30. $32, $34, $34 50, $38, and $40.
Equal in Every Particular to Genuine Custom Work,
Will make to measure at the same price.
JESSUP & COMPANY,
No. 256 BROADWAY. Opposite CITY HALL.
N. B.—WE HAVE NO OLD STOCK.

SEND IMMEDIATELY
Your address for a circular, explaining the issue of the bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York
SECOND PREMIUM ALLOTMENT, MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874.
Drawn Series Bonds participating in the Second Premium Drawing for sale at
$40 EACH.
THIRD SERIES DRAWING, MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875.
Every bond bought before the Third Series Drawing participates therein. For sale at
$20 EACH.
Address for bonds and circulars,
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FINANCIAL AGENTS,
(Post Office Drawer No. 29.) NO. 23 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.
Remit by draft on New-York City banks, by registered letter, or Post Office money order.

Union Adams & Co.
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
Are Selling at Low Prices
Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Furnishing Goods,
Neck Wear, &c.,
Prior to Removal to their New Store, No. 913 Broadway.

Solitaire Diamond Rings
Choice White Stones.
Weighing 1 carat..........$115
Weighing 1¼ carats.......... 150
Weighing 1½ carats.......... 200
Weighing 2 carats.......... 340
Weighing 2¼ carats.......... 390
Weighing 3 carats.......... 580
Weighing 3½ carats.......... 675
Weighing 4 carats.......... 780
Weighing 5 carats.......... 990
ALL IN CURRENCY.
ALSO, THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF
Solitaire Ear-Rings
IN THE CITY, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HOWARD & CO.,
No. 222 Fifth av., New-York.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.
Organs & Melodeons.
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FREEMAN & BURR, Favored with unusual advantages in replenishing stock, open the season with a much larger stock than ever before, and are selling at VERY LOW PRICES. From the immense assortment satisfactory selections are easily made, and purchasers can rely upon receiving the FULLEST OBTAINABLE VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.
SUITS, $10. SUITS, $25.
SUITS, $12. SUITS, $30.
SUITS, $15. SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $20. SUITS, $50.
To Order or Ready-Made.
Sacks, Capes, Ulsters,
OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,
$5, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $40.
OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,
For Boys,
$3, $5, $10, $15, $20.
To Order or Ready-Made.
BOYS' SUITS, $5, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $10, $12.
BOYS' SUITS, $15, $18.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $25.
COUNTRY ORDERS. FREEMAN & BURR'S NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from them, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT ATTAINABLE.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES of Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List SENT FREE on application.
HALF COST AND LESS.—FREEMAN & BURR are closing out at a fraction of their cost a large assortment of odds and ends from broken suits, &c., embracing many of the most useful and serviceable garments that can be made.

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